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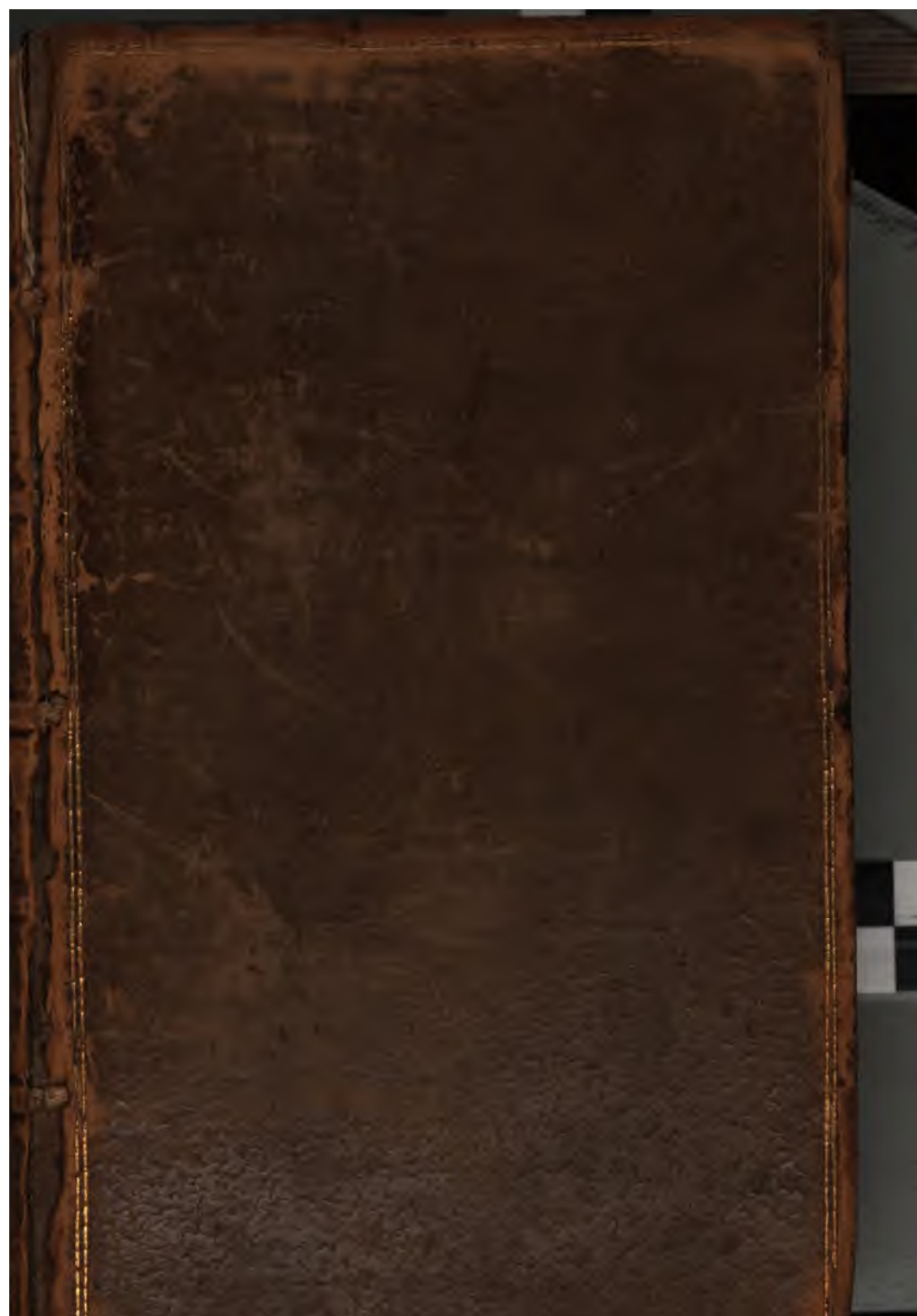
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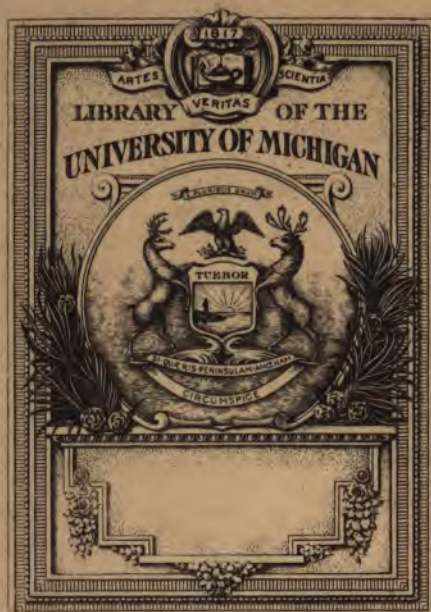
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T H E CONTENTS.

The Accession of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE Parliament meet, August 1, 1714,	1
The Lords Justices Speech to the Parliament,	2
The Commons Address to the King,	3
The King's Answer thereto,	8
Motion for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty,	4
Mr Horatio Walpole's Motion for paying the Hanoverian Troops, and offering a Reward to apprehend the Pretender,	ib.
The Speaker's Speech to the Lords Justices, on presenting the Subsidy Bill, &c.	6
The Lord Chancellor's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on concluding the Session,	8

The First Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE Parliament meet March 17, 1714-15, and Mr Spencer Compton chosen Speaker,	9
The King's Speech to both Houses of Parliament at opening the Session,	10
Mr Robert Walpole's Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King,	11
Debate thereon,	13
The Address resolved on, and presented; with the King's Answer thereto.	15
Exceptions made to some Passages in his Majesty's Proclamation for calling this Parliament, by Sir William Whitlocke, and by Sir William Wyndham,	15, 16
VOL. I.	Motion

The CONTENTS.

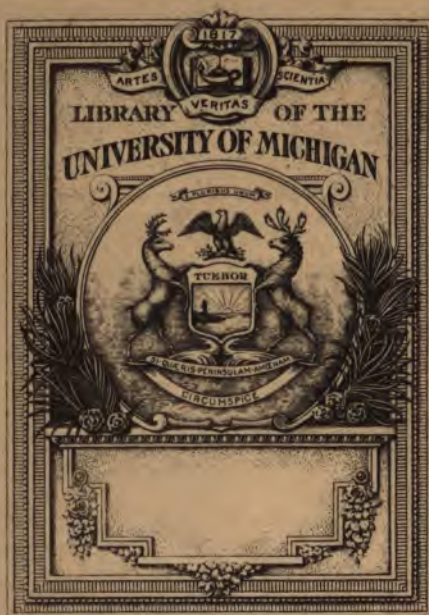
	Page
<i>Motion for committing Sir William Wyndham to the Tower, which is oppos'd by Mr R. Walpole,</i>	16
<i>Sir William Wyndham ordered to be only reprimanded by the Speaker,</i>	17
<i>General Stanhope's Motion for appointing a Committee to enquire into the late Peace, and the Management of the late Queen's Ministry,</i>	18
<i>A Secret Committee of Twenty One Members appointed, and their Names,</i>	19
<i>Motion relating to the Civil List, and Debate thereon,</i>	20
<i>Motion for an Address to the King, to retrench Pensions, &c.</i>	23
<i>Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum granted to the King for his Household, &c.</i>	ib.
<i>Motion on the Bill for regulating the Forces, &c. with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole's Motion for receiving the Secret Committee's Report, and for apprehending such Persons as should be nam'd by the Chairman of the said Committee,</i>	24
<i>Report from the Secret Committee presented and read, with the Debate thereon,</i>	25
<i>Mr R. Walpole impeaches Lord Bolingbroke of High Treason, &c. which after some Debate is agreed to by the House,</i>	26
<i>Lord Coningsby impeaches Robert Earl of Oxford of High Treason, &c. which after some Debate is likewise agreed to by the House,</i>	26, 27
<i>Articles against Lord Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford ordered to be drawn up,</i>	ib.
<i>The Report from the Committee of Secrecy ordered to be Printed, and sent to the Sheriffs, &c.</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Prior ordered into close Custody,</i>	28
<i>General Stanhope impeaches James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, &c. with the Debate thereon.</i>	ib.
<i>The Impeachment of the Duke of Ormond agreed to by the House, and Articles against him ordered to be drawn up,</i>	30
<i>Mr Aislaby impeaches Thomas Earl of Strafford of High Crimes and Misdemeanors,</i>	30
<i>The Impeachment against the Earl of Strafford, after some Debate, agreed to by the House, and Articles ordered to be drawn up against him,</i>	31
	Debate

The CONTENTS.

iii

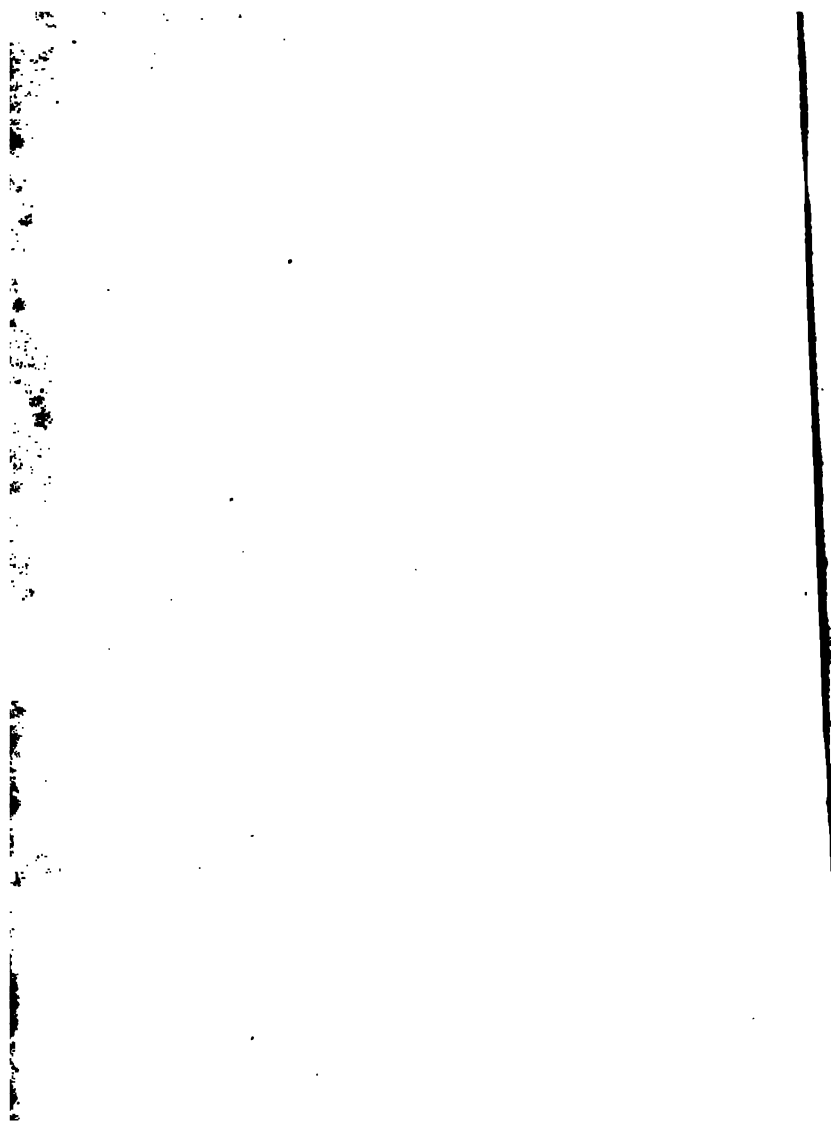
	Page
<i>Debate on the Bill for explaining the Act of King William III. for the Limitation of the Crown, &c.</i>	32
<i>Mr R. Walpole from the Committee of Secrecy reports the first ten Articles against the Earl of Oxford, with the Debate thereon ; and also on the Eleventh Article,</i>	32, 33
<i>The said Articles agreed to, and ordered to be carried to the Lords by Lord Coningsby,</i>	34
<i>The King's Speech relating to an Invasion by the Pretender,</i>	35
<i>The Commons Address, with the King's Answer thereto,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole's Motion for an Address to the King, to allow Full-Pay to the Officers on Half-Pay, which is agreed to,</i>	36
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	37
<i>Mr Walpole from the Committee of Secrecy reports farther Articles against the Earl of Oxford ; which being agreed to, Lord Coningsby is ordered to carry to the Lords,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Articles of Impeachment against Lord Bolingbroke, which are agreed to,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Articles of Impeachment against the Duke of Ormond, with the Debate thereon,</i>	38
<i>Mr R. Walpole ordered to carry up to the Lords the Articles against Lord Bolingbroke, who being fled, is attainted of High Treason,</i>	38, 39
<i>General Stanhope ordered to carry to the Lords the Articles against the Duke of Ormond ; who being gone off, is also attainted,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Articles against the Earl of Strafford, which being agreed to, Mr Aislaby carries up to the Lords,</i>	39, 40
<i>Earl of Oxford's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment read, with the Debate thereon,</i>	40
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Commons Replication to the Earl of Oxford's Answer ; which being agreed to, Lord Coningsby is ordered to carry to the Lords,</i>	42
<i>The Committee of Secrecy impowered to sit notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir W. Wyndham, Sir J. Packington, Mr Edward Harvey, Mr Forster, Mr Anstis, and Mr Corbet Kynaston order'd, at the King's Request, to be apprehended,</i>	ib.

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T H E CONTENTS.

The Accession of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE Parliament meet, August 1, 1714,	1
The Lords Justices Speech to the Parliament,	2
The Commons Address to the King,	3
The King's Answer thereto,	8
Motion for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty,	4
Mr Horatio Walpole's Motion for paying the Hanoverian Troops, and offering a Reward to apprehend the Pretender,	ib.
The Speaker's Speech to the Lords Justices, on presenting the Subsidy Bill, &c.	6
The Lord Chancellor's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on concluding the Session,	8

The First Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE Parliament meet March 17, 1714-15, and Mr Spencer Compton chosen Speaker,	9
The King's Speech to both Houses of Parliament at opening the Session,	10
Mr Robert Walpole's Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King,	11
Debate thereon,	13
The Address resolv'd on, and presented; with the King's Answer thereto.	15
Exceptions made to some Passages in his Majesty's Proclamation for calling this Parliament, by Sir William Whitlocke, and by Sir William Wyndham,	15, 16
VOL. I.	a Motion

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Motion for committing Sir William Wyndham to the Tower, which is oppos'd by Mr R. Walpole,</i>	16
<i>Sir William Wyndham ordered to be only reprimanded by the Speaker,</i>	17
<i>General Stanhope's Motion for appointing a Committee to enquire into the late Peace, and the Management of the late Queen's Ministry,</i>	18
<i>A Secret Committee of Twenty One Members appointed, and their Names,</i>	19
<i>Motion relating to the Civil List, and Debate thereon,</i>	20
<i>Motion for an Address to the King, to retrench Pensions, &c.</i>	23
<i>Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum granted to the King for his Household, &c.</i>	ib.
<i>Motion on the Bill for regulating the Forces, &c. with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole's Motion for receiving the Secret Committee's Report, and for apprehending such Persons as should be nam'd by the Chairman of the said Committee,</i>	24
<i>Report from the Secret Committee presented and read, with the Debate thereon,</i>	25
<i>Mr R. Walpole impeaches Lord Bolingbroke of High Treason, &c. which after some Debate is agreed to by the House,</i>	26
<i>Lord Coningsby impeaches Robert Earl of Oxford of High Treason, &c. which after some Debate is likewise agreed to by the House,</i>	26, 27
<i>Articles against Lord Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford ordered to be drawn up,</i>	ib.
<i>The Report from the Committee of Secrecy ordered to be Printed, and sent to the Sheriffs, &c.</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Prior ordered into close Custody,</i>	28
<i>General Stanhope impeaches James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, &c. with the Debate thereon.</i>	ib.
<i>The Impeachment of the Duke of Ormond agreed to by the House, and Articles against him ordered to be drawn up,</i>	30
<i>Mr Aislalie impeaches Thomas Earl of Strafford of High Crimes and Misdemeanors,</i>	30
<i>The Impeachment against the Earl of Strafford, after some Debate, agreed to by the House, and Articles ordered to be drawn up against him,</i>	31
	Debate

The CONTENTS.

iii

	Page
<i>Debate on the Bill for explaining the Act of King William III. for the Limitation of the Crown, &c.</i>	32
<i>Mr R. Walpole from the Committee of Secrecy reports the first ten Articles against the Earl of Oxford, with the Debate thereon ; and also on the Eleventh Article,</i>	32, 33
<i>The said Articles agreed to, and ordered to be carried to the Lords by Lord Coningsby,</i>	34
<i>The King's Speech relating to an Invasion by the Pretender,</i>	35
<i>The Commons Address, with the King's Answer thereto,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole's Motion for an Address to the King, to allow Full-Pay to the Officers on Half-Pay, which is agreed to,</i>	36
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	37
<i>Mr Walpole from the Committee of Secrecy reports farther Articles against the Earl of Oxford ; which being agreed to, Lord Coningsby is ordered to carry to the Lords,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Articles of Impeachment against Lord Bolingbroke, which are agreed to,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Articles of Impeachment against the Duke of Ormond, with the Debate thereon,</i>	38
<i>Mr R. Walpole ordered to carry up to the Lords the Articles against Lord Bolingbroke, who being fled, is attainted of High Treason,</i>	38, 39
<i>General Stanhope ordered to carry to the Lords the Articles against the Duke of Ormond ; who being gone off, is also attainted,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Articles against the Earl of Strafford, which being agreed to, Mr Aislaby carries up to the Lords,</i>	39, 40
<i>Earl of Oxford's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment read, with the Debate thereon,</i>	40
<i>Mr R. Walpole reports the Commons Replication to the Earl of Oxford's Answer ; which being agreed to, Lord Coningsby is ordered to carry to the Lords,</i>	42
<i>The Committee of Secrecy impowered to sit notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir W. Wyndham, Sir J. Packington, Mr Edward Harvey, Mr Forster, Mr Anstis, and Mr Corbet Kynaston order'd, at the King's Request, to be apprehended,</i>	ib.

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>A Scaffold ordered to be erected for the Earl of Oxford's Trial,</i>	43
<i>The Speaker's Speech to the King, on presenting the Money-Bills,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech at adjourning the Parliament,</i>	45
<i>Sir Edward Northey added to the Committee of Secrecy,</i>	47
<i>Circular Letters ordered to be wrote to all the Sheriffs, requiring the Attendance of the Members on the 9th of January, to which Time the House adjourns,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech at the Meeting of the Parliament, January 9, 1715-16.</i>	48
<i>An Address of Thanks to the King for the above Speech unanimously resolv'd on,</i>	50
<i>The House resolve to impeach the Lords Derwentwater, Widdrington, Nithisdale, Wintoun, Carnwath, Kenmure, and Nairn, of High Treason,</i>	59
<i>Articles drawn up accordingly, and carried to the Lords by Mr Lechmere,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Forster expell'd the House for being taken in Rebellion,</i>	60
<i>The Commons Address to the King relating to the Rebellion,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	62
<i>Debate concerning the continuing the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech relating to the Pretender's heading the Rebellion in Scotland,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons Address thereon,</i>	63
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	65
<i>The King's Speech relating to the Pretender's Flight out of Scotland,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons Address thereon,</i>	66
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	67
<i>The Commons adjourn, to prevent any Application to them in Favour of the impeach'd Lords,</i>	67
<i>Mr Lechmere's Motion for a Bill to strengthen the Protestant Interest,</i>	68
<i>The Lords having pass'd a Bill for repealing the Triennial Act, send it to the Commons for their Concurrence; and the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Petitions presented against repealing the Triennial Act,</i>	100
<i>Debate concerning a Clause for preventing Pensioners from sitting in Parliament,</i>	ib.

More

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>More Petitions presented against repealing the Triennial Act.</i>	101
<i>Debate on the third Reading of the Septennial Bill.</i>	ib.
<i>The Bill for repealing the Triennial Act passes the House,</i>	105
<i>The Bill sent from the Lords relating to High Treason, thrown out by the Commons,</i>	ib.
<i>The Act for restraining the King from going out of the Kingdom repealed,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech at concluding the first Session,</i>	ib.
<i>The Parliament prorogued.</i>	107

The Second Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE King's Speech at opening the Second Session, February 20, 1716-17.	107
<i>General Stanhope, by his Majesty's Command, lays before the House several Letters relating to an Invasion from Sweden,</i>	109
<i>Mr Onslow's Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill ordered to be brought in, to prohibit Commerce with Sweden,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons Address,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Answer thereto.</i>	111
<i>Motion relating to the Land-Forces, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole moves for borrowing 600,000 l. for the publick Service at 4 l. per Cent. with the Debate thereon.</i>	111, 112
<i>Mr Lechmere takes Notice, that only 45,000 l. had been subscribed towards the Loan at 4 l. per Cent.</i>	113
<i>The Commons resolve to allow 5 l. per Cent. on the Loan of 600,000 l. upon which the whole Sum is immediately subscribed.</i>	115
<i>Motion relating to the Bishop of Munster's and the Duke of Saxe-Gotha's Troops.</i>	ib.
<i>A Message from the King relating to the Swedish Invasion,</i>	ib.
<i>General Stanhope's Motion for a Supply on that Account, with the Debate thereon,</i>	115, 116

The CONTENTS.

<i>The Motion for a Supply against Sweden agreed to,</i>	Page 120
<i>Mr R. Walpole presents a Bill for Redeeming the Duties on Houses, &c. And acquaints the House with his having resign'd his Places,</i>	ib.
<i>General Stanhope moves for 250,000 l. to be granted to the King against Sweden; with the Debate thereon.</i>	121
<i>Mr W. Pulteney acquaints the House with his having resign'd his Place.</i>	ib.
<i>The House vote 250,000 l. to the King against Sweden.</i>	125
<i>The King's Speech on the Arrival of the Fleet in the Baltick,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Lechmere moves for an Address, and reflects on Mr R. Walpole and others for resigning their Places.</i>	126
<i>Mr R. Walpole vindicates himself thereon.</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons Address to the King on the Fleet's Arrival in the Sound,</i>	127
<i>Mr Shippen moves for recommitting that Address, with the Debate thereon,</i>	128
<i>Mr W. Pulteney complains of the Imbezlement of the Publick Money in relation to the 6000 Dutch Troops, &c.</i>	129
<i>The King's Answer to the Address of Thanks,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir W. Wyndham moves for Dr Snape to preach before the House on the 29th of May, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address resolv'd on relating to the Transportation of the 6000 Dutch Troops,</i>	130
<i>Mr Hungerford's Motion for a Bill for stating the Publick Accounts,</i>	ib.
<i>General Stanhope lays before the House the Proposals of the South Sea Company and the Bank, with the Debate thereon,</i>	130, 131
<i>Mr Pulteney moves for several Papers to be laid before the House relating to the 6000 Dutch Troops, which is agreed to,</i>	135
<i>The Consideration of the Proposals from the Bank and South-Sea Company put off,</i>	ib.
<i>The House resolve upon another Address relating to the 6000 Dutch Troops.</i>	136
<i>The</i>	<i>The</i>

The CONTENTS.

vii

	Page
<i>The Lords acquaint the House that they had fix'd the 13th of June for the Earl of Oxford's Trial, whereupon the Commons add six new Members to the Secret Committee,</i>	136
<i>Dr Snape has the Thanks of the House for his Sermon on the 29th of May, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Several Papers relating to the Dutch Troops laid before the House, and several Persons ordered to attend relating to that Affair.</i>	ib.
<i>Four new Members added to the Committee of Secrecy,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on the Affair of the 6000 Dutch Troops,</i>	137
<i>A Motion for desiring the Lords to delay the Earl of Oxford's Trial, the Commons not being prepared to proceed against him, with the Debate thereon,</i>	139
<i>Mr H. Walpole moves for a Bill to disable any Member, who takes a Place, from being re-elected,</i>	142
<i>The Commons resolve to be present, as a Committee, at the Earl of Oxford's Trial,</i>	143
<i>The Lords resolve to proceed first with the Articles for High Treason; upon which a free Conference is desired, which the Lords refuse; with the Debate thereon,</i>	143, 144
<i>Mr Lechmere moves to agree with the Method propos'd by the Lords,</i>	145
<i>A Message from the Lords, that they intend to proceed immediately on the Earl of Oxford's Trial; of which the Commons take no Notice,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir W. Strickland moves for a Bill of Attainder against him,</i>	146
<i>The Lords proceed to the Trial of the Earl of Oxford, but the Commons not appearing, his Lordship is acquitted,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir W. Strickland renews his Motion for a Bill of Attainder against the Earl of Oxford; with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Lord Castlereagh moves for an Address to the King to except the Earl of Oxford out of the Act of Grace; which a Committee is appointed to draw up,</i>	147
<i>The Address thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	149
<i>The King's Speech at concluding the Second Session,</i>	ib.
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	150
<i>The</i>	

The Third Session of the First Parliament
of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE King's Speech at opening the Third Session, November 21, 1717,	150
The Commons Address of Thanks,	152
The King's Answer thereto,	153
Motion for a Supply for maintaining the Land Forces for the Year 1718, with the Debate thereon,	154
Mr Lechmere moves for committing Mr Shippen to the Tower, on Account of some Expressions reflecting on the King's Speech; with the Debate on that Ac- count,	160
Mr Shippen committed Prisoner to the Tower,	161
A Second Debate concerning the Land Forces,	ib.
The Committee on the Supply come to several Resolu- tions.	171
Motion for recommitting three of them; with the De- bate thereon,	172
Debate concerning the Charge of the Land-Forces,	ib.
Debate concerning the Land-Tax for the Year 1718,	173
Debate concerning the Half-Pay Officers,	174
Debate concerning the Scarcity of Silver, and lowering the Gold Species,	ib.
Farther Debates on the Half-Pay Officers, 175,	176
Ninety Four Thousand Pounds granted for the Half-Pay List,	ib.
An Address for supplying all Vacancies in the Troops, (the Horse and Foot Guards, and Horse Grenadiers excepted) with Half-Pay Officers,	ib.
The King's Answer thereto,	177
Debate concerning the Mutiny-Bill,	ib.
The Mutiny-Bill passes the House,	178
Debate on the Merchants Petition relating to the Trade to Sweden,	ib.
The King's Message for an additional Number of Seamen,	180
An Address thereon,	ib.
The King's Answer to the above Address,	ib.
The King's Speech at putting an End to the Third Session,	ib.
The Parliament prorogued,	181
The	

The CONTENTS.

ix

The Fourth Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE King's Speech at opening the Fourth Session, November 11, 1718,	182
Lord Hinchinbroke's Motion for an Address of Thanks, with the Debate thereon,	184
The Address agreed to and presented,	188
The King's Answer thereto,	189
Mr Boscawen acquaints the House with the King's having declared War against Spain,	ib.
Mr Treby's Motion for an Address of Thanks on that Occasion, with the Debate thereon,	190
The Address agreed to, with the King's Answer,	191
Debate on the second Reading of a Bill from the Lords, for strengthening the Protestant Interest,	ib.
The said Bill passes the House,	193
An Address presented to the King, for an Account of Pensions granted to Members, since May 10, 1715,	ib.
The King's Speech relating to an Invasion from Spain,	ib.
Motion for an Address of Thanks, with the Debate thereon,	194
The Address resolv'd on and presented to the King, with his Majesty's Answer thereto,	195
Mr Freeman's Motion for adjourning the Call of the House, which had been order'd upon an Expectation of a Bill being brought in for settling the Peerage,	196
The King's Speech at putting an End to the Fourth Session,	ib.
The Parliament prorogued,	198

The Fifth Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE King's Speech at opening the Fifth Session, November 23, 1719,	198
The Earl of Hertford's Motion for an Address of Thanks, with the Debate thereon,	200
The Address,	201
The King's Answer thereto,	202
Debate on the second Reading of the Peerage-Bill,	ib.
The said Bill rejected,	213
VOL. I.	The

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>The Commons take into Consideration the King's Speech relating to the Publick Debts, and the Proposals of the South-Sea Company and the Bank,</i>	213
<i>After a Debate concerning the Proposals of thole two Companies, the House resolve to accept thole of the South-Sea Company,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill from the Lords for securing the Dependency of Ireland, after a Debate, passes the House,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill pass'd for enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their Capital Stock,</i>	214
<i>The King's Message relating to erecting Corporations for insuring Ships and Merchandize,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill ordered to be brought in, in Pursuance thereof,</i>	215
<i>Mr Pelham's Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King for the above Message, which is agreed to,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir William Wyndham's Motion for an Account of Debts owing for the Civil List,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address for an Account of 250,000 l. granted against Sweden, in the Year 1717; and for an Account of the Pensions given to Members of the House since the 10th of May, 1719,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons Address in Pursuance of the King's Message, relating to the Insurances of Ships, &c. with the King's Answer thereto,</i>	216
<i>The King's Speech at putting an End to the Fifth Session,</i>	ib.
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	218

The Sixth Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T <i>HE King's Speech at opening the Sixth Session, December 8, 1720,</i>	218
<i>Mr Pulteney's Motion for an Address of Thanks, with the Debate thereon,</i>	219
<i>The Commons Address of Thanks for the King's Speech,</i>	222
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	223
<i>Mr Neville moves for the Directors of the South-Sea Company to lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Pitt complains of the Dilatoriness of the South-Sea Directors, &c. in producing their Accounts, which the next Day are presented to the House,</i>	224

Mr

The CONTENTS.

xi

	Page
<i>Mr Shippen moves for recommitting a Resolution of the Committee of Supply, relating to the Number of Land Forces, with the Debate thereon,</i>	225
<i>The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider of the State of the publick Credit, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir Joseph Jekyll's Motion for appointing a select Committee to inquire into all the Proceedings relating to the South-Sea Act,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Robert Walpole acquaints the House of his having a Scheme for restoring of publick Credit ; with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill ordered to prevent Stock-Jobbing,</i>	226
<i>Mr R. Walpole presents his Scheme to the House for restoring publick Credit, viz. by ingrafting Nine Millions of South-Sea Stock into the Bank, and Nine Millions into the East-India Company,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Treby's Motion for a Bill to prevent Mutiny and Desertion, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir J. Jekyll moves for a Bill for restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company from going out of the Kingdom, &c. which is ordered to be brought in,</i>	227
<i>A Committee of thirteen Members appointed to inquire into all the Proceedings of the South-Sea Directors, &c.</i>	228
<i>Lord Hinchinbroke's Motion for taking the Sub-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company into Custody,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons take into Consideration the Proposals from the South-Sea Company, for ingrafting nine Millions of their Stock into the East-India Company, and nine more into the Bank, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill ordered in Pursuance thereof,</i>	229
<i>The Names of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Affair of the South-Sea Company, who are ordered to be a Committee of Secrecy,</i>	230
<i>The Bill against the South-Sea Directors pass'd,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir Tho. Pengelly acquaints the House, that Mr Knight, Cashier of the South-Sea Company, was gone off ; whereupon the Commons present two Addresses to the King relating to that Escape,</i>	ib.

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Sir Robert Chaplin, Sir Theodore Janssen, Mr Francis Eyles, and Mr Sawbridge, Directors of the South-Sea Company, ordered to attend in their Places,</i>	230
<i>General Ross's Motion for securing the Persons of the Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company,</i>	231
<i>Sir Theodore Janssen and Mr Sawbridge expell'd the House,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address to the King to get Mr Knight apprehended in Foreign Parts; and his Majesty gives Directions accordingly,</i>	ib.
<i>The Royal Assent given to two Bills against the South-Sea Directors, &c.</i>	ib.
<i>Sir Robert Chaplin and Mr Francis Eyles, Directors of the South-Sea Company, expell'd the House,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr R. Walpole presents a Bill, for ingrafting Part of the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company into the Bank, and another Part thereof into the East-India-Company; which is read the first Time.</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on the second Reading thereof,</i>	232
<i>A Bill to prevent Stock-Jobbing read the first Time,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address to the King, upon Advice that Mr Knight was in Custody in the Castle of Antwerp,</i>	ib.
<i>A Petition from the South-Sea Company, for allowing them farther Time for Payment of the Money due from them to the Publick, with the Debate thereon,</i>	233
<i>A Motion for disabling the Directors of the South-Sea Company, East-India Company, and the Bank, from being chosen Members of Parliament,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Message relating to the above Petition of the South-Sea Company; which is referr'd to a Committee of the whole House,</i>	ib.
<i>The Bill to prevent Stock-Jobbing read a Second Time, and committed,</i>	234
<i>The Commons consider of the King's Message, relating to the South-Sea Company's Petition, and resolve to allow farther Time to the said Company for Payment,</i>	ib.
<i>The House take into Consideration the Report from the secret Committee on the South-Sea Affair; and order a Bill to be brought in for the Relief of the Sufferers,</i>	ib.
<i>The</i>	

The CONTENTS.

xiii

	Page
<i>The Report from the secret Committee relating to Mr Aislachie, and Mr Charles Stanhope, presented and taken into Consideration,</i>	234
<i>Mr Aislachie and Sir George Caswall expell'd the House, and committed Prisoners to the Tower, on Account of their being concern'd in the South-Sea Scheme,</i>	236
<i>The Commons consider that Part of the Report of the secret Committee which related to the Earl of Sunderland, with the Debate thereon,</i>	237
<i>Mr Hutchefon moves for an Address to the King, to know what Information his Majesty had receiv'd relating to Mr Knight, Cashier of the South-Sea Company,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Methuen, by the King's Command, lays before the House several Letters, &c. relating to that Affair,</i>	238
<i>The Royal Assent given to the Ingrafting Bill, &c.</i>	239
<i>The Stock-Jobbing Bill engross'd,</i>	ib.
<i>Farther Debate on Mr Knight's not being delivered up,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Lechmere moves for a second Address relating to the delivering up Mr Knight, which is agreed to and presented,</i>	241
<i>The King's Answer to that Address,</i>	ib.
<i>The South-Sea Sufferers Bill read a second Time, and committed,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Shippen moves for inquiring what Publick Money had been employ'd, by any Receiver of publick Money, in buying Stock in the Funds,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir W. Wyndham moves for an Account of the Warrants, on which the Commissioners for stating the Debts due to the Army and the Demands of Foreign Princes for Subsidies, during the late War, have issued Certificates,</i>	242
<i>Debate on the above Motions,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons consider the secret Committee's Report relating to Mr Cragg, senior, with the Debate thereon,</i>	243
<i>The Commons resolve, that the Estate of Mr Cragg, senior, be applied to the Relief of the Sufferers by the South-Sea Scheme,</i>	244
<i>Mr Methuen lays before the House several Letters, &c. relating to Mr Knight, with the Debate thereon,</i>	245

The CONTENTS.

<i>A Motion in Favour of Mr Aislavie rejected,</i>	Page 245
<i>Mr Thomas Vernon expell'd the House for a corrupt Application to General Rofs, in Favour of Mr Aislavie, and the Thanks of the House returned to General Rofs for the Discovery,</i>	ib.
<i>Motion for an Address to the King, to remove Mr Elliot from being one of the Commissioners of Excise, on Account of his interfering in an Election of Members of Parliament,</i>	246
<i>A Clause order'd to disable the late Sub-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company; as also, Mr Aislavie, to enjoy any Place, or sit in Parliament,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate concerning the Allowances to be given to the South-Sea Directors, &c. out of their Estates,</i>	247
<i>Debate concerning the Allowance to Mr Aislavie,</i>	251
<i>The King's Message for a Subsidy to Sweden, and for satisfying the Owners of two Ships burnt on Account of the Plague, with the Debate thereon,</i>	252
<i>Seventy two thousand Pounds granted for a Subsidy to Sweden, and 23,935 l. for the two Ships burnt on Account of the Plague,</i>	255
<i>The York-Buildings Company impow'ed to dispose of Part of the Forfeited Estates, (which they had purchas'd) by selling Annuities by way of Lottery,</i>	256
<i>A Clause in Favour of Mr Aislavie,</i>	ib.
<i>Farther Debate concerning Mr Craggs's Estate,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on the Proposal for laying a Mulct on the South-Sea Directors,</i>	ib.
<i>The Bill for Relief of the South-Sea Sufferers read the third Time, and pass'd,</i>	257
<i>The King's Message relating to the Civil List Debts, which the House, in a grand Committee, take into Consideration, and, after a Debate, resolve that a Tax of One Shilling in the Pound be laid on all Payments out of the Civil List Funds,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Lowndes, upon the Report of the said Resolution to the House, moves for disagreeing with the Committee, with the Debate thereon,</i>	259
<i>The House resolve, that only Sixpence in the Pound be laid on the Payments out of the Civil List,</i>	ib.

The CONTENTS.

xv

	Page
<i>The House presents to the King an Address representing the State of the publick Credit,</i>	260
<i>The Speaker's Speech to the King on presenting the Civil List Bill,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech in Answer to the Address of the House, relating to the State of the publick Credit,</i>	261
<i>The King's Speech at putting an End to the Sixth Session,</i>	ib.
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	262

The Seventh Session of the First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T <i>HE King's Speech at opening the Seventh Session, October 19, 1721,</i>	263
<i>Sir George Oxenden's Motion for an Address of Thanks,</i>	265
<i>The Commons Address,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	267
<i>Debate in the Committee of Supply concerning the Debts of the Navy,</i>	ib.
<i>One Million granted towards paying the Debts of the Navy: And an Address on that Occasion,</i>	268
<i>Debate concerning the Number of Land-Forces,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Motion for a Bill for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores,</i>	269
<i>Debate on a Bill to forbid Commerce with any Country infected with the Plague,</i>	ib.
<i>The said Bill read the third Time, and pass'd,</i>	270
<i>A Bill ordered to be brought in, for the better securing the Freedom of Elections,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill order'd to be brought in, in Favour of the Quakers, with Regard to the Form of their Affirmation, which passes the House,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir John Cope charges Mr Baron Page with endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of Banbury, with the Debate thereon,</i>	275
<i>The House order Sir John Cope and Mr Baron Page to be heard by their Counsel,</i>	276
<i>Debate on the Bill for securing the Freedom of Elections, which passes the House, and is rejected by the Lords,</i>	ib.

Farther

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Farther Proceedings on the Complaint of Sir John Cope against Mr Baron Page,</i>	276
<i>The House resolve, that Sir John Cope had not made good his Charge against Mr Baron Page,</i>	278
<i>Debate concerning a Bill, to impower the South-Sea Company to dispose of Part of their Capital Fund to pay their Debts; which passes the House.</i>	ib.
<i>The Speaker's Speech to the King on presenting the Money-Bill,</i>	279
<i>The King's Speech at putting an End to his first Parliament,</i>	280
<i>The Parliament dissolv'd,</i>	281

The First Session of the Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T HE Parliament meet,	282
<i>Mr Spencer Compton re-elected Speaker,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech at opening the First Session of his Second Parliament, October 11, 1722,</i>	283
<i>Mr Hutcheson moves, that the Committee of Privileges and Elections be a select Committee of 36,</i>	285
<i>Mr W. Pulteney moves for an Address of Thanks to the King for his Speech, with the Debate thereon,</i>	286
<i>Debate on a Bill from the Lords for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for one Year,</i>	ib.
<i>The said Bill passes the House, and has the Royal Assent,</i>	288
<i>The Commons Address of Thanks to the King for his Speech,</i>	289
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	290
<i>Mr Treby moves for an Augmentation of 4000 Men for the Army, with the Debate thereon,</i>	291
<i>The Lords desire a Conference with the Commons, and communicate to them the King's Message relating to the Pretender's Declaration; and their Resolutions thereupon,</i>	292
<i>To which the Commons agree, with an Amendment,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address voted on this Occasion,</i>	293
<i>The joint Address of both Houses to the King, relating to the Pretender's Declaration,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	294
	De-

The CONTENTS.

xvii

	Page
<i>Debate on a Motion for raising 100,000 l. on the</i>	
<i>Papists towards the Supply of the current Year,</i>	295
<i>A Bill ordered in Pursuance of the said Motion,</i>	296
<i>Debate on a Petition from the South-Sea Company relating to the converting one Moiety of their Capital into Annuities,</i>	ib.
<i>The Names of the Committee appointed to examine Christopher Loyer, relating to a Conspiracy against the King ; an Address reso'd on for several Papers relating thereto ; which, after Debate, are referred to the said Committee,</i>	297
<i>Debate on a Bill for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Tobacco-Trade,</i>	298
<i>Debate on some Amendments made by the Lords to the Mutiny-Bill,</i>	ib.
<i>The Commons consider the Report from the Committee on Loyer's Plot: Mr W. Pulteney's Motion relating thereto, with the Debate thereon,</i>	299
<i>Sir Robert Raymond moves the House against John Plunket, as an Accomplice in Loyer's Plot,</i>	300
<i>Sir Philip Yorke moves the House against George Kelly, as an Accomplice in the said Plot,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Yonge moves the House against Dr Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, as being concern'd in the said Plot,</i>	301
<i>Bills of Pains and Penalties, after some Debate, ordered to be brought in against the said John Plunket, George Kelly, and the Bishop of Rochester,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on Mr R. Walpole's Motion for an Address to the King, to order Dr Friend to be committed for High Treason,</i>	302
<i>The Bills against John Plunket and George Kelly read the first Time,</i>	303
<i>An Address of Congratulation to the King for the Discovery of the Plot,</i>	304
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	305
<i>The Bill against the Bishop of Rochester read the first Time,</i>	ib.
<i>A Petition of George Kelly, to be heard by Counsel against the Bill for inflicting Pains and Penalties on him, which is granted,</i>	ib.
<i>A Petition of the Bishop of Rochester to the same Purpose, which is also granted,</i>	306

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Debate on a Petition of George Kelly for delaying the second Reading of the Bill against him, which is rejected,</i>	306
<i>The Bill against John Plunket read the second Time, and committed, with the Debate concerning his Punishment,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate concerning George Kelly's Punishment,</i>	307
<i>The Bishop of Rochester declines making his Defence at the Bar of the House of Commons,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on the third Reading of the Bills against Plunket and Kelly,</i>	308
<i>Debate concerning the Punishment of the Bishop of Rochester,</i>	ib.
<i>The Bill against his Lordship passes the House,</i>	309
<i>Debate on the second Reading of the Bill for raising 100,000 l. on the Papists,</i>	ib.
<i>Mr Trenchard's Motion for including the Nonjurors in the said Tax, which is agreed to,</i>	315
<i>The Commons, in a Grand Committee, add a Clause for including the Scots Papists and Nonjurors in the said Bill,</i>	ib.
<i>The above Clause being reported to the House, is, after some Debate, rejected, and a Bill ordered for registering the Estates of the Scots Papists and Nonjurors, which passes into a Law; as does also the Bill for raising 100,000 l. on the Papists; and likewise the Bills against Plunket, Kelly, and the Bishop of Rochester,</i>	316
<i>The King's Speech at putting an End to the First Session,</i>	317
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	318

The Second Session of the Second Parliament
of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T <i>HE King's Speech at opening the Second Session, January 9, 1723-24,</i>	319
<i>The Commons Address of Thanks,</i>	320
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	321
<i>Debate concerning the Number of Land-Forces,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on a Petition from the Sufferers by the Bahama Project,</i>	322
<i>The King's Speech at concluding the Second Session,</i>	323
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	324
<i>The</i>	The

The CONTENTS.

xix

The Third Session of the Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.

T HE King's Speech at opening the Third Session, November 12, 1724,	Page 324
Mr Edward Thompson's Motion for an Address of Thanks,	325
The Address,	ib.
The King's Answer thereto,	326
Debate concerning the Number of Land-Forces,	ib.
Debate on a Petition from the Earl of Oxford and Lord Morpeth, complaining of the Deficiencies of the Accounts of the Masters in Chancery; and on a Motion thereupon relating to the said Masters,	333
The King's Message relating to the Suitors in Chan- cery, and the Accounts of the Masters,	334
The House having taken the same into Consideration, Sir George Oxenden moves for impeaching Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors; with the Debate thereon,	335
Sir George Oxenden's Motion agreed to, and a Com- mittee appointed to draw up Articles accordingly,	336
A Bill order'd to indemnify the Masters in Chancery, on Discovery of what Sums they paid for their Pla- ces, which passes the House,	ib.
A Bill relating to the building Fifty New Churches being read a second Time, Mr Onslow moves for a Clause to disable any Body Politick or Corporate, from buying Advowsons of Livings; with the De- bate thereon,	337
Sir George Oxenden reports from the Committee the Articles of Impeachment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, with the Debate thereon,	ib.
The said Articles ordered to be engrossed, and car- ried to the Lords,	338
The King's Message relating to the Debts of the Ci- vil List, which is referred to a Committee of the whole House,	339
Mr Pulteney's Motion for an Address for an Account of Pensions, paid from Lady-Day 1721, to Lady- Day 1725, which is agreed to,	ib.

The

The CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>The Earl of Macclesfield's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment referred to a Committee,</i>	340
<i>Debate on the King's Message relating to the Debts of the Civil List,</i>	ib.
<i>Motion for raising 1,000,000 l. for redeeming the Annuities of 25,000 l. per Annum, charged on the Civil List by an Act 7 Geo. I. and for paying the King's Debts; which, after Debate, is agreed to,</i>	341
<i>An Address for an Account of the Produce of the Civil List from 1699 to 1715,</i>	ib.
<i>Lord Finch offers to the House a Petition of Henry late Viscount Bolingbroke, praying Leave to enjoy a certain settled Estate, &c. notwithstanding his Attainder, and moves for a Bill in Pursuance of the said Petition,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill, after Debate, ordered to be brought in accordingly,</i>	343
<i>Sir George Oxenden reports the Committee's Replication to the Earl of Macclesfield's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment, which is ordered to be engross'd, and sent to the Lords,</i>	344
<i>The Bill in Favour of Lord Bolingbroke twice read, and committed,</i>	ib.
<i>Lord William Paulet hereupon moves for a Clause to disable him from sitting in Parliament, or holding any Place, with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>The said Bill pass'd and sent to the Lords,</i>	345
<i>Names of the Managers at the Earl of Macclesfield's Trial,</i>	ib.
<i>The Lords send a Message to acquaint the Commons, that their Lordships were ready to give Judgment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield; with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>The Thanks of the House ordered to be given to the Managers by the Speaker, with his Speech on that Occasion, which is ordered to be printed,</i>	346
<i>The Commons demand Judgment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, who is fin'd 30,000 l. And likewise address the King, that the said Fine be apply'd towards making good the Deficiencies of the Masters in Chancery, which his Majesty consents to,</i>	347
<i>The</i>	

The CONTENTS.

xxi

<i>The King's Speech at concluding the Third Session,</i>	Page 348
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	349

The Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.

T <i>HE King's Speech at opening the Fourth Session, January 20, 1725-26.</i>	Page 349
<i>Sir Robert Sutton's Motion for an Address of Thanks,</i>	351
<i>The Address,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Answer thereto,</i>	353
<i>Debate concerning the Number of Land-Forces,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address for Copies of the Treaties between the Emperor and the King of Spain, to be laid before the House,</i>	357
<i>Mr William Pulteney's Motion for appointing a Committee to state the publick Debts, from December 25, 1714, to December 25, 1725; with the Debate thereon,</i>	358
<i>Copies of the Hanover Treaty, and of the Treaty between the Emperor and the King of Spain, laid before the House,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate thereon,</i>	359
<i>Mr Henry Pelham's Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King, for communicating the above Treaties to the House, with the Debate thereon,</i>	363
<i>An Address voted and presented to the King,</i>	364
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	365
<i>A Petition of Richard Hampden, Esq; for a Bill to empower the Lords of the Treasury to compound with him for the Debt due from him to the Crown, which is referred to a Committee of the whole House,</i>	ib.
<i>A Petition of Sir Thomas Lowther, and Sir Orlando Bridgman, for a Bill to enable them to purchase the Reversion in Fee of their Estates held by Grant from the Crown,</i>	ib.
<i>Two Bills being order'd in Pursuance of the above Petitions, Mr Hungerford moves for a Resolution against receiving any more Petitions for purchasing the Reversion of Crown Lands; which is agreed to,</i>	366

The

THE CONTENTS.

	Page.
<i>The Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider the Petitions of Richard Hampden, Esq; Isabella his Wife, and John Hampden, Esq; his Brother, and a Bill order'd in their Favour,</i>	366
<i>The King's Message for an additional Number of Seamen, with the Debate thereon,</i>	369
<i>Mr Shippen's Motion for an Account of 250,000 l. granted against Sweden in the Year 1717,</i>	370
<i>Sir William Yonge's Motion for an Address to the King on his Message, and for a Vote of Credit, which, after Debate, is agreed to,</i>	ib.
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	ib.
<i>A Bill ordered to prevent Bribery at Elections, which passes the Commons, and is thrown out by the Lords,</i>	371
<i>The King's Speech at concluding the Fourth Session,</i>	ib.
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	372

The Fifth Session of the Second Parliament
of King GEORGE I.

	Page
T <i>HE King's Speech at opening the Fifth Session, January 17, 1726-27.</i>	372
<i>Mr Onslow's Motion for an Address of Thanks, with the Debate thereon,</i>	376
<i>The Address,</i>	380
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	382
<i>An Address to the King for the Accession of the States General to the Treaty of Hanover, and for Copies of Letters, &c. between the British Ministers, and the Courts of Vienna and Spain,</i>	383
<i>Sir William Wyndham's, and Mr William Pulteney's Motions for several other Papers relating thereto,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate concerning the Number of Land-Forces,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir Robert Walpole's Motion for a Land-Tax of 4 s. in the Pound, which, after Debate, is agreed to,</i>	384
<i>Mr Sandys's Motion for a Copy of the Letter, on which the King of Spain founded his Demand of the Restitution of Gibraltar; with the Debate thereon,</i>	ib.
<i>An Address for Papers relating to the Imperial Ostend Company,</i>	ib.
	Lord

The CONTENTS.

xxiii

	Page
<i>Lord Morpeth's Motion relating to the Fleet sent into the Baltick last Year, with the Debate thereon,</i>	384
<i>Debate on a Motion relating to the Sum of 125,000 l. charg'd for Extraordinaries in the Account of the Deficiencies of last Year's Grants,</i>	385
<i>An Address to the King for an Account of the said Sum,</i>	386
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate on a Motion, made by Mr William Pulteney, for a second Address upon that Head,</i>	387
<i>Debate on a Petition from the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars, for a Bill to enable them to compound for a Debt due to the Crown,</i>	389
<i>The said Petition rejected,</i>	390
<i>Lord Fitzwilliams takes Notice of an abusive Memorial being presented to the King by the Emperor's Minister, and moves for the same to be laid before the House; which is presented accordingly,</i>	ib.
<i>Debate thereon,</i>	391
<i>An Address voted on that Occasion, to which the Commons desire the Concurrence of the Lords; which being agreed to, the said Address is presented to the King,</i>	392
<i>His Majesty's Answer thereto,</i>	393
<i>Debate on Mr Scrope's Motion for a Vote of Credit,</i>	ib.
<i>Sir William Yonge's Motion for 370,000 l. to be granted out of the Coal-Duty towards the Supply; with the Debate thereon,</i>	396
<i>A Bill ordered in Pursuance of Sir William Yonge's Motion, which passes the House,</i>	ib.
<i>The King's Speech at concluding the Fifth Session,</i>	397
<i>The Parliament prorogued,</i>	398
<i>The Death of King George I.</i>	ib.





S P E E C H E S

A N D

D E B A T E S

I N T H E

House of Commons,

D U R I N G

The Last Session of the Fourth Parliament
of *Great Britain.*



THE PARLIAMENT
MEET AUG. 1. 1714.
BEING THE ACCESSION
OF KING GEORGE I.
 ER Majesty Queen ANNE dying on
 Sunday the first of *August* 1714, and the
 Crown of these Realms immediately de-
 volving to his royal highness the Elector
 of Hanover, pursuant to the act of Settle-
 ment pass'd in 1701, the Parliament, ac-
 cording to a resolution taken in Council,
 met that very day; but Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart. Speaker
 of the House of Commons, knight of the shire for Suffolk, be-
 ing in the country, Mr William Bromley, member for the uni-
 versity of Oxford, and Secretary of State, mov'd to adjourn to
 the Wednesday following; which being seconded, Sir Richard
 Onslow,

Vol. I.

A

Onslow,

Mr W. Bromley's
Motion to adjourn.
Sir R. Onslow.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1714.

‘ thing in our power, to make your Majesty’s reign happy
‘ and glorious.

Mr W. Bromley.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr T. Onslow.

Motion for a
Supply.

Mr Wykes.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Conyers.

Mr H. Walpole’s
Motion for paying
the Hanoverian
Troops, and offer-
ing a Reward to
apprehend the
Pretender.

Mr Bromley, in his motion for the foregoing address, dwelt much on the great loss the nation had sustain’d by the Queen’s death; and was back’d by * Mr Robert Walpole, member for Lynn, who mov’d, that they should give the King assurances of their making good all Parliamentary Funds. † Mr Thomas Onslow, member for Guilford, said thereupon, ‘ that the principal strefs of the Address ought ‘ not to lie upon condoling, but upon congratulating, and ‘ giving the King assurances of their readines to maintain ‘ both his Majesty’s undoubted title to the Crown, and pub- ‘ lick Credit.’

The same day a motion being made, that a Supply be granted to the King, for the better support of his Majesty’s household, &c. the consideration thereof was referred to the Committee of the whole House the next day, when the same was agreed to *nem. con.* and fram’d into a resolution. And on the 7th a Bill being order’d to be brought in accordingly, Mr. Wykes, member for Northampton, propos’d tacking to it a Bill for limiting the number of Officers in the House of Commons, but nobody seconding that motion, it dropp’d.

Some members having mov’d for Sir William Wyndham, bart. member for Somersetshire, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be Chairman of the grand Committee of Subsidy, Mr Robert Walpole reply’d, that Mr. Conyers, member for East Grinstead, had for so many years so well discharg’d that office, that it would be ungrateful, unmannerly and imprudent to chuse another; on which Mr Conyers carried it.

Then it was propos’d to give the King one million sterling; but this motion, tho’ not directly oppos’d, afterwards dropt.

Aug. 12. Mr. Conyers presented to the house a Bill for the better support of his Majesty’s household, &c. and on the second reading thereof the next day, ** Mr Horatio Walpole, member for Castle-Rising, mov’d, that the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed, might have power to receive one clause, to enable the Lord Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, to issue the sum of 65022 l. 8 s. 8 d. being the arrear due to the troops of Hanover, for their service in the Low Countries in the year 1712, out of the 300,000 l.

* Since created a Knight of the Bath, afterwards of the Garter, made Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c.

† Now Lord Onslow.

** Since made Auditor of the Plantation Accounts, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, &c. now Treasurer to the Household, and Auditor to the States General, &c.

300,000 l. granted in the last session of Parliament to her late Majesty, towards satisfying the debt due on account to the Land-Forces. And another clause to enable and require the lord high Treasurer, &c. to issue out of any money granted by parliament 100,000 l. for apprehending the Pretender, if ever he should land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's dominions.

Anno 1. Geo. 1.
1714.

Sir William Wyndham seconded Mr Walpole in the first clause ; and Mr Shippen, member for Saltash, very ingeniously own'd he had oppos'd that payment in the late reign, but that he was for it now. Mr Aldworth, member for Windsor, back'd likewise the motion ; but as if he design'd to expose the member, who, at this juncture, appear'd so forward to pay those very troops, which, a few months before, he had treated as Runaways, he said, " That for his part, he had formerly been against that payment, because he had been given to understand, in that very house, that those troops were Deferters ; but that he had since been informed, that they were hir'd to fight, and had serv'd well as long as there was fighting ; and if when they came in fight of the enemy, they who had hir'd them, would not suffer them to fight, he did not see the reason why they should be call'd Deferters." As to the clause, for a reward of 100,000 l. for apprehending the Pretender, Mr Campion, knight of the shire for Suffex, said, " That he was not in the House when that clause was mov'd ; but if he had been present, he would have oppos'd it, because, in his opinion, the Protestant Succession was no longer in danger, since his Majesty's peaceable accession to the throne ; and he defy'd all the house to prove the contrary." He was seconded by Mr Shippen : but Mr * W. Pulteney, member for Heydon, and, after him the † lord Lumley, member for Arundel, argu'd, " That the Protestant Succession was in danger, as long as there was a Popish Pretender, who had many friends both at home and abroad : That the late Queen was sensible of that danger, when she issu'd out her proclamation against him ; and that the case was not alter'd by her Majesty's demise : That the nation would be at no charge, if the Pretender did not attempt to land ; and if he did, 100,000 l. would be well bestow'd to apprehend him." To which no reply was made.

Sir W. Wyndham.

Mr Shippen.

Mr Aldworth.

Mr Campion.

Mr Shippen.

Mr W. Pulteney.

Lord Lumley.

The Commons having pass'd the Subsidy Bill, and two others, and the same being also return'd to them pass'd by the Lords ; on the 21st of *August* the Lords Justices went to the

* Made Privy Counsellor and Secretary at War, Sept. 27. 1714. and Cofferer of the Household, May 23, 1723.

† Now Earl of Scarbrough.

ANNO 1. GEO. I.
1714.

the House of Lords, and the Commons attending, the Speaker, on presenting the Bill, *For the better Support of his Majesty's Household, &c.* together with another Money-bill, made the following Speech.

My Lords,

The Speaker's
Speech to the
Lords Justices, on
presenting the
Subsidy-Bill, &c.

THE Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, under the present happiness they enjoy, by his Majesty's peaceable and quiet accession to the throne, could not enter upon any Work more satisfactory and pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient revenue for the occasions of his Majesty's civil government, in order to make his reign as easy and prosperous, as the beginning of it hath been secure and undisturb'd.

They are sensible, that the peace of the Kingdom is not to be preserv'd, nor the rights and liberties of the Subjects to be protected, without supporting the just authority and dignity of the Crown ; and therefore they have thought it their interest, as well as duty, to make such a provision, as may not barely suffice to the necessity of the Government, but may be suitable to the state, the honour, the lustre, which the Crown of Great Britain ought to be attended with.

Whatsoever is superfluous in that provision, and more than the ordinary services of his Majesty shall require, will but enable him to exert his highest and most valuable prerogative of doing good : And we can give no greater proof of the trust we repose in his Majesty's gracious disposition, than putting the same entire revenue into his hands, which her late Majesty died possess'd of ; whose virtues we all admir'd, and of whose affections and concern for the religion, laws, and liberties of this kingdom, we had had so long experience.

As the Crown itself descends immediately, and knows no vacancy, the Commons have taken care that the revenue should follow it as close as possible ; for they have given all the dispatch to this grant, which the forms of their proceedings would allow ; so that when his Majesty shall please to answer the impatient desires of his people, by coming to take possession of his kingdoms, he will find himself equally establish'd in these revenues, as if he had succeeded to all by an uninterrupted right of inheritance ; the only difference is this, that if he had inherited them, he would have wanted one single proof of the duty, and affection, and unanimity of his subjects.

Our desire is, that this may be look'd upon as an earnest and a pledge of that zeal and fidelity which we shall always retain,

retain, and which, upon every occasion, we shall be ready to demonstrate to his Majesty's person and government : As such, we hope, his Majesty will graciously accept it at this time ; and hereafter, when he shall have had experience of this first voluntary offering of his loyal Commons, we hope he will find it to his satisfaction, as large and as ample as he could wish ; might but the term of the grant be as long as we could wish, since it is to have equal continuance with his Majesty's life.

Anno 1. Geo. I.

1714

My Lords,

The Bill which the Commons have pass'd for the purposes I have mention'd, is entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, &c.*

They have also prepar'd another Bill, entitled, *An Act for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax, and for raising so much as is wanting, to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the Year 1714.* This having been recommended to their care, and appearing to them to be necessary for his Majesty's and the publick service, they have reason to think, they have abundantly supply'd the defects in the former provision ; and in this assurance, they humbly present this bill also for the royal assent.

Then the Lords Justices gave the royal assent to the two bills mentioned in the foregoing Speech ; and to *An Act to enable Persons residing in Great Britain, to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in Great Britain, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland.*

The Royal Assent
given thereto.

After which the Lord Chancellor made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE cannot but express our greatest satisfaction, and, in his Majesty's name, return you thanks, for the convincing proofs which you have given, in this session, of your duty and affection to his Majesty, and of your zeal for his government.

Lord Chancellor's
Speech to both
Houses.

We must particularly thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the aids which you have granted to his Majesty, for the better support of the honour of the Crown, and for preventing any disappointment in the Supplies given in the last session for the service of this year. You may be assur'd, that the unanimity, the cheerfulness, and the dispatch, with which you have proceeded in granting these

aids,

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1714.



“ aids, will render them yet more acceptable to his Majesty:
“ And you may depend upon our making a faithful representation thereof to him.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ All necessary business being now happily concluded, it
“ will be proper for us to put a speedy end to this Session.
“ We think fit, at present, in his Majesty's name, to desire
“ you forthwith respectively to adjourn your selves until
“ Wednesday next.

After which adjournment, viz. 25th of *August*, the Commons being met again, Mr Bromley acquainted the House, that the Lords Justices had receiv'd his Majesty's answer to the Address of this House at the beginning of this Session; which he presented to the House, and is as follows :

GEORGE R.

The King's Answer to the Commons Address.

“ **Y**OUR dutiful and loyal Address is very acceptable to
“ me. The unanimity and affection my Commons
“ have shewn upon my accession to the Crown, are most agree-
“ able instances and pledges of their fidelity to me. I have
“ a just sense of your inexpressible loss, by the death of your
“ late Sovereign. You may be assur'd of my constant endea-
“ vours to secure to you the full enjoyment of your religion,
“ laws, and liberties ; and that it will always be my aim, to
“ make you an happy and flourishing people ; to which your
“ resolution to maintain the publick credit of the Nation,
“ will greatly contribute. I am hastening to you according
“ to your earnest desire, and the just expectations of my
“ people.

After this, the Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, the Lord Chancellor, made the following speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Lord Chancellor's Speech on proroguing the Parliament.

“ **H**AVING, since your late adjournment, receiv'd his
“ Majesty's most gracious answer, under his sign
“ manual, to your several addresses ; and by his Majesty's
“ command, order'd them to be deliver'd to you respective-
“ ly ; we do now in his Majesty's name, prorogue this pre-
“ sent Parliament 'till Thursday the 23d day of September
“ next ; and this present Parliament is accordingly prorogu'd
“ to Thursday the 23d day of September next.

*The End of the last Session of the fourth Parliament of
Great Britain.*



D I.

S P E E C H E S

A N D

D E B A T E S

I N T H E

First Session of the FIRST PARLIAMENT

O F

King GEORGE I.

Being the Fifth Parliament of *Great Britain*.

ON the 17th of March, 1714-15, the Parliament Anno 1. Geo. I.
met at Westminster according to the writs of sum- 1714-15.
mons. And the King being come to the House of
Lords, and seated on the throne with the usual
solemnity, the gentleman Usher of the black rod was sent
with a message to the House of Commons, commanding their
attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come
thither, his Majesty's pleasure was signify'd to them by the
Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House
and chuse their Speaker, and present him to his Majesty on
the 21st.

The Parliament
meet.

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Earl
of Hertford, son to the Duke of Somerset, propos'd the
honourable * Mr Spencer Compton, knight of the shire for
Suffex, for Speaker, and being seconded by † Lord Finch,
he was elected *Nem. Con.* Mr Compton elec-
ted Speaker.

On the 21st the King came to the House of Lords with
the usual solemnity; and the House of Commons attending,
presented the hon. Spencer Compton, Esq; for their Speaker,
whom his Majesty approv'd; after which the Lord Chan-

VOL. I.

B

cellor

* Made Paymaster General of the Forces in March 1721-2, since created
Earl of Wilmington, now Lord President of the Council.

† Made Comptroller of the Household May 1725, and since resign'd; now
Earl of Winchelsea, &c.

Anno 1. Geo. 1.
1714-15.

cellor read the following Speech, deliver'd into his hands by the King.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
King's Speech.

“ **T**HIS being the first opportunity that I have had of meeting my People in Parliament, since it pleas'd Almighty God, of his good providence, to call me to the Throne of my ancestors, I most gladly make use of it to thank my faithful and loving Subjects, for that zeal and firmness that hath been shewn in defence of the Protestant Succession, against all the open and secret practices that have been used to defeat it : And I shall never forget the obligations I have to those who have distinguish'd themselves upon this occasion.

“ It were to be wish'd, that the unparallel'd successes of a war, which was so wisely and chearfully supported by this Nation, in order to procure a good Peace, had been attended with a suitable conclusion : But it is with concern I must tell you, that some conditions even of this Peace, essential to the security and trade of Great Britain, are not yet duly executed ; and the performance of the whole may be look'd upon as precarious, until we shall have form'd defensive alliances to guaranty the present treaties.

“ The Pretender, who still resides in Lorrain, threatens to disturb us, and boasts of the assistance which he still expects here to repair his former disappointments.

“ A great part of our trade is render'd impracticable ; this, if not retriev'd, must destroy our manufactures, and ruin our navigation.

“ The publick debts are very great, and surprizingly increas'd, even since the fatal cessation of arms. My first care was to prevent a farther increase of these debts, by paying off forthwith a great number of ships which had been kept in pay, when there was no occasion for continuing such an expence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I rely upon you for such supplies as the present circumstances of our affairs require for this year's service, and for the support of the publick faith. The estimates shall be laid before you, that you may consider of them ; and what you shall judge necessary for your safety, I shall think sufficient for mine.

“ I doubt not but you will concur with me in opinion, that nothing can contribute more to the support of the credit of the nation, than a strict observance of all Parliamentary Engagements.

“ The branches of the revenue, formerly granted for the support of the civil Government, are so far incumber'd and
“ alie-

“ alienated, that the produce of the Funds which remain,
 “ and have been granted to me, will fall much short of what
 “ was at first design’d, for maintaining the honour and dig-
 “ nity of the Crown : And since it is my happiness (as I am
 “ confident you think it yours) to see a Prince of Wales,
 “ who may, in due time, succeed me on the Throne, and to
 “ see him blessed with many children, the best and most va-
 “ luable pledges of our care and concern for your prosperity ;
 “ this must occasion an expence to which the nation has not
 “ of many years been accusom’d ; but such as surely no
 “ man will grudge ; and therefore I do not doubt but you
 “ will think of it with that affection which I have reason to
 “ hope from you.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
 1714-15.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The eyes of all Europe are upon you, waiting the issue
 “ of this first Session. Let no unhappy divisions of Parties
 “ here at home, divert you from pursuing the common in-
 “ terest of your Country : Let no wicked insinuations dis-
 “ quiet the minds of my Subjects. The establish’d constitution
 “ in Church and State shall be the rule of my Government ;
 “ the happiness, ease, and prosperity of my people, shall be
 “ the chief care of my life. Those who assist me in carrying
 “ on these measures, I shall always esteem my best Friends ;
 “ and I doubt not but that I shall be able, with your assist-
 “ ance, to disappoint the designs of those who would deprive
 “ me of that blessing, which I most value, the affections of
 “ my People.

On the 23d, Mr Speaker having reported to the House the King’s Speech, Mr Robert Walpole made a speech, in which he set forth the great happiness of these Nations by his Majesty’s seasonable accession to the Crown ; ran through the Mismanagements of the four last preceding years ; and concluded with a motion for an Address of Thanks to the King, conformable to the several heads of his Majesty’s Speech. He was seconded by the lord Hinchinbroke, * member for Huntingdon ; and none but Sir William Whitlocke, member for the University of Oxford, having rais’d any Objection against Mr Walpole’s motion, it was resolv’d,

Mr Walpole’s
 Motion for an
 Address of
 Thanks,

That an Address be presented to his Majesty ; and a Committee was appointed to draw it up, of which Mr Walpole was elected Chairman ; which was as follows :

Most gracious Sovereign,

‘ **Y**OUR Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,

The Address.

B 2

return

* See to the Earl of Sandwich, and a Colonel of Foot.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1714-15.

‘ return your Majesty their unfeigned thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

‘ ’Tis with inexpressible joy that we approach your Majesty, peaceably seated upon the Throne of your royal ancestors ; and being thoroughly sensible of the many open and secret practices that have of late years been used to defeat the Protestant Succession, we cannot sufficiently adore the Divine Providence, that so seasonably interposed, and saved this Nation by your Majesty’s happy accession to the Crown.

‘ Your faithful Commons receive with the highest gratitude, your most gracious assurances, that the established Constitution in Church and State, shall be the rule of your Government ; and the safety, ease, and prosperity of your People, the chief care of your life. We are sensible of your goodness expressed to those who have distinguish’d themselves by their zeal and firmness for the Protestant Succession : And as we doubt not, but the wisdom and steadiness of your Government will unite the hearts of all your faithful subjects in duty and affection to your sacred person, so we most humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we not only highly resent the wicked insinuations used to disquiet the minds of your subjects, but are resolved, to the utmost of our power, to suppress and extinguish that evil disposition that is still at work to deprive your Majesty of the affections of your people.

‘ We are sensibly touch’d, not only with the disappointment, but with the reproach brought on the Nation by the unfruitful conclusion of a war, which was carry’d on at so vast an expence, and was attended with such unparalleled success : But as that dishonour cannot in justice be imputed to the whole Nation, so we firmly hope and believe, that thro’ your Majesty’s great wisdom, and the faithful endeavours of your Commons, the reputation of these your Kingdoms will in due time be vindicated and restored.

‘ We are under astonishment to find, that any conditions of the late peace, essential to the security and trade of Great Britain, should not be duly executed ; and that care was not taken to form such alliances, as might have render’d that peace not precarious. And as no care shall be wanting in your loyal Commons to enquire into these fatal Mischances, so we entirely rely on your Majesty’s wisdom, to enter into such alliances as you shall judge necessary to preserve the peace of Europe ; and we faithfully promise to enable your Majesty to make good all such engagements.

‘ It is with just resentment we observe, that the Pretender still resides in Lorrain, and that he has the presumption, by
‘ decla-

‘ declarations from thence, to stir up your Majesty’s Subjects to rebellion : But that which raises the utmost indignation of your Commons is, that it appears therein, that his hopes were built upon the measures that had been taken for some time past in Great Britain. It shall be our business to trace out those measures whereon he placed his hopes, and to bring the authors of them to condign punishment.

‘ Your Commons are under the deepest concern, that a great part of our trade is render’d impracticable, which, if not retriev’d, must destroy our manufactures, and ruin our navigation : But tho’ we are too sensible of those fatal consequences, we are not yet without hopes, that your Majesty’s great wisdom, by the assistance of your Commons, may find means to extricate your People from their present difficulties.

‘ The blessings derived to these Nations from your Majesty’s auspicious reign, are not confined to the present times ; we have a prospect of future and lasting happiness entail’d upon your People by a long succession of your royal progeny. And as this is a blessing which these Kingdoms have a long time wanted, so they could never hope to have seen it so well supply’d, as in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his issue. Your faithful Commons shall therefore think it their duty to enable your Majesty to support the dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable provision for the Royal Family.

‘ The surprizing increase of the publick debts, even since all thoughts of carrying on the war were laid aside, shall not discourage us from granting such supplies as shall be necessary for the service of this year, and the support of publick faith : And we do entirely concur with your Majesty in opinion, that nothing can contribute more towards preserving the credit of the Nation, than a strict observance of all Parliamentary Engagements, which we are firmly resolved upon all occasions inviolably to maintain.

Upon the reading of this Address, there arose a warm Debate in the House : Mr Shippen, Mr Bromley, Sir William Wyndham, Lieutenant General Ross member for the shire of Ross, Mr Cæsar member for Hertford, Mr Ward member for Thetford, Sir * Robert Raymond member for Ludlow, Sir William Whitlocke, Mr Hungerford member for Scarbrough, and some others, raised objections against divers expressions in the Address ; but were answer’d by Mr Robert Wal-

Debate thereon.

* Made Attorney-General, 5th May, 1720 ; Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, Feb. 28, 1724. and afterwards created a Baron of Great Britain.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1714-15.

General Rofs's
Speech.

Mr Robert Wal-
pole and Gen.
Stanhope.

Sir William
Wyndham.

Sir Gilbert Heath-
cote.

Walpole, General † Stanhope member for Cockermouth, Sir Gilbert Heathcote member for Helston, and Mr William Pulteney. General Rofs, among the rest, insisted much, 'That the condemning the Peace, and censuring the late Ministry, was a reflection on the late Queen, whose act and deed the Peace was ; and that he was sure the reflecting on the late Queen, could not be agreeable to his present Majesty.' He was answer'd by Mr Robert Walpole, and General Stanhope, 'That nothing was farther from their intentions, than to asperse the late Queen ; that they rather designed to vindicate her memory, by exposing and punishing those evil Counsellors, who deluded her into pernicious measures ; whereas the opposite Party endeavoured to screen and justify those Counsellors, by throwing on that good, pious, and well-meaning Princess, all the blame and odium of their evil counsels.' As to censuring the late Ministers, without hearing them, and condemning the Peace, without examining into particulars, as unjust and unprecedented, it was answer'd, 'That they must distinguish between censuring Ministers, and condemning the Peace in general, and condemning particular persons. That they might, in equity and justice, do the first, because the whole Nation is already sensible, that their honour and true interest were given up by the late Peace ; that in due time they would call them to an account, who made and advised such a Peace ; but God forbid they should ever condemn any person unheard.' On this occasion General Stanhope took notice of a report industriously spread abroad, 'That the present Ministers never designed to call the late Managers to an account, but only to censure them in general terms : But he assur'd the House, that notwithstanding all the endeavours that had been used to prevent a discovery of the late mismanagements, by conveying away several papers from the Secretaries Offices ; yet the Government had sufficient evidence left, to prove the late Ministry the most corrupt that ever sat at the Helm : That those matters would soon be laid before the House ; and that it would appear, that a certain English General had acted in concert with, if not received orders from, Marshal Villars.'

Sir William Wyndham endeavoured to prove, that the Peace had been very beneficial to this Kingdom ; and offered to produce a list of goods, by which it appear'd, that the Customs had increased near 100,000 l. per annum. But he was immediately taken up by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who readily own'd, Sir William might, indeed, produce a list of vast imports from France, but defy'd him to shew that our exports thither,

† Made Secretary of State, 23d January, 1716. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 13th April, 1717, and afterwards created an Earl.

thither, particularly of our woollen manufactures, had encreas'd since the Peace. He added, that imports being only our consumption, rather prove our loss than our gain; and that the Nation gets only by exports, which keep up our manufactures, employ our poor, and bring in returns in money; to which Sir William Wyndham made no reply. Sir William Whitlocke having suggested, that the new Ministry design'd to involve the Nation in a new war, and lay six shillings in the pound, was assur'd by Mr Robert Walpole, that none in the present Ministry were for a war, if the same could any ways be avoided; and that he doubted not, but Two Shillings in the Pound would be sufficient towards this year's service.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1714-15.

Sir William
Whitlocke.

Mr Robert Wal-
pole.

After this Debate, a motion being made, and the question put, that the Address of Thanks be recommitted, it pass'd in the negative, by 244 voices against 138; and then it was resolv'd, That the House do agree with the Committee in the said Address; and order'd, that such Members as are of the Privy Council, should know his Majesty's pleasure, when he would be attended by the House. The King having appointed the next day, the Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Majesty accordingly at St James's, with their Address, to which his Majesty return'd the following Answer :

The Address re-
solv'd on.

Gentlemen,

" I Thank you for the many kind assurances you have given me in your dutiful and loyal Address.

The King's An-
swer thereto.

" No endeavours shall be wanting on my part, to promote your true interest, and endear myself to all my People :
" And I will depend on your zeal and affection, to defeat all evil designs, that may tend to disquiet the minds of my People, and disturb the tranquility of my Government.

April 5th, the House being mov'd to appoint a day for taking into consideration the King's Proclamation of the 15th of January last for calling a new Parliament, and the same being read accordingly, Sir William Whitlocke made some exceptions to the said Proclamation, as unprecedented and unwarrantable, for which he was call'd upon by some members to explain himself; upon which he made a kind of excuse for what he had said.

Exceptions made
to some Passages
in his Majesty's
Proclamation for
calling this Par-
liament, by Sir
W. Whitlocke.

The passages here suppos'd to be alluded to are as follows, viz. *We cannot omit, on this occasion of first summoning our Parliament of Great Britain, in justice to ourselves, and that the miscarriages of others may not be imputed to us, at a time when false impressions may do the greatest and irrecoverable hurt before they can be clear'd up, to signify to our whole Kingdom, that we were very much concern'd, on our accession to the Crown,*

Anno 1. Geo. L.
1715.



to find the publick affairs of our Kingdoms under the greatest difficulties, as well in respect of our trade, and the interruption of our navigation, as of the great debts of the Nation, which we were surpriz'd to observe, had been very much increas'd since the conclusion of the last war : We do not therefore doubt, that if the ensuing Elections shall be made by our loving Subjects with that safety and freedom which by law they are entitled to, and we are firmly resolv'd to maintain to them, they will send up to Parliament the fittest persons to redress the present disorders, and to provide for the peace and happiness of our Kingdoms, and the ease of our people for the future, and therein will have a particular regard to such as shew'd a firmness to the Protestant Succession, when it was most in danger, &c.

And by Sir William Wyndham.

This Dispute would have been drop'd, had not Sir William Wyndham took up the cudgels, and even carry'd the matter farther, by advancing, that the said Proclamation was not only unprecedented and unwarrantable, but even of dangerous consequence to the very being of Parliaments. The Courtiers could not but take notice of so home a reflection, and thereupon call'd upon Sir William Wyndham to justify his charge ; but Sir William, who judg'd he could not descend to particulars, without giving farther offence, declin'd explaining himself ; tho' at the same time, he resolutely maintain'd his first assertion, saying, ' That as he thought some expressions in the said Proclamation of dangerous consequence, so he believ'd every Member was free to speak his thoughts.' He was answer'd, ' No doubt but every Member has that liberty, freedom of speech being one of the essential privileges of that House ; but that the House has, at the same time, both the liberty and power to censure and punish such Members as transgress the rules of decency, trespass upon the respect due to the Crown, and so abuse the privilege of the House within doors, as to render it contemptible without.' Sir William being again call'd upon to explain himself, and still persisting in his refusal, some Members cry'd *the Tower, the Tower* ; but Mr Robert Walpole warded off the blow by words to the following purpose. Mr. Speaker, ' I am not for gratifying the desire which the Member, who occasions this great debate, shews of being sent to the Tower ; 'twould make him too considerable : But as he is a young Man of good parts, who sets up for a warm Champion of the late Ministry, and one who was in all their secrets, I would have him be in the House when we come to enquire into the conduct of his friends, both that he may have an opportunity to defend them, and be a witness of the fairness with which we shall proceed against those Gentlemen ; and that it may not be said, that we take any advantage against them.' After several other speeches, which prolong'd this debate from one till half an hour past
five

Motion for committing him to the Tower.

It is oppos'd by Mr R. Walpole

five in the afternoon, a motion was made, and the question put, that the House do now adjourn, which being carry'd in the negative by a majority of 212 voices against 134, a motion was made, and the question propos'd, that Sir William Wyndham having reflected upon his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th of January last for calling a new Parliament, and having refus'd to justify his charge, although often call'd upon so to do, is guilty of a great indignity to his Majesty, and of a breach of the privilege of the House. This motion occasion'd a fresh Debate, that lasted till seven of the clock; the Courtiers still insisting, that Sir William Wyndham should justify his charge, and Sir William as resolutely declining to do it, saying, he was ready to undergo whatever a majority might think fit to inflict upon him. At last the question being put that Sir William Wyndham should withdraw, the same was carry'd in the affirmative by 208 Voices against 129, whereupon Sir William withdrew accordingly; and with him, to a man, all the 129 Members who had been for the negative. Their antagonists being thus entire masters of the field, the question was put, and unanimously resolv'd, that Sir William Wyndham, having reflected upon his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th of January last for calling a new Parliament, and having refus'd to justify his charge, although often call'd upon so to do, is guilty of a great indignity to his Majesty, and of a breach of the privilege of the House: after which, it was order'd, that Sir William Wyndham be, for the said offence, reprimanded in his place by Mr. Speaker: and that he should attend the House in his place the next morning.

Sir William Wyndham attending the next day in his place, Mr. Speaker address'd himself to him in this manner.

SIR,

THE arraignment a Proclamation issued by his Majesty for calling this present Parliament, and refusing to assign any Cause why such Proclamation is blameable; the House thought an Indignity to his Majesty, and so unwarrantable an use of that Freedom of Speech (which is the undoubted Privilege of Parliament) that the House thought they could not let it pass without Animadversion. But being willing their Moderation should appear, notwithstanding their Lenity has been too much despised and contemned, they have inflicted the mildest Censure your Offence was capable of, and have commanded me to reprimand you in your Place; and in Obedience to their Command, I do reprimand you accordingly.

Whereupon Sir William Wyndham said:

Mr. Speaker,

I Very truly return my Thanks to you for performing that duty which is incumbent upon you from your office, in so candid and gentleman-like a manner:

VOL. I.

C

* As

Anno 1 Geo. I.

1715.

Sir W. Wyndham order'd to be reprimanded by the Speaker.

Anno 1 Geo. I.
1715.

' As I am a Member, I know I must acquiesce in the determination of the House. But as I am not conscious to my self of having offered any indignity to his Majesty, or of having been guilty of any breach of the privilege of this House; I have no thanks to return to those Gentlemen, who, under a pretence of lenity, have brought me under this censure.'

April 9. General Stanhope presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to his Majesty for that purpose on the 31st of March, all the powers, instructions, memorials, papers, &c. relating to the late negotiation of peace and commerce, and to the cessation of arms, which he delivered in at the table, and told the House, ' That nothing had been omitted, that might either answer the desire they had express'd of being thoroughly inform'd of what had pass'd in those important negotiations, or to satisfy the whole World, that the present Ministry acted with the utmost fairness and candour, and design'd to take no manner of advantage over the late Managers in the intended inquiries: That, indeed, the papers now laid before the House were only copies, but that the originals would be produc'd if occasion requir'd:

Gen. Stanhope's Motion for appointing a Committee, to inquire into the late Peace, and the Management of the late Queen's Ministry.

He is back'd by Mr. Ward.

Concluding, That those papers being too many, and too voluminous to be perus'd and examin'd by all the Members of the House, he thought it more convenient, and therefore mov'd, that the said books and papers be referred to a select Committee of twenty persons, who should digest the substance of them under proper heads, and report the same, with their observations thereupon to the House.' Mr. Ward Member for Thetford, said, ' Nothing could be fairer. That for his own part, tho' his principle was that *Kings can do no wrong*, yet he was of opinion, that Ministers were accountable for their male-administration.'

Mr. E. Harley's Defence of the Earl of Oxford.

Mr. Edward Harley, * Member for Leominster, on this stood up, and said, ' That it was easy to see that one of his nearest Relations was principally aim'd at, in the intended inquiries; but he might assure the House, that the said person, notwithstanding the various reports which had been spread concerning him, would neither fly his Country, nor conceal himself, but be forth-coming whenever he should be call'd upon to justify his conduct. That he hoped he would be able, upon the severest trial, to make his innocence appear to all the World; but if he should be so unhappy as to have been guilty of the crimes that were laid to his charge, he would think all his blood too small a sacrifice to atone for them.' Nobody oppos'd General Stanhope's motion: Mr. Hungerford only excepted against the number of twenty, and moved that one more might be added; which was agreed to, and it was resolv'd, That the papers before-mentioned be referr'd

to

* One of the Auditors of the Imprest, and brother to the Earl of Oxford.

to a Committee of twenty one. That the said Committee be a *Committee of Secrecy*; that they be chosen by way of balloting: And, That the Members of the House should on the Monday following prepare lists for that purpose, &c.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

A secret Committee of 21 Members appointed.

April 13, Colonel Bladen †, member for Stockbridge, reported from the Committee, that the Majority had fallen upon the one and twenty Persons following, viz. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. (a) member for Surry; Mr R. Walpole (b); Mr Cowper (c), member for Truro; General Stanhope (d); Mr Boscawen (e), member for Penryn; Mr W. Pulteney (f), member for Heydon; Mr Lechmere (g), member for Cockermouth; Daniel lord Finch (h), member for Rutlandshire; Mr John Aislaby (i), member for Ripon; Mr Vernon, member for Worcesterhire; the Earl of Hertford (k), member for Northumberland; Mr Edward Wortley Montague, member for Westminster; Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. (l) member for Haddington, &c. Mr George Bailie (m), member for Berwickshire; Sir Joseph Jekyll (n), member for Lymington; Lieutenant General Erle (o), member for Wareham; Mr Richard Hampden (p), member for the County of Bucks; Sir Robert Marlham (q), member for Maidston; Mr Denton (r), member for Buckingham; Mr Thomas Pitt (s), sen. member for Old Sarum; Lord Coningsby (t), member for Leominster.

Their Names.

An objection being made by some members to Sir Joseph Jekyll's being one of the said Committee, he having not taken the oaths at the table; it was readily answered, that the same was not owing to any voluntary neglect, Sir Joseph Jekyll being employed in the circuits, as Judge of the County Palatine of Chester. Whereupon it was resolv'd, That Sir Joseph Jekyll being a Member of this House, was capable of being chosen of the Committee of Secrecy, altho' he had not

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been

† *Comptroller of the Mint, since made Commissioner of Trade.*

(a) *Appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Oct. 5. 1714, in the room of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. and since created a Baron.* (b) *Vide P. 4.* (c) *Chief Justice of Chester, made a Judge of Common Pleas, Oct. 24. 1727.* (d) *Vid. P. 14.* (e) *One of the Vice-Treasurers and Paymasters-General of Ireland, P. C. created Lord Viscount Falmouth, June 8. 1720.* (f) *Vid. P. 5.* (g) *Made Solicitor General, Oct. 9. 1714. Attorney General March 14. 1717-18. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, June 12. 1717. and created a Baron, Aug. 25. 1721, and P. C.* (h) *Vid. P. 9.* (i) *Made Treasurer of the Navy in the room of Mrs Caesar, then a Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and P. C.* (k) *Captain of the second Troop of Guards, Governor of Linmouth Fort, &c.* (l) *Lord Advocate for Scotland.* (m) *A Lord of the Treasury.* (n) *Chief Justice of Chester, afterwards Master of the Rolls, and P. C.* (o) *Lieutenant of the Ordnance, Governor of Portsmouth, and P. C.* (p) *Teller of the Exchequer, afterwards Treasurer of the Navy, and P. C.* (q) *Created Lord Romney, June 25. 1716.* (r) *Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, made a Judge of Common Pleas, June 24. 1722.* (s) *Afterwards made Governor of Jamaica.* (t) *Created an English Earl, April 30. 1716.*

Anne 1. Geo. I.
1715.

been sworn at the table ; And it was also order'd, I. That the books and papers order'd to remain in the custody of the Clerk, 'till this Committee was chosen, be delivered to the said Committee ; and that they do examine the same, and report to the House what they find material in them ; and that they, or any five of them, do meet this afternoon, and sit *de die in diem* ; II. That the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

They meet and
choose a Chairman.

The Committee of Secrecy met that evening, and chose Mr Robert Walpole their Chairman ; but that Gentleman being the next day taken ill, the Committee chose Mr Secretary Stanhope to supply his place of Chairman, and for dispatch sake, subdivided themselves into three Committees, to each of which a certain number of books and papers were allotted.

Motion relating
to the Civil List.

Debate thereon.


May 13, The Committee of the whole House having examin'd the accounts laid before them, relating to the Civil List in the Reigns of K. Charles II. K. James II. K. William III. and Queen Anne, and other papers on that head, the Courtiers offer'd the following question, viz. That it appears to this Committee, ' that the sum of 700,000 l. per annum ' was settled upon King William, during his life, for the ' support of his Household, and other necessary occasions ; and ' at the time of his demise, after the deduction of 3700 l. a ' week which was apply'd to publick uses, was the produce of ' the Civil List revenues that were continued and settled upon ' Queen Anne, during her life.' Which question occasion'd a warm and long Debate. They who propos'd it had two things principally in their view ; I. To vindicate the present Ministry from the aspersions cast upon them, and industriously spread about, by the emissaries of the late Managers, that the Courtiers design'd to give the King a larger revenue than his Predecessors had enjoy'd ; and, II. To make good the branches of the revenue assigned for the support of the Civil List, which had been alienated, or abridg'd, so that the whole neat produce might amount to the sum of 700,000 l. per annum.

The leading Men among the opposite Party, being sensible of the first, and pretending, at least, to be ignorant of the consequences of this preliminary question, insisted a long while, ' That it was ensnaring : That what had been done by former Parliaments ought not to be a standing rule for the subsequent : That supposing the Parliament had given King William a revenue of 700,000 l. per annum for the Civil List, they ought to consider, that he was to pay out of it 50,000 l. per annum to the late Queen, then Princess of Denmark ; 15 or 20000 l. per annum to the late Duke of Gloucester ; and 40,000 l. for the dowry of the late King

James's

James's Queen : That after the late Queen's accession to the Throne, the Parliament taking notice that the produce of the Civil List revenues exceeded what they had been given for ; the sum of 3700 l. per Week, (that is 192,400 l. per annum) was taken out of them, and apply'd to other uses ; notwithstanding which deduction, the late Queen had honourably maintain'd her Family, and supported the dignity of the Crown : However, if the present revenues of the Civil List were not sufficient, they were ready to consent to an addition.' The Courtiers answer'd, ' That the question before them was founded upon facts, which, if deny'd, they were ready to prove by the records of the House.' But Sir William Wyndham still urging that the question was ensnaring, General Stanhope answer'd, ' That he would be very plain with them, and own, that as 'twas notorious, that great endeavours had been used to alienate the affection of the People from the King and his Government by false suggestions, that they design'd to plunge the Nation into extraordinary expences, they thought it highly necessary to clear his Majesty and his Ministers from that malicious aspersions.' To this the lord * Guernsey, member for Surry, reply'd, ' That the disaffection of the People, if any, did not proceed from his Majesty, but from the hardships his Ministers put on the Friends of the late Ministry.' To which it was return'd, ' That as soon as it was made known to the world, how the late Ministry had used the whole Nation, nothing that could be done against them, would then be thought a hardship ; but, however, that neither that noble member, nor any of his family, had reason to complain of hardships.' After some other Speeches, which prolong'd the Debate from two 'till about five in the afternoon, the Country Party endeavour'd to drop the question, by moving that the Speaker resume the Chair ; but the question being put upon this question, the same was carried in the negative by 244 Voices against 148 : After which, the first question was put, and carry'd in the affirmative by about the same majority. Then the victorious Party mov'd, That to enable his Majesty to support the dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable provision for the Royal Family, there be granted to his Majesty, during his life, an additional revenue, which, together with the neat produce of the Civil List branches, may make up the clear yearly sum of 700,000 l. for the service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and for his other necessary expences and occasions.' The question being put upon this motion, the same occasion'd another great Debate. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr Bromley, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Caesar, Mr

Anno 1. Geo. L.
1715.



Sir W. Wyndham.

General Stanhope.

Lord Guernsey.

Sir T. Hanmer.
Mr Bromley.
Sir W. Wyndham
Mr Caesar.

Hunger-

* Now Earl of Aylmerford.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

Mr Walpole.

Gen. Stanhope.

in the mean time, he might venture to assure the House, that they had found sufficient matter to impeach of High Treason several Lords and some Commoners.' Mr R. Walpole said, ' That he wanted words to express the villany of the last Frenchify'd Ministry ; ' and General Stanhope added, ' he wonder'd, that men who were guilty of such enormous crimes, had still the audaciousness to appear in the publick streets. '

Mr Walpole's
Motion for receiv-
ing the Secret
Committee's Re-
port.

June 2, Mr Robert Walpole acquainted the House from the Committee of Secrecy, ' That they had examined the Books, &c. referred to them, and had matters of the greatest importance to lay before the House ; and that the Committee had directed him to move the House, that a day might be appointed for receiving their Report. ' Upon which, after a small Debate, it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd upon that day sev'nnight ; and that all the Members do attend at that Time, upon pain of incurring the highest displeasure of the House.

The House ad-
journs.

June 3. The King came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the Malt-Bill and the Mutiny-Bill, and his Majesty being gone, the Commons return'd to their House, and order'd, that the Committee of Secrecy should have leave to sit during the adjournment of the House, who then adjourn'd 'till the 8th of June, by reason of the Whitsuntide Holidays.

Mr Walpole's
Motion for ap-
prehending such
Persons as should
be nam'd by the
Chairman of the
Secret Committee.

June 9, Mr Robert Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, ' That he had a Report to present ; (according to their order) but that he had the commands of the Committee to make a motion to the House before he read the Report ; that there are in the Report matters of the highest importance : That although the Committee had power to send for persons, papers, and records, they did not think fit to make use thereof, believing it to be necessary, in order to bring offenders to justice, that some persons should be secur'd, before 'tis possible they should know what they are to be examin'd to ; and lest they should have notice from what should be read in the Report, to make their escape, he was commanded by the Committee, according to former precedents, to move, that a warrant may be issued by Mr Speaker, to apprehend certain persons who shall be nam'd to him by the Chairman of the said Committee ; and that no Members may be permitted to go out of the House.

Hereupon it was order'd, I. That the Lobby be clear'd of all strangers, and the back-doors of the Speaker's chamber be lock'd up, and the key brought and laid upon the table ; and that the Serjeant do stand at the door of the House, and suffer no Member to go forth. II. That Mr Speaker

Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Serjeant at Arms attending the House, to take into his Custody such Persons as shall be nam'd to Mr Speaker by the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, in order to their being examined before the said Committee.

Anno 1. Geo. 1.
1715.

Hereupon Mr Speaker issued out his Warrant to the Serjeant at Arms, to take into his Custody several Persons that were nam'd to him by Mr Walpole, particularly Mr Matthew Prior, and Mr Thomas Harley, the first of whom was immediately apprehended, and the other some Hours after.

This done, Mr Walpole acquainted the House, ' That the Committee of Secrecy had perus'd the Books and Papers referr'd to them, and had agreed upon a Report, which they had commanded him to make : That it was contain'd in two Books, one of which was the Report, and the other an Appendix to it, containing at large those Letters and Papers which were referr'd to in the Report.' And he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, together with the Appendix and the Books which were referr'd to the said Committee. The Reading of the said Report having lasted from one till about Six in the Evening, a Motion was made by the Friends of the late Ministry, and the Question put, That the farther Consideration thereof be adjourn'd 'till next Morning, but it was carry'd in the Negative, by 282 against 171, and order'd, that the Report be now read : And the Clerk of the House having read Part of it, 'till half an Hour past Eight, the farther Consideration of it was adjourn'd.

Report from the
Secret Committee
presented.

And read.

June 10. The Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and the rest of the Report being read, which lasted 'till about four in the Afternoon, Sir * Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Member for Suffolk, mov'd, That the Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd till the 21st of the same Month, and was seconded by the leading Men among the Friends of the late Ministry, who mov'd also, that the said Report be printed, to be perus'd by all the Members of the House. Hereupon Mr Robert Walpole said, ' He could not but wonder, that those Gentlemen who had shew'd so great Impatience to have the Report laid before the House, should now press for adjourning the Consideration of it. That as for the Committee of Secrecy, as they had not yet gone through all the Branches of their Inquiry, they could have wish'd some longer Time had been allow'd them to peruse and digest several important Papers. That in order to that, they would have de-

Debate thereon.

Mr R. Walpole.

VOL. I.

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* Speaker of the last Parliament.

Anno 1. Geo. 1.
1715.

General Stanhope.

Mr Walpole
impeaches Lord
Bolingbroke of
High Treason, &c.

Debate thereon.

Mr Hungerford.

General Rofs.

The Impeach-
ment of Lord Bo-
lingbroke agreed
to by the House.

Lord Coningsby
impeaches Robert
Earl of Oxford of
High Treason, &c.

ferr'd three Weeks or a Month, the laying their Report before the House ; but that some Gentlemen having reflected on the pretended Slowness of the Committee ; since the said Report was now before them, they must e'en go through with it.' General Stanhope added, ' That for his own Part, he would readily agree to give those Gentlemen all the Time they could desire to consider of the Report ; but that since they themselves had precipitated this Affair, he was of Opinion, they ought to prosecute it with Vigour, lest, by stopping on a sudden, they should fortify the Notion, which the Friends of the late Ministry had, with great Industry, propagated among the People, That the Report of the Committee of Secrecy would vanish into Smoke ; the rather, because these malicious Insinuations had rais'd the Spirits and Insolence of the Disaffected, and were the principal Cause of the present Ferment among the giddy Multitude. That he agreed with the Member who had mov'd for the printing of the Report ; that not only the House, but the whole World, might be convinc'd of the Fairness and Impartiality of their Proceedings ; but that the Crimes of some Persons nam'd in the Report were so obvious to every Body, that they ought, in his Opinion, immediately proceed to the impeaching of them.' Some propos'd the adjourning the Debate 'till one Time, some 'till another ; but the Court Party were resolv'd against any Delays ; and the Question being put about seven in the Evening, on the Motion made by Sir Thomas Hanmer, it was carry'd in the Negative by 280 against 160. This Point gain'd, Mr Robert Walpole said, ' He made no Question, that, after the Report had been twice read, the whole House was fully convinc'd, that Henry Lord Viscount Bolingbroke was guilty of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours : That therefore he impeach'd him of those Crimes ; but if any Member had any Thing to say in his Behalf, he doubted not but the House was ready to hear him.' After a deep Silence in the House for some Minutes, Mr Hungerford rose up and said, ' That, in his Opinion, nothing was mention'd in the Report, in Relation to the Lord Bolingbroke, that amounted to High Treason.' And General Rofs said, ' He wonder'd no Body spoke in Favour of the Lord Bolingbroke : That, for his own Part, he had nothing to say at present ; but reserv'd to himself to speak in a properer Time.' The Resolution for impeaching the Lord Bolingbroke of High Treason and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, being pass'd, the Lord Coningsby stood up, and said, ' The worthy Chairman of the Committee has impeach'd the Hand, but I do impeach the Head ; he has impeach'd the Clerk, and I the Justice ; he has impeach'd the Scholar, and I the Master : '

so impeach'd Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. Hereupon Mr † Harley made a long pathetick Speech; wherein he endeavour'd to justify his Brother, the Earl of Oxford, 'as having done nothing but by the immediate Commands of the late Queen; urging, 'that the Peace was a good one, and approv'd as such by two Parliaments: Concluding, that the Facts mention'd in the Report, and which were charg'd on the Earl, could not be construed to amount to High Treason, but only, in strict Rigour, to Misdemeanours.' He was back'd by Mr † Thomas Foley, Member for Hereford, the Earl's Brother-in-Law, who complain'd of the Hardship put upon that Nobleman, in charging him with High Treason, before they had examined the Report: But what was yet more favourable for the Earl, was spoke by Sir Joseph Jekyll, one of the Committee of Secrecy, who said, 'That as to the Lord Bolingbroke, they had more than sufficient Evidence to convict him of High Treason, upon the Statute 25 Edward III. but that as to the Earl of Oxford, he doubted whether they had either sufficient Matter, or Evidence to impeach him of Treason.' But another Member of the Committee of Secrecy having assur'd the House, That besides what had appear'd before them, and was mention'd in the Report, they had other Evidence, *viva Voce*: It was resolv'd, without a Division, That this House will impeach Robert Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours: And order'd, that it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy, to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, and Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer. After this, it was order'd likewise, that the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd; and that the said Report, with the Appendix, be printed.

June 11. The Commons order'd the Speaker to send a printed Copy of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy to the Sheriff of every County, and to the returning Officer of every City and Borough sending Members to Parliament.

June 15. Mr Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, That he was directed by the Committee to move the House, That the Persons taken into Custody, pursuant to the Order of the House of the 9th Inst. might be examin'd in the most solemn Manner, according to former Precedents. Upon which it was order'd, That such Members of the Committee of Secrecy, who are Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, should

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examine

†† But of them Auditors of the Imprest for Life.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

Debate thereon.
Mr Harley.

Mr Thomas Foley.

Sir Joseph Jekyll.

The Impeachment of Robert Earl of Oxford agreed to by the House.

Articles against Lord Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford order'd to be drawn up.

The Report from the Committee of Secrecy order'd to be printed,

And sent to the Sheriffs, &c.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

examine Mr Matthew Prior, and Mr Thomas Harley, at the said Committee.

June 17. Mr Walpole acquainted the House, That pursuant to their Order, Matthew Prior, Esq; had been, the Day before, examin'd before the Committee of Secrecy, and during a long Examination, there appear'd Matters of such Importance, that the Committee had directed him to move the House, that he might be confin'd in close Custody, and no Person permitted to come to him: Upon which it was order'd, That Mr Matthew Prior, now in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, be confin'd in close Custody, and no Person permitted to come to him without Leave from Mr Speaker.

Mr Prior order'd
into close Custody.

The Account of what pass'd at Mr Prior's Examination, as drawn up by his own Hand, may be seen in the *APPENDIX* to this Work.

Gen. Stanhope
impeaches James
Duke of Ormond
of High Treason,
&c.

Debate thereon.
Mr Boscawen.
Mr Hutcheson.

General Lumley.

June 21. The House having, according to Order, consider'd farther of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, Gen. Stanhope stood up and said, ' He wish'd he were not oblig'd to break Silence on that Occasion; but that as a Member of the Secret Committee, and of that great Assembly, which ought to do the Nation Justice, he thought it his Duty to impeach James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours; ' and was seconded by Mr Boscawen. Hereupon Mr Archibald Hutcheson, * Member for Hallings, made a long Speech in behalf of the Duke of Ormond, wherein he set forth, ' his noble Birth and Qualifications; and the great Services which both he and his illustrious Ancestors had perform'd to the Crown and Nation; urg'd, That in the whole Course of his late Conduct, he had but obey'd the late Queen's Commands; and concluded, That if all that was alledg'd against his Grace in the Report could be made out, it would, in the Rigour of the Law, amount to no more than High Misdemeanours.' This Speech made a great Impression on the Assembly; and Mr Hutcheson was seconded by General Lumley, Member for Arundel, who said, among other Things, ' That the Duke of Ormond had, on all Occasions, given signal Proofs both of his Affection and Love for his Country, and of his personal Bravery and Courage, particularly at the Battle of Landen, where he was wounded and taken Prisoner; and that the late King William was extremely satisfy'd with his Grace's gallant Behaviour. That his Grace had generously expended the best Part of his Estate in the Wars, living in a most noble and splendid Manner,

for

* One of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

for the Honour of his Country : That therefore, in Consideration both of his great Services, and his illustrious Relations, if he had of late been so unfortunate as to fail in any Part of his Conduct, they ought not to proceed against him with the utmost Rigour of the Law ; the rather, because he ever meant well, and was drawn into ill Measures by crafty Ministers.' Sir Joseph Jekyll spoke likewise in Favour of the Duke of Ormond : He said, ' That if there was Room for Mercy, he hoped it would be shewn to that noble, generous, and courageous Peer, who, for many Years, had exerted those great Accomplishments for the Good and Honour of his Country. That if of late he had the Misfortune to deviate from his former Conduct, the Blame ought not, in Justice and Equity, be laid to him, but to them principally, who abusing his Affection, Loyalty, and Zeal for the Service of his Royal Mistress, had drawn him into pernicious Counsels : That therefore, as the Statute of the 25th Edward III. on which the Charge of High Treason against his Grace was to be grounded, had been mitigated by subsequent Laws, the House ought not, in his Opinion, to take Advantage of that Act against the Duke, but only impeach him of High Crimes and Misdemeanours.' He added, ' That, some Persons endeavour'd to aggravate the Duke of Ormond's Faults, by charging upon him the Riots and Tumults which the Populace committed daily in many Places ; but that he durst averr, that his Grace did no Ways countenance those disorders ; and if the disaffected made use of his Name, unknown to him, his Grace ought not to suffer for it.' General Ross laid great Stress upon Sir Joseph Jekyll's Opinion, and said all he could in his Commendation, and the Duke's Defence. Sir William Wyndham, Member for Somersethire, Mr Thomas Onslow, Member for Surrey, Mr Ward, Mr Hungerford, and some other Members of both Parties, spoke also on the same Side : But Mr Lyddal, Member for Lestwithiel, Mr Hampden, and Mr Thompson, * Member for Ipswich, did strongly support General Stanhope's Motion ; answer'd all that had been alledg'd in the Duke's Favour ; and among other Things represented, ' That he ever affected Popularity ; that he could not be ignorant of the Tumults and Riots of which his Name was the Signal ; and that since he did not publicly disown them who made Use of his Name, his Silence was a tacit Approbation of their Proceedings, and seem'd to summon the People to a general Insurrection.

ANNO 1. GEO. I.
1715.

Sir Joseph Jekyll.

Gen. Ross.

Sir W. Wyndham.

Mr T. Onslow.

Mr Ward.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr Lyddal.

Mr Hampden.

Mr Thompson.

Sir

* Recorder of the City of London, afterwards knighted and made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

Sir Ed. Northey.

Mr Lechmere.

The Impeachment
of the Duke of
Ormond arr'd
to by the House,
and Articles a-
gainst him order'd
to be drawn up.

Sir Edward Northey, † Member for Tiverton, said that he did not disown, but that in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, there were some Matters, on which an Impeachment of High Treason might be grounded against the Duke of Ormond; but he did not think it proper to explain himself farther on that Occasion. Mr Lechmere, spoke plainer, and mention'd a Case parallel to the Duke's, which had been adjudg'd Treason. This Debate lasted from One till about half an Hour past Ten, when the Question was put, and resolv'd by a Majority of 234 Voices against 187, to impeach James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. After which it was order'd, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against James Duke of Ormond; and that the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd to the next Morning.

Mr Aylmer im-
peaches Thomas
Earl of Strafford
of High Crimes
and Misdemea-
nours.

June 22. The Commons resum'd the Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and Mr Aylmer, who spoke first, 'Took Notice of the general Concern that had appear'd the Day before in the House, for the noble Person that was impeach'd; because they were persuaded, 'twas rather through Weakness than Malice that he had follow'd pernicious Counsels; but that, in his Opinion, few, if any, would speak in Favour of another Lord, whom he was to impeach. That the Person he meant, was Thomas Earl of Strafford, one of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Congress of Utrecht; whose Conduct had been vastly different from that of his Colleague, the Lord Bishop of London. * That this good and pious Prelate seem'd to have been put at the Head of that Negotiation, only to palliate the Iniquity of it, under the Sacredness of his Character; but was little more than a Cypher in the Absence of the Earl of Strafford. That the Bishop not being in the Secret, had acted with Reserve and Caution, and would do nothing without the Queen's special Commands; whereas the Earl of Strafford not only was forward to venture and undertake any Thing, as he expresses himself in one of his Letters, to be the Tool of a Frenchify'd Ministry; but in many Instances had gone beyond his Instructions, and advis'd the most pernicious Measures. That having impartially weigh'd the different Conduct of these two Ministers, he was glad that nothing could be charg'd upon the Bishop, since it gave them an Opportunity to convince the World, that the Church is not in Danger; but mov'd that Thomas Earl

† Attorney General, but remov'd.

* Dr John Robinson.

Earl of Strafford be impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanours.' Mr Aislaby afterwards enlarg'd upon this Charge, which he reduc'd to these three principal Heads, viz. I. 'The Earl of Strafford's advising the fatal Suspension of Arms, which was soon after attended with several Misfortunes that befel the Allies; and at last reduc'd them to the Necessity of submitting to the Terms of an unsafe, dishonourable Peace. II. Advising the seizing of Ghent and Bruges, in order to distress the Allies, and favour the Enemy. III. The Insolence and Contempt with which he had treated the most serene House of Hanover, and their Generals and Ministers.'

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

Mr Bailie, having seconded Mr Aislaby, Sir William Wyndham endeavour'd to justify the Earl of Strafford, as to the first Head, by saying, 'That the Peace, which was but the Sequel and necessary Consequence of the Suspension of Arms, had been approv'd as such by two successive Parliaments, and declar'd advantageous, safe, and honourable.' Mr Shippen, Mr Ward, and Mr Snell, Member for Gloucester, spoke also in Favour of the Earl of Strafford; as did also Mr Hungerford, who, among other Things, said, 'That tho' the Bishop of London had an equal Share with the Earl of Strafford in the Negotiation of Peace, he was, it seems, to have the Benefit of his Clergy.' General Rofs having likewise said something to excuse the Suspension of Arms, General Cadogan † Member for Woodstock answer'd, 'That considering the Situation of both Armies, the Confederates lost the fairest Opportunity they ever had in Flanders, to destroy the Enemy's Army, and to penetrate into the very Heart of France;' but added, 'That nothing less could be expected from a Princess and a Ministry, who had entirely deliver'd themselves into the Hands of France.' Sir James Campbell, Member for the Shire of Argyle spoke also against the Earl of Strafford: Sir David Dalrymple, summ'd up what had been said on both Sides; and having illustrated the present Case by parallel Instances and proper Observations, urg'd, that both by the Civil and Statute Laws, the Earl of Strafford was, at least, guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanours. Hereupon, about seven in the Evening, the Question was put, and by 268 Voices against 100, it was resolv'd, That the House will impeach Thomas Earl of Strafford of High Crimes and Misdemeanours; and order'd, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy, to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against the said Earl.

Debate thereon.
Mr Bailie.
Sir W. Wyndham.

Mr Shippen.
Mr Ward.
Mr Snell.
Mr Hungerford.

Gen. Rofs.
Gen. Cadogan.

Sir James Campbell.
Sir David Dalrymple.

The Impeachment against the Earl of Strafford, agreed to by the House, and Articles order'd to be drawn up against him.

July

† Created a Baron of England 25th June 1715. afterwards advanced to the Degree of a Viscount and an Earl.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

July 4. The House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, upon an ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act to explain the Act made in the 12th Year of King William the Third*, intituled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. A Clause having been inserted in the said Bill, whereby a Door seem'd to be left open for the Admission of Foreigners into Places, many of the Court Party, headed by Mr Hampden, look'd upon that Bill as dangerous to our Constitution; and the Friends of the late Ministry, who resolv'd to oppose it, thinking this a proper Opportunity to make it drop, mov'd that the Consideration of it be put off to another Day: But the Question being put thereupon was carried in the Negative by 141 against 139. Then the Committee went thro' the Bill, and made an Amendment to the Clause before-mention'd, the Report of which was put off 'till the 6th of July. On that Day Mr Lowther, Member for Cumberland, reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the engrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act to explain the Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of King William III.* intituled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, &c.* was committed, the Amendment they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the same was twice read: And a Motion being made, that the Bill be recommitted, there arose a Debate that lasted near three Hours: Mr Shippen, with some others rais'd several Objections against the Bill, but were answer'd by Mr Robert Walpole, Mr Boscawen, and some others of the Court Party, and the Question being put upon the said Motion, it was carried in the Negative by 190 against 140. And then the Amendment, with an Amendment thereto, was agreed to by the House.

Debate on the Bill
for explaining the
Act of K. W. III.
For the Limitation
of the Crown, &c.

Mr Shippen.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Boscawen.

Mr Walpole from
the Committee
of Secrecy reports
the first ten Ar-
ticles against the
Earl of Oxford.

July 7. Mr Robert Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, 'That the Committee having prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treason and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, had commanded him to acquaint the House, that they should, in a short Time, have farther Articles against the said Earl; and that the Committee had directed him to report the Articles, already prepared, to the House:' And he read them in his Place, and afterwards delivered them in at the Table, where they were once read.

After this it was mov'd that the farther Consideration of the said Articles be adjourn'd to that Day se'nnight; but it was carry'd, without dividing, That the said Report be read a second Time the next Day. At which Time the first Ten Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford

and

and Earl Mortimer, were read a second Time ; and upon the Question severally put thereupon, with Amendments to some of them, there was a long Debate from Two 'till Eight in the Evening, when they were agreed to, by 280 against 125. Then a Motion being made and the Question put, That the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd 'till the next Morning, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by 247 against 139. Hereupon the Eleventh Article was read a second Time, and amended by the House ; and then there arose a great Debate, upon the Question, Whether the said Article was High Treason ? Sir Robert Raymond, Mr William Bromley, * Member for the University of Oxford, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Edward Harley, Mr Thomas Foley, Mr Ward, and Mr Hungerford, maintain'd the Negative ; and were strongly supported by Sir Joseph Jekyll, one of the Committee of Secrecy, who said, ' That it was ever his Principle to do Justice to every Body, from the highest to the lowest ; being persuaded, that it was the Duty of an honest Man never to act by a Spirit of Party. That he hoped he might pretend to have some Knowledge of the Laws of the Kingdom ; and as, in the Committee of Secrecy, he had taken the Liberty to differ from his Colleagues, he would not scruple to declare now to the whole House, that, in his Judgment, the Charge in Question did not amount to High Treason.' Most of the other Members of the Committee of Secrecy were offended at this Speech : And thereupon Mr Robert Walpole answer'd, ' That there were both in and out of the Committee of Secrecy, several Persons, who did not, in the least, yield to the Member that spoke last, in Point of Honesty ; and who, without derogating from his Merit, were superior to him in the Knowledge of the Laws ; but who, at the same Time, were satisfied that the Charge specified in the Eleventh Article amounted to Treason.' Mr Walpole was back'd by General Stanhope, the Lord Coningsby, General Cadogan, Mr Boscawen, and Mr Aislaby ; and the Eleventh Article being amended, the same was agreed to by the House, by 247 Votes against 127. Mr Harley endeavoured to justify the Earl of Oxford, I. By urging that he ever acted by the late Queen's positive Commands ; to prove which, he offered to produce two Letters from her Majesty ; and II. The Necessity of making a Peace ; He having upon this Occasion, avanc'd, that the Dutch prolong'd the War, and that their Deputies in the Army had often prevented the giving the Enemy a decisive Blow. General Cadogan answer'd, that the Dutch were more concern'd than any Prince or State in the Grand Alliance

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

Debate thereon.

Debate on the
Eleventh Article.
Sir Rob. Raymond.
Mr Bromley.
Sir W. Wyndham.
Mr Harley.
Mr Thomas Foley.
Mr Ward.
Mr Hungerford.
Sir Joseph Jekyll.

Mr R. Walpole.

General Stanhope.

Lord Coningsby.
Gen. Cadogan.
Mr Boscawen.
Mr Aislaby.

Mr Harley.

Gen. Cadogan.

VOL. I.

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ance

* Secretary of State in the last Reign.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

The said Articles
agreed to,

And ordered to
be carried to the
Lords by Lord
Coningsby.

ance to put an End to the War ; and undertook to prove, that there had not been any Campaign in Flanders, except that in which the Duke of Ormond commanded, that was not mark'd and famous to all Posterity, for some signal and glorious Event, to the Advantage of the common Cause ? Then the rest of the Sixteen Articles were severally read a second Time, and with Amendments to some of them, agreed unto by the House, who ordered, That the said Articles be engrossed ; and, that a Clause be prepared saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any farther Articles against the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer ; and that he may be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody.

July 9. The above Clause was offered to the House ; and being twice read, and agreed to, was ordered to be engrossed with the Articles of Impeachment. The same Day the Ingrossed Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, were read ; after which it was order'd, I. That the Lord Coningsby do carry the said Articles to the Lords : II. That his Lordship be directed, before he exhibit the said Articles to the Lords, to impeach Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, to the Effect following, viz.

My Lords,

THE Commons assembled in Parliament having received Information of divers traiterous Practices and Designs of a great Peer of this House, Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer ; have commanded me to impeach the said Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours : And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. I am farther commanded by the House of Commons to pray and demand of your Lordships, That the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer may be sequester'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

After this, the Lord Coningsby, attended by most of those Members who voted for the Impeachment, went up to the House of Peers, and at their Bar impeached Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, in the Form above-mentioned ; and then left with their Lordships the Articles of Impeachment against the said Earl, which the Reader may find at large in the *STATE TRIALS*, Vol. 6. p. 103.

July 20. The King came to the House of Lords, and the Commons being sent for, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent
to

to such Bills as were ready ; after which the Lord Chancellor read a Speech deliver'd into his Hands by his Majesty from the Throne, as follows :

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ THE Zeal you have shewn for preserving the Peace of my Kingdoms, and your Wisdom in providing so good a Law to prevent all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings, give me great Satisfaction ; but I am sorry to find that such a Spirit of Rebellion has discover'd itself, as leaves no Room to doubt, but these Disorders are set on Foot and encourag'd by Persons disaffected to my Government, in Expectation of being supported from Abroad.

King's Speech relating to an Invasion by the Pretender.

“ The Preservation of our excellent Constitution, and the Security of our holy Religion, has been, and always shall be, my chief Care ; and I cannot question but your Concern for these invaluable Blessings is so great, as not to let them be expos'd to such Attempts as I have certain Advices are preparing by the Pretender from Abroad, and carrying on at Home by a restless Party in his Favour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ In these Circumstances, I think it proper to ask your Assistance, and make no doubt but you will so far consult your own Security, as not to leave the Nation, under a Rebellion actually begun at Home, and threaten'd with an Invasion from Abroad, in a defenceless Condition : And I shall look upon the Provision you shall make for the Safety of my People, as the best Mark of your Affection to me.

The Commons being return'd to their House, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the most humble and dutiful Thanks of this House to his Majesty, for communicating to his Parliament, the Advices he has received of an Attempt preparing to be made upon the Nation from Abroad, abetted and encouraged by treasonable Practices at Home, in Favour of a Popish Pretender ; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will, with their Lives and Fortunes, stand by and support his Majesty against all his open and secret Enemies ; and to desire his Majesty, that he will immediately give Directions for fitting out such a Number of Ships as may effectually guard the Coasts, and to issue out Commissions for augmenting his Forces by Land ; assuring his Majesty, this House will, without Loss of Time, effectually enable him to raise and maintain such a Number of Forces, both by Sea and Land, as shall be necessary for the Defence of his sacred Person, and for the Security of his Kingdoms. After this,

Commons Address of Thanks.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1715.

Mr Freeman's
Motion thereon.

Lord Guernsey.

Mr Hampden.

Mr Boscawen.

Mr Freeman, Member for Hertfordshire, stood up, and represented, ' That in so important a Juncture, they ought to lose no Time in drawing up an Address; and therefore mov'd, That the said Resolution be forthwith laid before his Majesty by the whole House.' He was seconded by the Lord Guernsey, Member for Surry, who said, ' It was well known he had, on many Occasions, differ'd from some Members in that House; but being now convinc'd that our Liberty, Religion, and all that is dear to Englishmen, were aim'd at, he would, *laying his Hand on his Sword*, rather die with his Sword in his Hand, than survive the Pretender's coming in, tho' he were to enjoy the greatest Honours and Preferments under him.' Mr Hampden having likewise back'd Mr Freeman's Motion, it pass'd into a Resolution, *Nem. Con.* and Mr Boscawen, who was order'd to wait on the King to know his Majesty's Pleasure, when he would be attended by the House, having, about six in the Evening, reported, that his Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint immediately at his Palace at St James's, the House went thither, with their Speaker, and laid before his Majesty the said Resolution, to which the King was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

King's Answer
therein.

" I Thank you heartily for this Address. The Zeal and Vigour which you shew upon this Occasion, will, I trust in God, enable me to defeat the evil Designs of our Enemies. I will immediately give Directions for such an Increase of our Forces, by Sea and Land, as I shall judge necessary for your Security; and will order Estimates of the Charge thereof to be laid before you.

Mr R. Walpole's
Motion for an Ad-
dress to the King,
to allow the Offi-
cers on Half-Pay
Full Pay.

General Stanhope.

Gen. Roß.

The Address a-
greed to.

July 26. Mr Robert Walpole took Notice, ' Of the Measures the King had taken, pursuant to the Desire and Advice of that House, to secure his Dominions; but represented, that in Case of an Invasion, the Standing Troops and new Levies would hardly be sufficient; and as he thought it necessary, so he mov'd, that the Officers in Half-Pay should be put in a Capacity to serve the Nation, by allowing them Full Pay.' General Stanhope seconded Mr Walpole's Motion; and General Roß only having made a slight Objection to it, suggesting, that, to save Expences, the Standing Regiments might be augmented, it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to allow Full Pay to such Half-Pay Officers as were not otherwise provided for; and that his Majesty would give Orders to the said Officers to hold themselves in Readiness, to be employ'd in such Manner as his Majesty should think fit; and to assure his Majesty, that
this

this House will supply such extraordinary Expence as his Majesty should be at on this Account, out of the next Aids to be afterwards granted by Parliament. This Address being the same Day presented to the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to say, " That he look'd upon it as a fresh Instance of the " Duty and Affection of this House, and of their Zeal for " the Security and Preservation of his People and Govern- " ment.

Anno 1. Geo. 2.
1715.

The King's Answer.

July 30. Mr R. Walpole reported from the Committee of Secrecy, that they had directed him to exhibit farther Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered them in at the Table, where they were read; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the farther Consideration of the said Articles be adjourn'd 'till the Tuesday following, it pass'd in the Negative. After this it was order'd, that the said Articles be read one by one; which was done accordingly, and, with Amendments to one of them, upon the Question severally put thereupon, they were agreed to by the House; who order'd, That the said Articles be engrossed; and, that a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any farther Articles against the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.

Mr Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, reports farther Articles against the Earl of Oxford;

August 2. The engrossed farther Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer were read; after which it was order'd, that the Lord Coningsby do carry those Articles also to the Lords; which his Lordship did immediately. The said farther Articles the Reader may see in the *STATE TRIALS*, Vol. 6, p. 116. The same Day the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being lent for and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to such Bills as were ready.

Which being agreed to, Lord Coningsby is ordered to carry to the Lords.

August 4. Mr R. Walpole from the Committee of Secrecy acquainted the House, that the Committee had prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Henry Viscount Bolingbroke; and that the Committee had commanded him, at the same Time, to acquaint the House, that they shall, in a short Time, have farther Articles to lay before the House against him; and that the Committee had directed him to report the Articles already prepared, to the House. Then Mr Walpole read the Articles in his Place, and afterwards delivered them in at the Table, where they were once read, and then a second Time, Article by Article, and upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; who order'd, That the said Articles be engrossed; and that a Clause be prepared, for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit

Mr Walpole reports the Articles of Impeachment against Lord Bolingbroke.

which are agreed to.

Ann^o 2. Geo. 1.
1715.

Mr Walpole re-
ports the Articles
of Impeachment
against the Duke
of Ormond.

Debate thereon.

Lord Stanhope.

Lord Finch.

Mr Walpole or-
der'd to carry up
to the Lords the
Articles against
Lord Bolingbroke.

exhibit any farther Articles against the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, and that he may be sequestred from Parliament and committed to safe Custody.

August 5. Mr R. Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, that the Committee had prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes, and Misdemeanours, against James Duke of Ormond, which they had directed him to report to the House. Then Mr Walpole read the said Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were once read; and afterwards a second Time, Article by Article. A Motion being made, and the Question put, that the House, agree to the First Article, there arose a warm Debate, in which a Member said, that the Report of the Committee of Secrecy had begun to open his Eyes; and that the Duke of Ormond's Flight had fully convinc'd him, that the Heads of the Tory Party were a Set of Knaves and Villains, who design'd to have ruin'd their Country, and made it a Province of France. The Lord * Stanhope, Member for St Germans, said, he never wish'd to spill the Blood of any of his Countrymen, much less the Blood of any Nobleman; but that he was perswaded, that the Safety of his Country required that Examples should be made of those who had betray'd it in so infamous a Manner. The Lord † Finch, Member for Rutlandshire, spoke also on the same Side; and after some other Speeches, the First Article was agreed to by a Majority of 177 Voices against 78; and then the other Articles, upon the Question severally put thereupon, were also agreed unto by the House: After which it was order'd, That the said Articles be engrossed; and that a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any farther Articles against the said James Duke of Ormond; and that he may be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody.

August 6. The engrossed Articles, against Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, were read, after which it was order'd, I. That Mr R. Walpole do carry the said Articles to the Lords; II. That he be directed, before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords, to impeach Henry Viscount Bolingbroke to the Effect following, viz.

My Lords,
' **T**HE Commons assembled in Parliament having receiv'd
' Information of divers traiterous Practices and Designs
' of a great Peer of this House, Henry Viscount Bolingbroke,
' have

* *New Earl of Chesterfield.*

† *New Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.*

‘ have commanded me to impeach the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours : And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. I am farther commanded by the House of Commons to pray and demand of your Lordships, that the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke may be sequestred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.’

Anna 2. Geo. 1.
1715.

Accordingly, the same Day, Mr Walpole accompanied by a great many Members of the Commons, at the Bar of the House of Lords, impeach'd Henry Lord Viscount Bolingbroke as above; and the same Day the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, that their Lordships had order'd Henry Viscount Bolingbroke to be forthwith attach'd, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod attending the House of Lords, and brought to their Lordships Bar, to answer the Articles exhibited against him by the House of Commons : But the Lord Bolingbroke had long before retir'd into France. Hereupon the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to summon Henry Viscount Bolingbroke to render himself to Justice by a Day therein to be limited, or, in Default thereof, to attain him of High Treason.

Who being fled, is
attainted of High
Treason.

August 8. The engrossed Articles against the Duke of Ormond were read, upon which it was order'd I. That General Stanhope do carry the said Articles to the Lords; II. That he be directed to impeach James Duke of Ormond, in the same Form as Henry Viscount Bolingbroke; which he did the same Day. The Articles of both which Impeachments may be seen in the *POLITICAL STATE* for August 1715. But the Duke of Ormond on the 21st of July before, embarking privately on board a Vessel on the Kentish Coast, landed in three Days in France: Upon which the Commons August the 10th, order'd a Bill to be brought in to summon and attain him in like Manner as the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. Those two Bills having pass'd both Houses, receiv'd the Royal Assent.

General Stanhope
ordered to carry to
the Lords the Ar-
ticles against the
Duke of Ormond.

August 31. Mr. Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House that the Committee had prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Thomas Earl of Strafford; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where they were read. Then it was order'd, that the said Articles be read a second Time, Article by Article; which being done accordingly, the said Articles were severally agreed unto by the House, who order'd, that the said Articles be engrossed;

Who being gone
off is also attainted

Mr Walpole re-
ports the Articles
against the Earl of
Strafford.

and

ANNO 2. GEO. I.
1715.

and that a Clause be prepared, saving Liberty to the Commons, to exhibit any farther Articles against the said Thomas Earl of Strafford, and that he may be put to answer the said Crimes and Misdemeanours.

September 1. The said Clause was offer'd to the House, read, agreed to, and order'd to be engross'd with the Articles of Impeachment; which being done accordingly, the said engross'd Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours against Thomas Earl of Strafford, were read, and it was order'd, I. That Mr. Aislaby do carry the said Articles to the Lords; II. That, before he exhibit the said Articles, he do, at the Bar of the House of Lords, impeach the said Thomas Earl of Strafford of High Crimes and Misdemeanours: which Mr. Aislaby, accompanied by many Members, did immediately; The Articles at large the Reader will find in the *POLITICAL STATE* for September 1715.

Which being
agreed to, Mr
Aislaby carries up
to the Lords.

Earl of Oxford's
Answer to the
Articles of Im-
peachment read.

Debate thereon.

Mr Robert Wal-
pole's Speech.

September 7. The Lords sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, that the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer had put in his Answer to the said Articles of Impeachment; and also to deliver to the House of Commons a true Copy thereof, for which we refer to the *STATE TRIALS*, Vol. 6. p. 123. Hereupon the Commons order'd that the said Answer be read on the Monday following, and the said Answer being then read accordingly, there arose a small Debate. Mr Robert Walpole, among other Things, said, 'He had not yet had Time to peruse and examine that Answer, but that he now heard it read with a great deal of Attention, and, in his Opinion, it contain'd little more than what had been suggest'd in Vindication of the late Measures, in a Pamphlet intitled, *The Conduct of the Allies*, and repeated over and over in the Papers call'd, *The Examiner*. That the main Drift of this Answer seem'd to prove these two Assertions, I. That the Earl of Oxford had no Share in the advising and managing the Matters mention'd in the Articles against him, but that the late Queen did every Thing; and II. That the late Queen was a wise, good, and pious Princess. That if the second Proposition were not better grounded than the first, the Reputation of that excellent Princess would be very precarious: But as every-body must own her to have been a good and pious Queen, so it was notorious that the Earl of Oxford, as prime Minister, was the chief Adviser, Promoter, and Manager, of the Matters charged upon him in the Articles: And therefore his Answer was a false and malicious Libel, laying upon his Royal Mistress the Blame of all the pernicious Measures he had led her into, against her own Honour and the Good of his Country: That he hoped the Earl's endeavouring to screen himself behind the Queen's Name, would avail him nothing: That 'tis, indeed, a Fundamental Maxim

Maxim of our Constitution, that Kings can do no Wrong ; Anno 2 Geo. I.
 but that, at the same Time, 'tis no less certain, that Mini- 1715.
 sters of State are accountable for their Actions ; otherwise a
 Parliament would be but an empty Name ; the Commons
 would have no Business in that Place ; and the Government
 would be absolute and arbitrary. That though the Earl had
 the Assurance to aver, that he had no Share in the Manage-
 ment of Affairs that were transacted while he was at the Helm,
 yet he pretended to justify the late Measures : And therefore,
 in that Respect, his Answer ought to be look'd upon as a Libel
 on the Proceedings of the Commons, since he endeavour'd to
 clear those Persons, who had already confess'd their Guilt by
 their Flight. Mr. Shippen could not be altogether silent on
 this Occasion : He said, ' That it would not become him to
 defend the Earl's Answer, since, as a Member of that honour-
 able Assembly, he was become one of his Accusers : But that
 he could not forbear wishing, that this Prosecution might be
 dropt, and that the House would be satisfy'd with the two late
 Acts of Attainder. That this Wish of his was the stronger,
 because one of the principal Reasons that induc'd the Com-
 mons to impeach the Earl of Oxford, subsisted no longer, the
 Affairs of Europe having receiv'd a sudden Turn from the
 Death of the French King ; whereby the Renunciation of
 King Philip began to take place, in the Advancement of the
 Duke of Orleans to the absolute Regency of France.' Mr.
 Aislaby answer'd, ' That he hoped 'twas to little Purpose
 the Gentleman who spoke last, endeavour'd to move the Pity
 and Compassion of the House, and persuade them to drop
 this Prosecution. That this was not a proper Time to ex-
 amine and reply to the Earl of Oxford's Answer ; and there-
 fore he would content himself with saying, in general, that it
 was a Contexture of the Shifts, Evasions, and false Represen-
 tations, contain'd in the three Parts of *The History of the
 White-Staff*. That as to what had been suggested concern-
 ing the Event which seem'd to have strengthen'd the Renunci-
 ation, he did not deny, there might be something in it ; which
 was manifest from the great Joy the well-affected to the Go-
 vernment had shewn, on this Occasion, and from the Mortifi-
 cation and Despair that appear'd in the Faces of a certain
 Party : But that, after all, it could not yet be ascertain'd, that
 the Renunciation was in Force ; that there was a vast Diffe-
 rence between the Regency and the Crown ; that Time only
 would decide that Matter ; but that even supposing that, by
 the Concurrence of unforeseen Events, King Philip's Renun-
 ciation should, at last, take place, yet the same would not
 justify the Ministers who propos'd and laid it as the Founda-
 tion of the late Peace, since they with whom they treated, were
 so frank and so sincere as to tell them, that it could never be

Mr. Shippen,

Mr. Aislaby,

Anno 2 Geo. 1.
1715.

Mr. Walpole reports the Replication to the Earl of Oxford's Answer, which being agreed to, Lord Coningsby is order'd to carry to the Lords.

The Committee of Secrecy empowered to sit notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House.

Sir W. Wyndham, Sir John Packington, Mr. Ed. Harvey, Mr. Foster, Mr. Anstis, and Mr. C. Kynaston, order'd, at the King's Request, to be apprehended.

valid, by the Fundamental Laws of France.' After some other Speeches, it was order'd, That the Answer of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, be referr'd to the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment and prepare Evidence against the impeach'd Lords; and that the said Committee do prepare a Replication to the said Answer: Accordingly on Sept. 16. Mr. Robert Walpole, from the Committee, reported the said Replication, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was read, agreed unto, and order'd to be engross'd. The Monday after the engrossed Replication was read, and it was order'd, that Lord Coningsby do carry the same to the Lords; which his Lordship did accordingly. The Reader will find the said Replication at large in the *STATE-TRIALS*, Vol. 6. p. 147.

September 20. Mr. Walpole reported from the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and to prepare Evidence against the impeach'd Lords, that they having, pursuant to the Order of Reference from the House, consider'd of the State and Circumstances of the Commitment of Mr. Prior, thought proper to make a Report thereupon to the House. After Reading the said Report the Commons order'd, that the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and to prepare Evidence against the impeach'd Lords, be empower'd to sit, notwithstanding any Adjournment of the House.

September 21. General Stanhope, Secretary of State, acquainted the Commons, That he was commanded by the King to communicate to the House, that his Majesty having just Cause to suspect, that Sir William Wyndham, Member for Somersetshire; Sir John Packington, Member for Worcesterhire; Mr. Edward Harvey, Member for Clithero; Mr. Foster, Member for Northumberland; Mr. Anstis, Member for Launceston; and Mr. Corbet Kynaston, Member for Shrewsbury, are engag'd in a Design to support the intended Invasion of this Kingdom, hath given Order for apprehending them; and his Majesty desires the Consent of this House to his causing them to be committed and detain'd, if he shall judge it necessary so to do, in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for empowering his Majesty to commit and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House for his gracious Message this Day, and for his tender Regard to the Privileges of this House; and to desire, that he will be pleas'd to give Orders for the committing and detaining the several Members nam'd in the said Message, pursuant to the Act of this Session of Parliament for that Purpose,

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The same Day, the Lords sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, That their Lordships having address'd his Majesty, humbly to desire, that he would be pleas'd to cause Directions to be given to the proper Officers for preparing a Scaffold in Westminster-Hall, for the Trial of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, who now stands impeach'd by this House of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors, his Majesty had been graciously pleas'd to say, " He would give Directions to the proper Officers pursuant to the said Address "

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715.

Scaffold order'd to
be erected for the
Earl of Oxford's
Trial.

The same Day likewise the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, the Speaker, upon presenting the Money-Bills, made the following Speech to his Majesty :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOur Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees in Parliament assembled, have now finish'd the Supplies granted to your Majesty for the Service of this present Year. Your Commons had much sooner offer'd these Supplies to your Majesty, had not their Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and the Duty they owe to their Country, led them into Inquiries which have drawn this Session to an unusual Length.

The Speaker's
Speech to the
King, on presenting
the Money-Bills.

But your Commons could not see, without the utmost Indignation, the Glories of her late Majesty's Reign tarnish'd by a treacherous Cessation of Arms; the Faith of Treaties violated; that ancient Probity, for which the English Nation had been justly renown'd throughout all Ages, expos'd to Scorn and Contempt; and the Trade of the Kingdom given up by insidious and precarious Treaties of Commerce, whilst the People, amus'd with new Worlds explor'd, were contented to see the most advantageous Branches of their Commerce in Europe lost, or betray'd.

Such was the Condition of this Kingdom, when it pleas'd the Divine Providence to call your Majesty to the Throne of your Ancestors, under whose auspicious Reign your Commons with Pleasure behold the Glories of the Plantagenets (your Majesty's royal Ancestors) revive; and have an unbounded Prospect of the Continuance of this Happiness, even to the latest Posterity, in a Race of Princes lineally descended from your Majesty.

And that nothing might be wanting on the Part of your Commons, to establish your Majesty's Throne on solid and lasting Foundations, they have apply'd themselves, with unwear'd Diligence, to vindicate the Honour of the

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715.

‘ British Nation, and to restore a mutual Confidence between
‘ this Kingdom and its ancient and faithful Allies, by de-
‘ tecting the Authors of these pernicious Counsels, and the
‘ Actors in these treacherous Designs, in order to bring them
‘ to Justice, by the Judgment of their Peers, according to
‘ the Law of the Land, and the Usage of Parliament.

‘ It was not to be expected, but that the Enemies to the
‘ Nation’s Peace, would use their utmost Endeavours to ob-
‘ struct your Commons in these Inquiries; but despairing
‘ of any Success in the Representative Body of the Kingdom,
‘ they fomented Tumults among the Dregs of the People
‘ at Home, and spirited up the Pretender to an Invasion
‘ from Abroad, This gave your faithful Commons fresh
‘ Opportunities of shewing their Affection to your Majesty’s
‘ Person, and their Fidelity to your Government, by their
‘ unanimous Concurrence in granting such Supplies as were
‘ sufficient to disappoint the one, and by their passing such
‘ Laws as were necessary to suppress the other; and, in
‘ every Respect, to express their Abhorrence of a Popish
‘ Pretender, concerning whom, nothing remains unsuspected,
‘ but his Bigotry to Superstition, and his Hatred to our
‘ holy Religion; for the Advancement of which your Ma-
‘ jesty has express’d your pious Care, by recommending to
‘ your Commons the providing Maintenance for the Mini-
‘ sters who are to officiate in the new Churches. This your
‘ Commons readily comply’d with, trusting, that the Prayers
‘ there offer’d to the Almighty, will bring down a Blessing
‘ on all your Majesty’s Undertakings; and not doubting,
‘ but that the Doctrines there taught, will be a Means to
‘ secure the Quiet of your Kingdoms, and the Obedience
‘ of your People.

‘ The Revenue set apart for the Uses of the Civil Go-
‘ vernment, your Commons found so much intangled with
‘ Mortgages and Anticipations, that what remain’d, was far
‘ from being sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity
‘ of the Crown: This your Commons took into serious
‘ Consideration, and being truly sensible, that on your Ma-
‘ jesty’s Greatness the Happiness of your Subjects entirely
‘ depends, they have put the Civil Revenues into the same
‘ State, in which they were granted to your Majesty’s glo-
‘ rious Predecessor, King William, of immortal Memory;
‘ and thereby enabled your Majesty to make an ample Pro-
‘ vision for the Prince of Wales, whose heroick Virtues are
‘ the best Security of your Majesty’s Throne, as his other per-
‘ sonal Endowments are the Joy of all your faithful Subjects.

‘ I should but ill discharge the Trust reposed in me by
‘ the Commons, did I not lay before your Majesty, with
‘ what Cheerfulness they receiv’d your Majesty’s gracious
‘ Intentions.

‘ Intentions for her Royal Highness the Princess ; and with
 ‘ how much Readiness and Unanimity they enabled your
 ‘ Majesty to settle a Revenue suitable to the Dignity of a
 ‘ Princess, whose Piety, and steady Adherence to the Pro-
 ‘ testant Religion, is the Glory of the present Age, and
 ‘ will be the Admiration of all future Generations.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
 1715.

‘ May it please your Majesty,
 ‘ The Bills which the Commons have prepar’d to com-
 ‘ plete the Supplies for this Year’s Service, and for the
 ‘ other Purposes I have mention’d, are severally intitled,

I. *An Act to enable his Majesty to settle a Revenue for sup-
 porting the Dignity of her Royal Highness, &c.*

II. *An Act for enlarging the Capital Stock and yearly Fund
 of the South-Sea Company, &c.*

III. *An Act for making Provision for the Ministers of the fifty
 new Churches, &c.*

‘ Which they with all Humility now present to your
 ‘ Majesty for your Royal Assent.’

After this, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the three
 Bills before mention’d, as also to fix more publick, and
 to nine private Bills.

Then his Majesty was pleas’d to declare from the Throne,
 that he had order’d the Lord Chancellor to deliver his Ma-
 jesty’s Speech to both Houses of Parliament, in his Majesty’s
 Name and Words, which he did accordingly, as follows :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I Am perswaded you are all by this Time very desirous
 “ of some Recess, and that it cannot be deferr’d longer,
 “ without great Inconvenience to your private Affairs.

The King’s Speech
 at adjourning the
 Parliament.

“ But before I part with you, I must return you my most
 “ sincere Thanks for your having finish’d, with so much
 “ Wisdom and Unanimity, what I recommended to your
 “ Care ; and particularly I must thank you, Gentlemen of
 “ the House of Commons, for the Provision you have made,
 “ as well for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of
 “ the Crown, as for the other necessary Occasions of the
 “ Publick ; especially for your having done it by Means so
 “ little burthensome to my People ; which, I assure you,
 “ recommends the Supplies to me above any other Circum-
 “ stance whatsoever.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The open and declar’d Rebellion, which is now actually
 “ begun in Scotland, must convince all, who do not wish to
 “ see us given up into the Hands of a Popish Pretender, of
 “ the Dangers to which we have been, and are still expos’d.

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anno 2. Geo. 1.
1715.

“ I thought it incumbent upon me, to give you the earliest Notice of the Designs of our Enemies, and I cannot sufficiently commend the Zeal and Dispatch with which you empower’d me, at a Time when the Nation was in so naked and defenceless a Condition, to make such Preparations as I should think necessary for our Security. You shall have no Reason to repent of the Trust and Confidence you repose in me, which I shall never use to any other End than for the Protection and Welfare of my People.

“ It was scarce to be imagin’d, that any of my Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoy’d the Benefits of our excellent Constitution, and have heard of the great Dangers they were wonderfully deliver’d from by the happy Revolution, should, by any Arts and Management, be drawn into Measures that must at once destroy their Religion and Liberties, and subject them to Popery and arbitrary Power, but such has been our Misfortune, that too many of my People have been deluded, and made instrumental to the Pretender’s Designs, who had never dar’d to think of invading us, or raising a Rebellion, had he not been encourag’d by the Success his Emissaries and Adherents have already had in stirring up Riots and Tumults, and by the farther Hopes they entertain of raising Insurrections in many Parts of my Kingdoms.

“ The endeavouring to persuade my People, that the Church of England is in Danger under my Government, has been the main Artifice employ’d in carrying on this wicked and traiterous Design. This Insinuation, after the solemn Assurances I have given, and by having laid hold on all Opportunities, to do every Thing that may tend to the Advantage of the Church of England, is both unjust and ungrateful: Nor can I believe so groundless and malicious a Calumny can make any Impression upon the Minds of my faithful Subjects, or that they can be so far misled, as to think the Church of England is to be secur’d by setting a Popish Pretender on the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The Proofs this Parliament has given of their unshaken Duty and Affection to me, and of their Love and Zeal for the Interest of their Country, will recommend you to the good Opinion and Esteem of all who have their Religion and Liberty truly at Heart, and has laid a lasting Obligation upon me; and I question not, but by your farther Assistance in the several Countries to which you are going, with the Blessing of Almighty God, who has so frequently interpos’d in Favour of this Nation, I shall

“ be

“ be able to disappoint and defeat the Designs of our Enemies.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715.

“ Our Meeting again to do Business early in the next Winter, will be useful on many Accounts; particularly, that the sitting of Parliaments may be again brought into that Season of the Year which is most convenient; and that as little Delay may be given as is possible to your judicial Proceedings; and I shall at present give such Orders to my Lord Chancellor, as may not put it long out of my Power to meet you on any sudden Occasion.”

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ **I** T is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that both Houses should forthwith severally adjourn themselves to Thursday the sixth Day of October next.”

The House adjourns to Oct. 6th.

October 6. The Parliament being met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Adjournment, Gen. Stanhope acquainted the House, That it was the King's Pleasure, that the Parliament should be adjourn'd for a Fortnight; and therefore desir'd that the House would adjourn itself until the 20th of October: Which the House did accordingly.

October 20. Gen. Stanhope acquainted the House with his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament be adjourn'd until the 5th of November. Upon which the Commons adjourn'd themselves to that Day, and afterwards to November 21st. and then to December 14. at his Majesty's Desire.

And afterwards on Dec. 14. by his Majesty's Command.

December 14. The Commons order'd, That Sir Edward Northey be added to the Committee of Secrecy, in the Room of Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. who had accepted the Place of one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer, and was not rechose. It was order'd likewise, that Mr Speaker do write circular Letters to all the Sheriffs of the Kingdom, to summon the Members in their respective Counties to attend the Service of the House upon the 9th of January: After which General Stanhope acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty to this House, sign'd by his Majesty; which he deliver'd to Mr Speaker, as follows, viz.

Sir Edw. Northey added to the Committee of Secrecy.

Circular Letters order'd, to require the Members Attendance on the 9th of January, to which Time the House adjourns.

GEORGE R.

“ **H** IS Majesty understanding, that many, both of the House of Lords and Commons are detain'd in the Country, as well by their private as the publick Business; and the Holidays being now so near, during which there is usually a Recess, it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament adjourn to Monday the ninth Day of January

“ next

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715.

“ next, at which Time his Majesty intends the Parliament
“ shall fit to do Business.

Then the House accordingly adjourn'd 'till Monday the
9th of January.

The Parliament
meet.

January 9. The Parliament being met at Westminster, the
King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being
sent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor read his Ma-
jesty's Speech to both Houses, as follows :

The King's Speech. My Lords and Gentlemen,
“ **T**HE Zeal and Affection to my Government, and the
“ vigilant Care for the Safety of the Nation, which
“ you have shewn in your respective Counties, have not
“ only fully answer'd my Expectations, but give me Assur-
“ ances that you are met together resolv'd to act with a Spi-
“ rit becoming a Time of common Danger, and with such
“ a Vigour, as will end in the Confusion of all those who
“ have openly engag'd in this Rebellion, and in the Shame
“ and Reproach of such as by secret and malicious Insinua-
“ tions, have fomented, or by an avow'd Indifference, en-
“ courag'd this traiterous Enterprize.
“ It is, I doubt not, a great Satisfaction to you to have
“ observ'd, that the Powers you entrusted me with for the
“ Preservation of the publick Safety, have been employ'd in
“ the most proper and effectual Manner, and made strictly
“ subservient to those Purposes only for which you intended
“ them ; and you must have had the Pleasure to reflect with
“ me, that as the Measures taken for our Defence, have
“ been just and necessary, so it has pleas'd the Divine Pro-
“ vidence to bless them with a Series of suitable Success: And
“ I cannot but take this Opportunity of doing Justice to the
“ Officers and Soldiers of the Army, whose brave and
“ faithful Discharge of their Duty, has disappointed our
“ Enemies, and contributed so much to the Safety of the
“ Nation.
“ I did hope, that the detecting and preventing the de-
“ sign'd Insurrections in some Parts of the Kingdom, and the
“ defeating in others, those who had taken up Arms against
“ me, would have put an End to this Rebellion ; but it is
“ plain that our Enemies, animated by some secret Hopes
“ of Assistance, are still endeavouring to support this despe-
“ rate Undertaking ; and the Pretender, as I have Reason
“ to believe, is now landed in Scotland.
“ It is however with Pleasure I can acquaint you, that
“ notwithstanding these intestine Commotions, Great Britain
“ has, in some Measure, recover'd its Influence and Repu-
“ tation Abroad. The Treaty for settling the Barrier for
“ the

“ the Netherlands, is now fully concluded between the Emperor and the States General, under my Guaranty. The King of Spain has agreed to a Treaty, by which that valuable Branch of our Commerce will be deliver'd from the new Impositions and Hardships to which it was subjected by the late Treaties, and will stand settled for the future on a Foot more advantageous and certain, than it ever did in the most flourishing Time of any of my Predecessors ; and the Treaty for renewing all former Alliances between the Crown of Great Britain and the States General, is brought very near to its Conclusion.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I must rely on your Affection to me, and your Care and Concern for the Safety of the Nation, to grant me such Supplies, as may enable me to restore and secure the Peace of the Kingdom ; and I will order Estimates of the necessary Expences to be laid before you.

“ Among the many unavoidable ill Consequences of this Rebellion, none affects me more sensibly, than that extraordinary Burthen which it has and must create to my faithful Subjects. To ease them as far as lies in my Power, I take this first Opportunity of declaring, that I will freely give up all the Estates that shall become forfeited to the Crown by this Rebellion, to be apply'd towards defraying the extraordinary Expence incurr'd on this Occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is Matter of the greatest Uneasiness to me, that the first Years of my Reign, the whole Course of which I wish'd to have transmitted to Posterity, distinguish'd by the fair and endearing Marks of Peace and Clemency, should be clouded and overcast with so unnatural a Rebellion ; which, however impotent and unsuccessful a due Care may render it in all other Respects, does most sensibly afflict me, by the Calamities it has brought on many of my faithful Subjects, and by those indispensable Returns of Severity which their Sufferings and the publick Safety do most justly call for. Under this Concern, my greatest Comfort is, that I cannot reproach myself with having given the least Provocation to that Spirit of Discontent and Calumny that has been let loose against me, or the least Pretence for kindling the Flame of this Rebellion.

“ Let those whose fatal Counsels laid the Foundation of all these Mischiefs, and those whose private Discontents and Disappointments, disguis'd under false Pretences, have betray'd great Numbers of deluded People into their own Destruction, answer for the Miseries in which they have involv'd their Fellow-Subjects. I question not, but that with the Continuance of God's Blessings, who alone is

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

“ able to form Good out of Evil, and with the cheerful Assistance of my Parliament, we shall, in a short Time, see this Rebellion end, not only in restoring the Tranquility of my Government, but in procuring a firm and lasting Establishment of that excellent Constitution in Church and State, which it was manifestly design’d to subvert : And that this open and flagrant Attempt in Favour of Popery, will abolish all other Distinctions among us, but of such as are zealous Assertors of the Liberties of their Country, the present Establishment, and the Protestant Religion, and of such as are endeavouring to subject the Nation to the Revenge and Tyranny of a Popish Pretender.

An Address of
Thanks to the King
for the above Speech
unanimously re-
solv’d on.

Mr Lechmere’s
Speech thereon.

The Commons being return’d to their House, and having unanimously resolv’d on an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, sent to the Lords to desire them to continue fitting for some Time. This Message was carry’d by Mr Lechmere, who having reported to the House, that the Lords consented to do so, made a Speech to the following Effect, viz. “ That after the general Assurances the House had given to his Majesty, one Moment ought not to be lost, without taking some effectual Step towards making them good : That the first and great Concern was, to put an End to this Rebellion ; not only to quiet the present Commotions, but to extinguish the very Possibility of their being renew’d : That for these Ends, every Gentleman would agree to strengthen the Hands of the King in such a Manner, as would enable him speedily and effectually to compleat this Work : That the House would do this with absolute Cheerfulness, from the certain Knowledge and Experience they had of the Wisdom and Justice of his Majesty, who would make no other Use of any Confidence his Parliament should repose in him, than to promote the common Welfare of his People ; and that whatever extraordinary Assistance the present Juncture of Affairs should require, would be continued no longer than the publick Necessity call’d for : That the next useful and necessary Step, was the National Justice, which was incumbent on this House, in Duty to the King, as well as in Justice to the People : And as ungrateful and disagreeable a Part as this must be, yet, when the Design of the Enemy was become so desperate, and so avow’d, as to strike at the Crown upon the King’s Head, and to involve the Nation in the Calamities of a Civil War, the House could not exert themselves too early, nor with too much Vigour ; and that as the House acquitted itself on this Occasion, he promis’d himself the Effect would be answerable : That the Spirit which should be shewn in this Instance, would animate the Friends of the Government, both at Home and Abroad ; and the Terror it must strike

on

on our Enemies, would be equal at least, and contribute as much to the common Safety, as any other Preparation that had or could be made. He wish'd he could say or think, that this Rebellion was the Project of those only, who appear'd to head it; or that it was the Result of the weak or rash Counsels of those who publickly avow'd it: He wish'd he could say, that it was the Work of Papists only, or of those few Protestants who were wicked or weak enough openly to join in it. He wish'd he could say, that it was a Plot but of Yesterday, and that it had taken no deeper Root than ordinary Appearances would lead to suspect; but he thought it plain, that it was the Effect of many Years Labour, of the joint and united Labour of great Numbers, both Protestants and Papists, the plain and necessary Consequence of the Measures which had been carrying on for some Years last: That to frame a right Judgment of the Nature of this Rebellion, he thought it necessary for the House to look back, and consider the natural Tendency of the publick Proceedings of late Years, and the Connection they bore with the present unfortunate State of Things: When Men in sacred Functions suffer'd themselves to become State-Instruments, and the great Merit of such Men was, under the Pretence of asserting the Doctrines of the Church of England, to condemn the Revolution, he could never understand any other Design or Tendency from those Practices, than to undermine the Foundation of the Protestant Succession. He remember'd it was said upon a very solemn Occasion, by a very honourable Gentleman, 'That the condemning the late "happy Revolution, could have no other Meaning, than to "make Way for another:" That however wicked and dangerous these Practices were, they made too great an Impression, and contributed a great deal to the present Calamity: That as the Designs of the Enemy grew more avow'd, State-Principles of another Kind were advanc'd, which still conduc'd to the same End: That 'twas well known what Industry was us'd to inculcate the Notions of Hereditary Right to the Crown, in Opposition to the Settlement which had been made of it in the House of Hanover, by the Authority of Parliament, and with no other View, than to weaken that Settlement: That every one remember'd what extraordinary Pains were taken to poyson the People with this dangerous Notion; and that those who made the best Court to Men in Power, were such who espous'd this Opinion in the most notorious Manner: That he could not forget with what Tendernefs a certain Divine of the Church of England was treated below Stairs, whilst under Prosecution for the most impudent Libel [*The Hereditary Right asserted, &c.*] that ever was publish'd against any Government, that had either

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

Will or Power to maintain it self. He thought the Punishment that was inflicted on that Gentleman light enough, but he could not avoid taking Notice of a remarkable Passage, which then alarm'd every thinking Man, and will, one Time or other, deserve the Consideration of this House, viz. The Order from the Government, countersign'd by a Secretary of State, to the Judges of the Queen's Bench, after the Judgment pass'd, to supersede the ignominious Part of the Punishment, by Reason of the sacred Function of the Criminal ; by which the most unexampled and dangerous Distinction was introduc'd ; and which Proceeding could bear no other Construction, than as a License and Protection, even from the Government, to Men in holy Orders, to propagate that destructive Position with Impunity ; and the Character of the Person, which ought in Justice to have aggravated his Guilt, and heighten'd the Punishment, became his Indemnity against the Reproach of it, even by the Authority of the Government it self. He remember'd in what Manner every Thing of that Nature was treated in Westminster-Hall ; what Severities were exercis'd against those Persons who had Courage enough to assert the Interest of their Country, and of the Protestant Succession, at the same Time that the Patrons of hereditary Right enjoy'd all Indulgences : That he mention'd these Things on no Uncertainties, having been an Eye-Witness of them himself, and it having fallen to his Share to bear some Part in them : That this was one of the most successful Parts of the Scheme of those who had fix'd their Eyes on the Pretender : That the House need not be told how far it had operated to the Prejudice of the Protestant Succession. That he could give many other Instances of this Kind ; all which promoted the same End. The gross Distinctions that were coin'd to elude the Oaths that had been made for the Security of the Government ; the Endeavours that were us'd to possess the People with false Fears of the Danger of the Church ; and the little Care that was taken, to say no worse of it, to instil into the Youth of the Kingdom, such Principles as were consistent with the true Interest either of Church or State. That he look'd upon these Things which he had mention'd, to be the Foundation of the Scheme that was now, by this Rebellion, carrying on into Execution ; and he own'd, that in this Respect, the Authors of it were wise in their Generation ; for by these Arts, the very Principle on which the Protestant Succession is founded, was shaken ; and tho' the Methods of doing it, were base and vile, yet the Dissatisfaction and Uneasiness that was created by them in the Minds of the People, made Way for the Change that was desir'd. That he crav'd Leave of the House, to put them

them in Mind of other Parts of this Scheme, that was carrying on at the same Time. The Enemies to the present Government judging aright for their own Purpose, by all Methods to attack the Consciences of the People, as to the Legality and Justice of the Settlement of the Crown in the House of Hanover, they thought it necessary, at the same Time, to disable, as far as they could, those Persons who had been most remarkable for their Services in the Support of it. That the great Effort was made at that Great Man, [*the Duke of Marlborough*] who is not only the Honour and Ornament of his Country, but the Glory of the Age he lives in. He added, he thought he should not be suspected of Flattery at this Time, nor, as he believ'd, at any Time, with Respect to that Great Man. That many who then heard him, remember'd the Part he took in Vindication of that Great Man, whilst his Character was under Debate in this House. That he could not forget the Rage and Inveteracy with which he was pursu'd; nor how much Strefs was laid upon obtaining the Censures of Parliament upon him: That the Aspersions then thrown upon him, did not hurt that Great Man; and whatever Endeavours may at any Time be us'd to lessen him, will hurt none but those that shall promote them; but yet those vain Endeavours were a very useful Part of the Scheme then carrying on. 'Twas a necessary Step for those Men to put him out of the Way, whose very Name and Appearance, at that Time, would have been sufficient to raise Armies in Favour of the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of his Country: But he could not but observe, that as serviceable as it was for the Measures of those Men to wound his Character, 'twas now a Reproach to the Kingdom, that those groundless Aspersions, which had been cast upon him, should remain upon the Journals of Parliament. That another Great Lord, [*the Lord Viscount Townshend*] fell under the Violence of those Times; whose Prosecution was attended with uncommon Fury. That himself had some Share in justifying that Great Man in this House, when he was voted an Enemy to his Country. That he observ'd at that Time, and the Event has made it evident, that the Barrier was but the Pretence, and the great Services he had done to the Protestant Succession, was the true Provocation which drew that Rage upon him. That two other honourable Gentlemen, [*Gen. Stanhope and Mr R. Walpole then sitting near him,*] had felt the Severity of those Times; they had distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal and Firmness to the true Interest of their Country, and were too considerable to escape the Malice of those who had other Views. That those Proceedings, how uncertain soever the Design of them might appear

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

appear while they were transacting, have been sufficiently explain'd by what has follow'd. That the Name of that General, for whose immediate Service the Great Man first mention'd, was blemish'd, and for whom there was Vanity enough to make him his Rival, is now become the Reproach of his Family and Country : He avows the Service of the Pretender, and e'er long we may hear of him at the Head of an Expedition for establishing Popery and arbitrary Power. That the Secretary of State, who distinguish'd himself in the Pursuit of the other Great Lord, has sufficiently explain'd his Designs to the whole World ; and the next Tidings that we may expect from abroad, is, that he has taken upon him the Character of a Minister to the Pretender. That he look'd upon the disabling the great Asserters of the Protestant Interest, to be a second, and no small Part of the Scheme ; and while these Things were carrying on, their little Engines and Tools were carrying on their Work in Westminster-Hall. That every Man who favour'd the Hanover Succession, was to be worry'd, and all open and scandalous Asserters of contrary Principles, were treated with all the Care and Tendernefs of Friends. Charters of Corporations were attack'd in a more unprecedented and dangerous Manner, than in former Times, when Practices of that Kind were most justly complain'd of, and no Stone was left unturn'd to strengthen themselves in that Respect. That he would not then trouble the House any more upon that Head, having some Thoughts, e'er long, to present them with a small Collection of Things of that Kind, for their serious Consideration. That the Master-Strokes of this grand Scheme, were yet behind : That the surest Way to destroy the Government, has been always thought to be by its own Hands, that is, by the Authority and Power of Parliament. For this Purpose, a Confederacy, by which the Liberties of Europe had been so long sustain'd against the Power of France, was broke to Pieces by Votes that were obtain'd in this House in the most extraordinary Manner. That the Honour of the Nation, the Balance of Power, and the Protestant Interest in Europe, were effectually given up in the Negotiations and Conclusion of the Peace, by which France was restor'd to its ancient and formidable State ; and every Body remember'd how near they were, by the same Influences, to have given up the whole Trade of the Nation, to the Interest of the French King, who, after that, had no suitable Return left for him to make for such Services, but to bestow upon them a Pretender, bred up in his own Faith, and in his own Politicks. That nothing could have obstructed this, but the many miraculous Providences that immediately follow'd, when his Power throughout

throughout Europe was uncontestable; and, by the Measures that had been taken, the Protestant Succession had scarce a Friend left in the World. That the King's Accession to the Throne, accompany'd by so many providential Circumstances, as it disappointed the immediate Execution of the Scheme, so it quieted the Spirit of those Men for some Time. That if the House would make a right Judgment of the present Rebellion, they must compare the Steps that immediately preceded it, with those that were taken in the last Reign, when the Hope was to have brought about the same End without a Stroke; That the same Endeavours soon appear'd to propagate the same Principles, both in Church and State; and those Endeavours, tho' at first not so open, were yet as restless to create Dissatisfaction against his Majesty's Government, as they had been before to prevent its taking Place. As the Encouragement grew stronger, Tumults and Riots were universally fomented; and 'twas well known from what Quarter they rose, and against whom they were levell'd; but yet no one Instance has been assign'd, throughout his Administration, that could offend or provoke any but a Jacobite Spirit. That his Majesty has done more for the Honour of the Church, and the true Interest of his Kingdom, than any of his Predecessors, in three Times the Number of Years: That his Personal Virtues, and the Wisdom and Steadiness of his Government, have retriev'd the Honour and Reputation of his Kingdoms, which had been so shamefully lost: That his Weight and Influence Abroad, and the Credit he has obtained in all the known Parts of the World, have already procur'd the Settlement of the Matters in Difference between the two chief Powers of Europe, from whom alone we can expect Assistance in Times of Danger. That no single Instance can be assign'd of Hardship or Oppression to any one of his Subjects, or that can give a just Reason of Dissatisfaction; but on the contrary, those who have shewn the greatest Aversion to his Government, have receiv'd the kindest Invitations, and enjoyed the highest Indulgences from him. That if any Errors may have been committed in any Parts of the Administration, during the present Disorders, every honest Man ought to judge of them by this one Rule, that is, the plain Design for which all Measures are calculated, which every Body must admit to be the Preservation of the Protestant Succession: That all Incidents of such an Administration, ought to be cover'd or justify'd by the Interest that shall appear to be carry'd on throughout the whole: That by the same Rule of Justice, when the Destruction of the Common Interest was the plain Intention of the late Administration, the greatest Weight ought to be laid on every little Circum-

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

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Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

stance that attended, in order to obtain a publick Satisfaction. That by taking in all these Considerations, he thought the House would make a full and right Judgment of the Nature of this Rebellion; from whence it took its Rise, how deep it had taken Root, to what Influences it was owing, and how far it extended; That the Part the Lord Derwentwater and others, had taken in it, were to be consider'd as the first Symptoms of that general Disorder, for which so much Foundation was laid; for which Reason, he thought that the House could not consider this otherwise, than as the Cause of the Nation, in the strongest Manner. That in Justice to the King, as well as to the People, they ought to take this into their own Hands, and not to entrust the Prosecution of it with any Body but themselves. That every Body knew to what Hazards Prosecutions in the ordinary Course of Justice, were liable, tho' they were never so well concerted by those whose Business it was to carry them on: But how sure soever this Success might be, in a Case so notorious as this, yet it was obvious to every Body, of what different Weight and Influence the Prosecutions of Parliament were, from those in the ordinary Forms. That he own'd he was surpriz'd that any Measures had been taken of that Kind, against the Peers who had been taken in open Rebellion, a Parliament sitting, which had shew'd so much Zeal, and had contributed so much to the Preservation of the Government, especially at a Time when the Crown on the King's Head was fighting for: That he very well knew, that tho' the House of Commons Right of Impeaching Criminals was unlimited, yet they would exercise that Power by the Rules of Wisdom and Discretion, and not engage in trivial Matters, but in such only, where the Offenders were not within the Reach of the ordinary Justice, or the Nature of their Crimes such as were not fit to be meddled with by the ordinary Jurisdictions. That the Case of the Lords taken in Rebellion, was indeed notorious, and of which the Proof would be easy; but tho' not from the Difficulty of the Prosecution, yet from the Weight and Consequence of it, he thought he need say little more to convince the House, to make it their own Prosecution, by which they engag'd every Commoner in Great Britain, as an immediate Party against those who had carry'd a War into the Bowels of the Kingdom. That no Instance ever had risen in the English History, where their Ancestors had permitted a Prosecution of this Kind, against the chief Actors, to be carry'd any where but in full Parliament. That the five Popish Lords were pursu'd by the loud Voice and Weight of the Commons of England; and tho' at that Time the Nation was in Peace, they would not permit the Fate of those Prosecutions to depend on the Care or Skill of those who

who are vers'd in the ordinary Forms of Justice ; and their Success was answerable. That he own'd his Desire, upon all Occasions, to raise the Honour and Authority of Parliaments, which he thought the greatest Support of the Honour and the Prerogatives of the Crown ; for which Reason, he took this Occasion to speak more fully to the Nature of Impeachments, and the rather, because he apprehended some Gentlemen had mistaken Notions concerning them : That the Power of Impeachments was the most valuable and useful Privilege that belong'd to the Body of the Commons, at least equal to that of giving Money, which belongs solely to them. That Gentlemen need not be apprehensive of any Intricacies in those Proceedings, especially at a Time, and upon an Occasion, when there was no Doubt of the Concurrence of both Houses. That the Impeachments were in themselves more plain, regular, and disentangled, than any other Forms of Justice. That they were particularly excepted out of the late Statute of Treasons, which had very much fetter'd the ordinary Course of Proceedings. That Impeachments were never made difficult, but when they were carried on against the Inclination of the Crown, or at a Time when there was no good Understanding between the two Houses ; when little Occasions might be sought to raise Disputes, and interrupt them ; or else when they are undertaken, before they are well consider'd ; which could not be the present Case. That there was another Reason, which upon this Occasion should determine Gentlemen into this Method ; which was the Consequence of the Judgment that should be obtained against those Lords ; He asserted it as his clear Opinion, and which he thought he could maintain, 'That no Pardon under the Great Seal could discharge a Judgment obtain'd upon the Impeachment of the Commons : ' That this Opinion had been strenuously asserted in this House in former Reigns ; and he thought it not weakened by the Declaration in the Act of Settlement of the Crown upon the House of Hanover. That he had heard of a very new Distinction that had been coin'd without Doors, to avoid this Opinion, viz. ' That the Pardon was not pleadable in Bar of the Impeachment, and to prevent the Commons from examining into the Offence ; but that it was pleadable after Judgment, and in Bar of Execution.' That whenever that Question should come properly before them, he undertook to shew the Idleness and Absurdity of that Distinction ; That if that Distinction was fram'd to make Court to the Prerogative, he thought it the most false and destructive Piece of Flattery of the Kind, that ever had been rais'd. That it was the greatest Ease, Security, and Support of the Crown, in his Opinion, instead of any Diminution of it, that no such Power should be

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

Mr Forster expell'd
the House.

The same Day the Commons resolv'd that Thomas Forster, Esq; Member for Northumberland, having been taken in open Rebellion, bearing Arms against his Majesty, be expell'd the House.

January, 11. The Commons presented the following Address to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Address to the King.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave most heartily to congratulate your Majesty upon the Success that has attended your Arms; and it is with the greatest Satisfaction we observe, that the Officers and Soldiers of the Army have, by a brave and faithful Discharge of their Duty, deserv'd your Majesty's Approbation; and that the just and necessary Measures taken for strengthening your Majesty's Hands, have had so good an Effect, in preventing Insurrections in several Parts of the Kingdom.

The wise and seasonable Provision which your Majesty has made, both at Home and from Abroad, for the Safety of the Nation; your Goodness in giving all such Estates as shall be forfeited by this Rebellion, in Ease of your People; and the tender Regard and Concern which you have been pleas'd to express for their Sufferings, call for all the Returns of Duty, Zeal, and Affection, which faithful and loyal Subjects can owe or pay to the best of Kings.

This Rebellion, (for which not the least Colour of Provocation has been given) as it ought very justly to be the Object of your Majesty's Contempt, so it raises in your truly loyal Commons the highest Resentment and Indignation against those ungrateful desperate Rebels, whose pernicious Principles, private Discontents and Disappointments, have engag'd them to involve their Country in Blood and Confusion.

We look with Pity upon those unhappy deluded People, who by false Pretences, and malicious Insinuations, have been betray'd into their own Destruction; but we detest, and will do our utmost to confound the Devices of those, who, professing an unlimited Obedience, have stirr'd up a Rebellion against your Majesty, and, under the Disguise of the Danger of the Church, are endeavouring to introduce Popery: And when we reflect, that nothing less than our holy Religion, your Majesty's Crown, and the Liberties of our Country, are concern'd in the Event of this wicked

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Undertaking, We cannot but with Astonishment observe the Indifference of some in this great and important Juncture.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

But your faithful Commons, with Hearts full of a due Sense of the invaluable Blessings which they enjoy under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, offer their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your undoubted Title to the Crown, in Support of the Protestant Religion, and in Maintenance of the Liberty and Property of the Subject ; which, as they were wonderfully preserv'd to us by your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, can only be secur'd to Posterity by the Eye of Heaven watching over and guarding your sacred Person and your Royal Family.

And that this Nation may long continue to be a Protestant and a Free People, your most dutiful and loyal Commons do most readily promise to grant such early and effectual Supplies, as may enable your Majesty to put an End to this unnatural Rebellion, to confound and extinguish forever all Hopes of the Pretender, his open and secret Abettors, and secure the future Peace and Tranquility of your Kingdoms ; being well assur'd, that your good People will think no Burthen grievous, that is necessary for the Prefer-
vation of all that is dear and valuable to them.

But your Majesty's Care and Concern for the publick Welfare has not been confin'd to your own Kingdoms ; and however your Enemies might flatter themselves, that these intestine Commotions would lessen the Influence of Great Britain in foreign Parts, your Commons with Admiration see, and with Gratitude acknowledge, the Effect of your Wisdom, which has been able to surmount these Difficulties, in settling the Barrier-Treaty for the Netherlands, between the Emperor and the States-General, under your Majesty's Guaranty ; in having made so great a Progress towards renewing all former Alliances between Great Britain and the States-General ; and particularly in delivering that valuable Branch of our Commerce with Spain, from those grievous Impositions and Hardships to which it was subjected by the Treachery of the late Male-Administration.

And as the same fatal and pernicious Counsels have been the Cause and Source of all the Mischiefs and Calamities that must attend this unnatural Rebellion ; and as your faithful Commons, desirous to testify their Zeal and Duty to your Majesty, and their Abhorrence of this treasonable Enterprize, have already exerted themselves in endeavouring to bring to speedy and exemplary Justice, the open and declar'd Instruments of this Rebellion, they think themselves oblig'd, in Justice to their injur'd Country, to continue in the most vigorous and impartial manner, to

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Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

‘ prosecute the Authors of those evil and destructive Counsels,
‘ which have drawn down these Miseries upon the Nation.

To which his Majesty was pleas’d to make this Answer.

Gentlemen,

The King’s Answer.

“ I Return you my hearty Thanks for the kind and warm
“ Assurances of Loyalty contain’d in this Address ; from
“ which I promise my self the most happy Consequences,
“ since nothing can so effectually restore the Peace and Tran-
“ quility of the Kingdom, as the commendable Zeal you
“ have express’d upon this Occasion.

January 21. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to a Bill intitled, *An Act for continuing an Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government, &c.*

Debate concerning
the continuing the
Bill for suspending
the Habeas Corpus
Act.

Mr Shippen.

This Bill had been strenuously oppos’d : Mr Shippen made a Speech against it, in which he insinuated, ‘ That it invaded the most valuable Right of English Subjects, encourag’d malicious Informations, and gave a Handle to those in Power to oppress innocent Persons ; he therefore mov’d to have a Clause inserted in it, to prevent illegal Imprisonments, and for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, in Cases not within the Purport of the said Act.’ He was answer’d by Gen. Stanhope, who endeavour’d to shew the Necessity of such an Act, at a Time of open Rebellion ; and appeal’d to the whole House, whether the King or his Ministers had made an ill or a wanton Use of the Power with which the Parliament had thought fit to intrust his Majesty.’ And the Question being put upon Mr Shippen’s Motion, it pass’d in the Negative.

General Stanhope.

The King having given the Royal Assent to the said Bill, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty’s Command, read the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King’s Speech re-
lating to the Pre-
tender’s heading
the Rebellion in
Scotland.

“ I Had Reason to believe, when I spoke last to you, that
“ the Pretender was landed in Scotland ; the Accounts I
“ have receiv’d since do put it beyond all Doubt, that he
“ is heading the Rebellion there, and does assume the Stile
“ and Title of King of these Realms ; his Adherents do like-
“ wise confidently affirm, that Assurances are given them
“ of Support from Abroad. This Parliament hath, on all
“ Occasions, express’d so much Duty to me, and so true a
“ Regard for the religious and civil Rights of my People,
“ that I am perswaded this daring Presumption of our En-
“ mics

“ mies will heighten your just Indignation against them, and
 “ beget such farther Resolutions as, with the Blessing of God,
 “ will enable me to defeat their Attempts.

Anno 2. Geo. L.
 1715-16.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ The most effectual Way to put a speedy End to these
 “ Troubles, will be to make such a Provision as may dis-
 “ courage any Foreign Power from assisting the Rebels ; I
 “ do therefore hope, that every sincere Protestant and true
 “ Briton will look upon the extraordinary Expence which a
 “ timely Preparation may require, to be the best Husbandry,
 “ since it will, in all human Probability, prevent that Deso-
 “ lation and those Calamities, which would unavoidably
 “ ensue, if the Rebellion should be suffer'd to spread, and
 “ be supported by Popish Forces from Abroad.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The World must be convinc'd, by all you have already
 “ done, that you have nothing but the Honour and Interest
 “ of your Country at Heart ; and for my own Part, I rely
 “ entirely upon you, and doubt not but you will take such
 “ Resolutions, at this Juncture, as will be most for the pre-
 “ sent Safety, and future Ease of my People.

January 24. The Commons presented an Address to the
 King, as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ **W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
 “ the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament as-
 “ sembled, do, with all Humility, return our unfeigned
 “ Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the
 “ Throne, and for your great Goodness in communicating to
 “ us those important Advices which so highly concern the
 “ immediate Safety of your Kingdoms.

The Commons Ad-
 dress of Thanks.

“ We can never sufficiently express our grateful Sense of
 “ your Majesty's constant Care and Tenderness for your Peo-
 “ ple, on every Occasion, since your Accession to the Throne
 “ of your Ancestors ; but 'tis with the utmost Satisfaction of
 “ Heart, that we now experience the happy Effects of that
 “ just Confidence which your loyal and affectionate Commons
 “ have already repos'd in your great Wisdom, for making
 “ such Augmentation of Troops as your Majesty should find
 “ necessary for our common Safety : And tho' the Growth
 “ of the Rebellion has already necessitated an Increase of For-
 “ ces, yet we must ever acknowledge your wise and tender
 “ Concern for your People, in having made Provision for our
 “ Defence in such a Manner, at this Time of common Dan-
 “ ger, as must convince the World, that it is with the utmost
 “ Reluctancy to your Majesty, that any farther Burthens are
 “ brought

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1715-16.

‘ brought on your Subjects ; and that your Majesty has
‘ nothing at Heart, but the Security and Welfare of your
‘ People.

‘ Your dutiful Commons do likewise acknowledge, with
‘ the highest Gratitude to your Majesty, that by the prudent
‘ Disposition of your Forces, not only the Designs of our
‘ Enemies to have rais’d Insurrections in many Parts of the
‘ Kingdom have been entirely frustrated, and the Peace and
‘ Tranquility of these Nations thereby, in a great Measure,
‘ preserv’d ; but to that, we owe, under God, those signal Suc-
‘ cesses which have check’d the Progress of the Rebellion,
‘ and which have given us, your faithful Commons, so ear-
‘ ly and just an Occasion to exert our selves in the most vigor-
‘ ous and effectual Manner, for bringing some of the chief
‘ Actors to condign Punishment. We are astonish’d at the
‘ daring Presumption of the Pretender and his Adherents ;
‘ and do most sincerely and heartily assure your Majesty, that
‘ our Indignation is hereby heighten’d against them ; and that
‘ we cannot so far forget our Duty and Affection to your
‘ Majesty, and our Concern for our Religion and Liberties,
‘ as not to take, at this critical Juncture, such farther Resolu-
‘ tions, as will enable your Majesty, with the Blessing of God,
‘ to defeat their Designs. Your faithful Commons being
‘ therefore firmly and unalterably resolv’d to spare no Ex-
‘ pence, and to decline no Hazard for the Support of your
‘ Majesty’s Title and Government, whereon all that is dear
‘ and valuable to us and our Posterities, under God, entirely
‘ depends ; and being most earnestly desirous to give all ima-
‘ ginable Proofs of our constant and unshaken Zeal and Affec-
‘ tion for your sacred Person, and being thoroughly convinc’d
‘ that we cannot more effectually consult our own Security,
‘ than by testifying our entire Confidence in your Majesty’s
‘ known Justice, Wisdom, and Goodness, do most humbly
‘ beseech your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleas’d
‘ to give Directions, from Time to Time, for such farther
‘ Augmentation of Troops as the Exigency of Affairs shall
‘ render necessary.

‘ And we farther assure your Majesty, that we will grant
‘ such Supplies as shall be sufficient, not only to maintain
‘ such additional Forces, and to defeat all Attempts of your
‘ Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, and to prevent
‘ those Calamities which must ensue, if this unnatural Re-
‘ bellion be suffer’d to spread ; but also to enable your
‘ Majesty, with the Blessing of God, effectually to shew
‘ your Resentment against any foreign Power, that shall pre-
‘ sume directly or indirectly, to abet or support the Preten-
‘ der or his Adherents.

To

To this Address, the King answer'd,

Gentlemen,

“ I Thank you heartily for this Address. If any Thing
 “ could add to the good Opinion this House of Com-
 “ mons deserves from me, it would be the Zeal and Unani-
 “ mity you have shewn upon this Occasion. You may de-
 “ pend upon my continuing always, as I have hitherto done,
 “ to make Use of the Confidence and Powers you put in me,
 “ only for restoring and securing the Peace and Quiet of
 “ my People.

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
 1715-16.

The King's Answer.

The Particulars of the Trials, Condemnation, &c. of the impeach'd Lords before the House of Peers, being related at large in the sixth Volume of *STATE TRIALS*; and the inserting of them here being also foreign to our Design, which is only to mention such Proceedings as were the Subject of some *SPEECHES or DEBATES in the House of Commons*, We think it proper to omit the same.

February 17. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to such Bills as were ready.

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, read the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I Take this Opportunity of acquainting you, that my
 “ Forces have oblig'd the Pretender to fly out of Scot-
 “ land; and he is since, as I am informed, landed near Gra-
 “ velines, but I don't yet know, whether any Country in
 “ Amity with us, will give him Protection, after having
 “ so publicly invaded our Kingdom.

King's Speech re-
 lating to the Pre-
 tender's Flight out
 of Scotland.

“ The Dangers to which the Nation was expos'd, made
 “ me determine, that neither the extraordinary Rigour of
 “ the Season, nor any fallacious Proposal of the Rebels,
 “ should divert me from using all possible Endeavours to-
 “ wards putting a speedy and effectual End to this unnatural
 “ Rebellion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I must return you my Thanks for the great Progress
 “ you have made in the Supplies. The necessary Dispositions
 “ are made for raising additional Forces: But as I shall al-
 “ ways consult the Ease of my People, as far as it is con-
 “ sistent with their own Security, so I shall not make use of
 “ the Confidence you have plac'd in me, unless the restless
 “ Malice of our Enemies should make it necessary to go on
 “ with those Levies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I promise my self, from the Zeal and Wisdom of this
 “ Parliament, that the future Happiness and Tranquility of
 “ my

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1715-16.

“ my Subjects, will be establish'd on a solid Foundation ;
 “ and such Measures taken, as may deprive our Enemies at
 “ Home of the Power, since that alone can deprive them of
 “ the Inclination, again to attempt the Disturbance of my
 “ Government. This, therefore, is what I think my self
 “ oblig'd to recommend to you, as a Deliberation of the
 “ utmost Importance to the future Safety, Ease, and Prospe-
 “ rity of my People.

February 20. The House presented the following Address
 to the King.

The Commons
 Address.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
 the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament as-
 sembled, do, with Hearts full of Gratitude, return your
 Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious
 Speech from the Throne ; and do beg Leave most hear-
 tily to congratulate with your Majesty, upon the Success
 with which it has pleased Almighty God so far to bless
 your Arms, as to force the Pretender out of your Ma-
 jesty's Dominions.

We are willing to hope, that no Prince or State in
 Amity with your Majesty, will give Refuge, Countenance,
 or Protection to a Person, who in so notorious a Manner,
 has disturb'd the Peace of your Kingdoms ; but the Dan-
 gers to which your Majesty's sacred Person and Govern-
 ment, the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of our Country,
 have been once expos'd by this vile Attempt, would leave
 your Commons without Excuse to those they represent, if
 they should see, with Patience, the Nation expos'd to the
 like Hazard for the future, by the Pretender to your
 Majesty's Crown being shelter'd in your Neighbourhood :
 We do therefore make it our humble Request to your
 Majesty, that you will use the most earnest and pressing
 Instances with all Princes and States in Amity with your
 Majesty, that he may not be harbour'd in their Territo-
 ries ; and we beg Leave to give your Majesty the strong-
 est Assurances that we will, to the utmost of our Power,
 contribute whatever shall, by your Majesty, be judg'd ne-
 cessary to render those Instances effectual.

The tender Regard which your Majesty expresses for
 the Ease of your People, in declining to put the Nation
 to any farther Expence at present for additional Forces,
 does, if possible, heighten that Confidence which we so
 justly had repos'd in you : But we beseech your Majesty,
 that in settling the Proportion of Forces to be maintain'd
 this Year by Sea and Land, your Majesty will have such
 a Regard to the Disposition and Preparations of our Neigh-
 bour,

‘bours, from Time to Time, as to provide effectually for the Security of your Kingdoms against any Power that shall presume to countenance or abet the Pretender. Your Commons cannot sufficiently express the just Sense they have of your Majesty’s consummate Wisdom and firm Resolution not to be diverted or amus’d by any Difficulties of the Season, or any specious Artifices, from pursuing the Rebels in Scotland to their several Retreats, since that Method alone could restore and secure, with Honour, Peace and Tranquility to that Part of your Dominions.

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1715-16.

‘Tis with the utmost Concern we observe, that the Malice and Inveteracy of our Enemies at Home, is so great, that they want not the Inclination to disturb your Majesty’s Government; but your faithful Commons, in Duty to your Majesty, and Love for their Country, will endeavour to deprive them of the Power, by taking such prudent and necessary Measures, as may most effectually secure the future Safety, Ease, and Prosperity of your People.’

To which his Majesty was pleas’d to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

“ I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. I will endeavour, by all proper Means, to prevent the Pretender’s being suffer’d to give perpetual Jealousies, by continuing in our Neighbourhood; and will, if the Advices I shall receive from Abroad do render it necessary, not lose any Time in making such an Augmentation of Forces by Sea and Land, as may, with the Blessing of God, effectually answer your Wishes to see the Nation secur’d from any foreign or intestine Attempt whatsoever.”

King’s Answer.

February 21. Several Petitions were deliver’d to the House of Commons in Behalf of the Earl of Derwentwater, Lord Widdrington, Earl of Nithisdale, Earl of Carnwath, Lord Viscount Kenmure, and Lord Nairn, after Sentence of Death had been pass’d on them; nevertheless, though many Members were inclined to Mercy, yet, upon a Motion made by those of the contrary Opinion, who were for having the Law executed in its full Rigour, and therefore were desirous to be rid of any farther Importunities on this Account, the Question was put, that the House should adjourn to the first of March, which was carry’d in the Affirmative, by a Majority of seven Voices only.

The Commons adjourn, to prevent any Application to them in Favour of the impeach’d Lords.

March 1. The Parliament met, according to their Adjournment: The next Day Mr Lechmere made a Speech on the

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

Mr Lechmere's
Motion for a Bill
to strengthen the
Protestant Interest.

the Male-administration of the Ministry during the last Years of the late Queen, particularly with Relation to the Hardships then put on the Dissenters, who, he added, were firm Friends to the Protestant Succession; and the visible Connivance and Favour shewn to the Roman Catholics, the open and declar'd Enemies of it and of the Illustrious House of Hanover; and concluded with a Motion for bringing in *A Bill to strengthen the Protestant Interest in Great Britain, by enforcing the Laws now in being against Papists.* He was seconded by the Lord Coningsby; and no Member opposing the Motion, the Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Nothing farther occur'd in the House of Commons, which gave Occasion to any Speeches or Debates 'till the 19th of April, except their Proceedings at the Bar of the House of Lords against the Earl of Wintoun, one of the seven impeach'd Lords, the Particulars of which are to be found at large in the *STATE TRIALS*, Vol. 6.

The Lords having
pass'd a Bill for re-
pealing the Triennial
Act, send it to
the Commons for
their Concurrence.

Debate thereon.
Lord Guernsey.

April 19. The Lords having sent Mr Justice Tracy and Mr Justice Dormer to acquaint the Commons, that they had pass'd a Bill intituled, *An Act for enlarging the Time of Continuance of Parliaments, appointed by an Act made in the 6th Year of King William and Queen Mary*, to which they desir'd their Concurrence: The Lord Guernsey immediately mov'd, to reject the Bill, without reading it: But because that would have been an unprecedented Method of Proceeding, the House would not agree to it, but read the Bill the first Time, and the Question being put, that it be read a second Time, there arose a Debate that lasted about two Hours. The most remarkable Objection that was then urg'd against the Bill, was, 'That it was an Imposition of the Lords, to take upon them to direct the Commons in a Matter which concern'd them only, as Guardians of the Rights and Liberties of the People.' But to this it was answer'd, 'That even the Triennial Act itself was begun in the House of Lords, who, as Part of the Legislature, are no less Guardians of the Liberties of the Subject than the Commons themselves. At length it was carry'd by a Majority of 276 against 156, that the Bill should be read a second Time on the Tuesday following.

April 24. Six Petitions, viz. Of the Boroughs and Towns of Marlborough, Midhurst, Hastings, Cambridge, Abingdon, and Newcastle under Line, against the Bill, being presented to the House and read, they were severally ordered to lie upon the Table. Then the Bill was read the second Time; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, That it be committed, there arose a warm Debate, that lasted from two in the Afternoon 'till near Eleven at Night. The Speakers for the Bill were, Mr Lyddal, Member for Leitchfield;

Lyddal.

withiel; Mr Trevanian, Knight of the Shire for Cornwall; Mr Molineux, (a) Member for Boffiney; Sir John Brownlow, Bart. (b) Knight of the Shire for Lincoln; Mr Hampden, (c) Member for Buckinghamshire; Mr Moleworth, (d) Member for St Michael; Mr John Smith, (e) Member for Eafflow; Lord Stanhope, (f) Member for St Germain's; Mr Young, (g) Member for Honiton; Mr Craiggs, (h) Member for Tregony; Lord Coningsby, (i) Member for Leominster; Mr Giles Erle, (k) Member for Chippenham; Sir Richard Steele, (l) Member for Borough-bridge; Mr Nevils, Member for Berwick; Sir Charles Turner, (m) Member for Lynn; Sir William Thompson, (n) Member for Ipswich; Sir Joseph Jekyll, (o) Member for Lymington; Gen. Stanhope, (p) Member for Cokermonth; Mr Aillabie, (q) Member for Ripon. The Speakers against the Bill were, Mr Robert Heytham, (r) Member for London; Mr Snell, Member for Gloucester; Mr Shippen, Member for Newton; Lord Paget, (s) Member for Staffordshire; Mr Wykes, Member for Southampton; Mr Hutchinson, (t) Member for Hastings; Mr Jefferies, (u) Member for Droitwich; Sir Thomas Crofs, Bart. Member for Westminster; Sir William Whitlock and Mr William Bromley, Members for the University of Oxford; Mr Archer, Member for Warwickshire; Lord Guernsey, Member for Surrey; Sir Thomas Hanmer, Member for Suffolk; General Rois, Member for the Shire of Rois; Sir Robert Raymond, (w) Member for Ludlow; Mr Hungerford, (x) Member for Scarborough; Mr Ward, (y) Member for Thetford; Mr Walter Chetwynd, (z) Member for Stafford; Mr Lechmere, (aa) Member for Cokermonth.

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1716.

Mr Trevanian.
Mr Molineux.
Sir John Brownlow.
Mr Hampden.
Mr Moleworth.
Mr John Smith.
Lord Stanhope.
Mr Young.
Mr Craiggs.
Lord Coningsby.
Mr Giles Erle.
Sir Richard Steele.
Mr Neville.
Sir Charles Turner.
Sir Wil. Thompson.
Sir Joseph Jekyll.
General Stanhope.
Mr Aillabie.
Mr Rob. Heytham.
Mr Snell.
Mr Shippen.
Lord Paget.
Mr Wykes.
Mr Hutchinson.
Mr Jefferies.
Sir Tho. Crofs.
Sir Wil. Whitlock.
Mr W. Bromley.
Mr Archer.
Lord Guernsey.
Sir Tho. Hanmer.
Gen. Rois.
Sir Rob. Raymond.
Mr Hungerford.
Mr Ward.
Mr Wal. Chetwynd.
Mr Lechmere.

Mr

(a) Secretary to the Prince of Wales. (b) Created Lord Viscount Tyrconnel of Ireland, May 14, 1718. (c) Vide P. 19. (d) Commissioner of Trade, and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, created Lord Viscount Moleworth of Ireland, June 23, 1716. (e) One of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He was Speaker of the Parliament chose in 1709. (f) Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince, now Earl of Chesterfield. (g) Commissioner for stating the Debts due to the Army, afterward Secretary for Scotland, made Knight of the Bath, and Commissioner of the Admiralty, then a Commissioner of the Treasury, now Secretary at War. (h) Cofferer to the Prince, afterwards Secretary at War, and then Principal Secretary of State. (i) Vide P. 19. (k) Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Prince, made one of the Clerks Comptrollers of his Majesty's Household, since a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, and now Commissioner of the Treasury. (l) Master of the Playhouse, and one of the Commissioners of forfeited Estates. (m) Commissioner of the Treasury, afterwards created a Baronet, and made a Teller of the Exchequer. (n) Recorder of London, afterwards Cofferer Baron, and then a Baron of the Exchequer. (o) Vide P. 19. (p) Vide P. 14. (q) Vide P. 19. (r) Alderman of London. (s) Made Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince. (t) Vide P. 28. (u) A Welsh Judge in the late Reign. (w) Vide P. 13. (x) Cofferer of Yorkshire and Westmoreland. (y) A Welsh Judge in the late Reign. (z) Created Lord Viscount Chetwynd of Ireland, June 1, 1717. (aa) Vide P. 19.

willing than my self) will appear with Resolution and Spirit in this important Debate ; in this, perhaps, our last Struggle for the Liberties of those we represent.

‘ I think, then, all the Arguments which have been us’d for this Bill, are groundd on mere Surmises and Imaginations only ; are either trifling in themselves, or dangerous in their Consequence.

‘ One main Reason urg’d, both in the Preamble of the Bill, and in the Debates of the Gentlemen who are for it, is this :

‘ That the Disaffections of the People are so great, and the Enemies of the Government both at Home and Abroad so watchful, that new Elections will occasion new Riots, re-kindle the Rebellion, and be destructive to the Peace and Security of the Government, which will all be prevented by continuing this good Parliament, and making the Time of its Dissolution uncertain.

‘ If this Argument be apply’d to the Ministry, I can only answer, that it is no Concern of ours, whether they have render’d themselves odious to the People, or not. They are more properly the Object of our Jealousy, than of our Care. They may be destroy’d, and the Government subsist. But if it be apply’d to his Majesty, as it must be to make it any Inducement to pass this Bill, I will venture to say, that none of those, who are call’d Enemies to the Government, and Abettors of the Rebellion, could have offer’d an Argument so injurious to his Majesty’s Honour. For with what Face can any good Subject insinuate, that in the Infancy of his Reign he hath depriv’d himself of the Love and Affection of a People, who so lately receiv’d him with the utmost Expressions of Joy ? What an unjust Idea must this give of his most mild and gracious Government ? But the Assertion is the more injurious, because it is entirely groundless. For when these pretended Disaffections were at the highest, it appear’d how impotent they were, how far from being universal, by the easy and sudden Suppression of the Rebellion ; and by Consequence how absolutely his Majesty reign’d in the Hearts of his Subjects. Now the Rebellion is suppress’d, if there should be any Remains of those who are ill dispos’d, the Fate of their Friends, whilst the Terror of it is fresh in their Minds, will restrain them from any future Attempt. Besides, the Hands of the Government are strengthen’d. The *Habeas-Corpus* Act is not only now, but may be again suspended : You have a numerous standing Army distributed thro’ the Kingdom, to controul and awe unruly Spirits. But suppose the Disaffections of the People to be as great, suppose the Faction, spoke of in the Preamble, to be as restless and designing

designing, as is affirm'd; is this the Way to extinguish Animosities, to heal Divisions, and to reconcile Parties? No, Sir, it will rather create Discontents, where there are none already: It will rather give Occasion to those that are disaffected, to rail at your Proceedings; to say, that your Actions are such that you dare not venture on new Elections; and who knows what such Suggestions may produce? 'Tis possible when the three Years, for which you are now chosen, shall expire, they may insist, that they are unrepresented in Parliament; and this will be a better Handle, a more plausible Foundation, for the Faction to work upon, than they could have at the Time of a regular Election. Now, if the Continuance of this Parliament be intended only to calm Men's Minds, and that it is hop'd this Storm may by Degrees subside, Gentlemen will be pleas'd to consider, that we are but a little above a Year old, though we have done so many great and glorious Things, and that there will be no Necessity, as the Law stands, of a Dissolution this Year and half; and that no Body can imagine Discontents will last so long under so wise, so unerring, so pacifick an Administration, as we now enjoy.

' Another Reason insisted on, is, That as the Continuance of this Parliament may prevent Commotions at Home, so it may hinder any Invasion from Abroad, by encouraging our ancient Allies to enter into new Treaties with us, which they will not otherwise do.

' This is a Secret which, in my humble Opinion, ought not to have been revealed; this is an Argument highly improper to be urg'd in a British Parliament: For it supposes, that our Allies prescribe to our Counsels, and that they expect we should alter the present Frame of our Constitution, before they will favour us with their Friendships; which is a Thought not to be endured in this Place, where so many Millions have been rais'd for their Service, and must move the Indignation of every Englishman, especially if it comes from any State that first receiv'd its Being, and afterwards its Protection, from England. I hope never to see this Nation brought so low, that the Crown shall be directed, as was once attempted, when to remove or keep its Ministers, when to dissolve or continue its Parliaments. Sir, his Majesty, as King of Great Britain, is the Arbitrer of Europe, and may dictate to other Nations. They will, for their own Sakes, court his Friendship; they have always found their Account in being Allies to the Crown he wears. The British Treasure, and the British Armies, have made them triumph over their Enemies, and establish the Balance they wanted. 'Tis farther said, that by this Bill you will restore the Prerogative to part of its Power, which is cramp'd by

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

the Triennial Act. Now, if this Bill is to be understood to relate to Alliances, it weakens and not strengthens the Prerogative. For it is an Insinuation, that the People have something to do in making Treaties, which must ever be deny'd by the Friends of the Crown, where the sole undisputed Right is lodg'd by the Constitution of this Kingdom. Besides, if that was any Consideration here, this Argument is also a Reflection on the present Ministry, who are to have the Honour to advise his Majesty in any Alliances he shall think fit to make: For it hath an Appearance, as if they durst not look a new Parliament in the Face; or, as if by some Demerit or other, they should not continue in their Posts, without the Help of this Bill, long enough to assist in supporting those Alliances when made. 'Tis true, we have had of late a Sort of Triennial Ministers, as well as Parliaments. But we are to hope, that the present Set of Ministers, who so far surpass all their Predecessors in Wisdom and Virtue, will behave so well, as to deserve the Continuance of his Majesty's Favour, and the Kingdom's Approbation. Their Friends ought therefore rather to reject, than to enforce this Argument, as reflecting on them, and groundless in it self.

'There is another Reason, drawn from the great and continu'd Expences occasion'd by frequent Elections, which is so weak, that it scarce deserves to be taken Notice of. For every Gentleman is a Judge of his own Circumstances, whether he will or can be at the necessary Expences of an Election: Corrupt ones are not to be suppos'd, especially in this House, which, all the World knows, was chosen without the least Corruption, without the least Violence, without the least improper Influence whatsoever.

'As to what is said, That frequent Parliaments are the Cause of obstructing Justice, and hinder Candidates from being impartial in the Distribution of it; 'tis equally trifling with the Reason last mentioned; and, if any, is an Argument only for making Parliaments perpetual. For he who will be a great deal byas'd by his Hopes of securing his Seat in a Triennial Parliament, will, by the same Principle, be a little warp'd by his Expectation of sitting in a Septennial one; and he ought in neither Case to be a Member of this House; For nothing can effectually cure such a Disposition; it will never be able to resist greater Temptations, and Court-Preferments.

'These are the chief Arguments for passing this Bill; and I humbly conceive they now appear to be of no great Weight: But the Reasons for letting the Law stand as it does, are such as, in my Opinion, cannot receive an Answer.

'First

‘ First, If there were not abundance of other Arguments against this Bill, the Manner of its coming hither, is a sufficient Objection to it. ’Tis sent from the Lords, and as it chiefly relates to our selves, I shall apprehend it inconsistent with our Honour to receive it. We ought to imitate the Spirit which our Predecessors ever shew’d in resisting all Attempts of this Kind, all Appearances of Innovation by the Lords. Our Predecessors were so very jealous of their Privileges, that they never fail’d to exert themselves, even on the smallest and most minute Occasions. Shall we then! shall this glorious House of Commons be so far from doing that, as humbly to take a new Model of our Constitution from them? Surely we shall not sit tame, and acquiesce meanly, when they think fit to strike at the Foundations of this House.

‘ But if any here could be inclinable to receive the Dictates of the Lords, or, to speak out, the Dictates of the Ministry, I humbly apprehend it is not in our Power to consent to this Bill. For I cannot conceive, by any Rule of Reason or Law, that we, who are only Representatives, can enlarge to our own Advantage the Authority delegated to us; or that, by Virtue of that Authority, we can destroy the Fundamental Rights of our Constituents. I know indeed, that the Notion of the radical Power of the People hath been extended to a Degree of Extravagance and Absurdity, which I would never be suppos’d to contend for. But it is self-evident, that this Power with Relation to the Part we bear in the Legislature, is absolutely, is solely in the Electors. You have no Legislative Capacity, but what you derive from them. You were chosen under the Triennial Act, and could only be chosen for three Years, unless they could convey more to others, than they had in themselves; unless they could give us a longer Term to represent them, than they could claim at the Time of their Choice to be represented. Our Trust therefore is a Triennial Trust; and if we endeavour to continue it beyond its legal Duration, from that Instant we cease to be the Trustees of the People, and are our own Electors; from that Instant we act by an assum’d Power, and erect a new Constitution. If we could dissolve or alter the Form of any one Part of the Legislature, why not of the whole? And that is a Doctrine I presume will not be advanced here; I am sure it will never be allow’d in any other Place. But I know it is a very unacceptable Way of Speaking, to dispute the Power of those to whom one speaks; and it may be thought a Presumption if I should affirm in this present Parliament, which hath given so many Proofs of its Omnipotence, that even the whole Legislature cannot do every Thing. I must however always be of Opinion, that tho’

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1716.

it is a receiv'd Maxim in civil Science, that the supream Legislature cannot be bound; yet an imply'd Exception must be understood, viz. that it is restrain'd from subverting the Foundations on which it stands; and that it ought not, on any Pretence whatsoever, to touch or alter those Laws, which are so far admitted into the Constitution, as to become essential Parts of it. I am also of Opinion, that we cannot pass this Bill, because it would be an Infraction of the Act of Union, which I hear almost every Day in this Place call'd an irrepealable and Fundamental Law. But since the Representatives of North Britain are satisfy'd in that Point, it would be highly impertinent in me to insist upon it.

But if nothing stood in your Way, if it was never so much in your Power, I think you ought not to repeal the Triennial Act, except in the last Extremity, and in the most imminent Danger of the State. This Law was one of the Fruits of the Revolution: This Law restor'd the Freedom and Frequency of Parliaments, so far as was consistent with the Circumstances of that Reign, which was involv'd in a War, and had Occasion for constant and heavy Taxes: This Law was a Concession made to the People by King William, in the midst of his Difficulties; and I own the Policy of those Ministers, who shall advise his Majesty to give his Royal Assent to the repealing of it, is of too refin'd and delicate a Nature for my Understanding. For since his Majesty has been pleas'd to propose that Prince as a Pattern to himself, and is pursuing his Steps with so much Glory, it will be a Matter of Astonishment to those who are not in the Secret of Affairs, to see, that in the Reign of the one King every Thing should be done to enlarge the Liberties of the People, and to restrain his Successors from being capable of relapsing into the Errors and Abuses of former Princes; and that in the Reign of the other, there should be the least Appearance of doing any Thing which might but seem to stretch the Prerogative, to invade, and shock the Rights and Privileges of the Subject, when both shall be found to rule by the same Principles of Liberty, and by the same Maxims of Government.

The Triennial Act is grounded on the ancient Usage and Constitution of Parliaments; as it is intended to oblige the Crown to call them frequently. For, that Parliaments were held frequently, half yearly, or annually at least, appears not only from the best Accounts we have of the first Institution of them, and by the two Acts of Edward III, but by the Writs of Summons still extant, and by several authentick Instruments and Records. However satisfactory it might be on any other Occasion, I am sensible that a Deduction of the History of ancient Parliaments, as they

they were successively call'd, would be very tedious and unentertaining in this Debate ; and I will therefore only mention two Records. One is that famous Instrument of Edward I, concerning the *Annus Census*, then claim'd by the Popes from the Crown of England ; wherein he takes Notice, that some Arrears, incur'd on that Head, had not been rais'd, as they ought to have been in *Parlamento, quod circa Octavas Resurrectionis Dominice celebrari in Anglia consuevit* : But he promises that he would recommend the Payment of the Money due, in *alio Parlamento nostro, quod ad finem Sancti Michaelis proxime futuri intendimus, dante Domino, celebrare*. The other Record is a Representation from the Parliament to Richard II, some Passages of which are these — *Quod ex antiquo Statuto habent, & Consuetudine laudabili & approbata, cujus contrarietati dici non volebit*. That the King is to call *Dominos & Proceres Regni atque Communes semel in Anno ad Parlamentum suum, tanquam ad summam Curiam totius Regni*. That if the King — *a Parlamento suo se alienaverit sua sponte, non aliqua infirmitate aut aliqua alia de causa necessitatis, sed per immoderatam voluntatem proterve se subtraxerit per absentiam temporis Quadraginta Dierum, tanquam de vexatione Populi sui & gravibus expensis eorum non curans, ex tunc licitum omnibus & singulis eorum absque Domigenio Regis redire ad propria, & unicuique eorum in Patriam suam remeare*.

From the former of these Records, 'tis obvious to observe, that Edward the I, who was one of our best Princes, and so great a Preserver of the Laws of his Kingdom, that he is justly call'd by the Historians the English Justinian, chose, rather than to prolong the Sitting of his Parliament beyond their usual Time, to dissolve one, tho' it had not finish'd its necessary Business, and to summon another within the Space of a few Months.

From the other 'tis very remarkable, that Richard II. who is said to be one of the worst Kings that ever sat on the Throne of England, by absenting himself from the Business of Parliaments, and by that Means continuing their Sessions beyond their proper and accustom'd Time, drew upon himself a sharp Remonstrance from both Houses, and was at last, for such Practices, amongst other Things, depos'd.

Many Reigns after this, Henry VIII. accomplish'd what Richard II. only attempted, and he continu'd his last Parliament *ad libitum* without Reproof. But 'tis well known what exorbitant Powers they vested him with ; and God forbid we should have any Resemblance of those Times ; for that Parliament acted like Slaves, and that King acted like a Tyrant.

But if the Triennial Law had not been grounded on the Reasons of Antiquity, and the original Usage of Parliaments,

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

it was more than a reasonable Indulgence from the Throne to the People, who had struggled for a Revolution, on Account of the Abuses of Parliaments, and the Endeavours to render them insignificant. 'Tis true, that Prince once deny'd his Royal Assent to it: But afterwards he consider'd, that it could be no Diminution of his Prerogative, no Blemish to his Regal Power, to retrieve the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments, as they were his Support, as they were the essential Part of that Constitution he came to save; and this he found he could only do by the frequent Calling of them.

' Besides, this Law was not only a reasonable Indulgence to the People, as hath been said, in that it gave them frequent Opportunities of changing their Members, when they did not approve their Behaviour, and was of Advantage to the Publick, in making them act with more than ordinary Caution and Circumspection; but it prov'd of great Service to the Crown: For by frequent Parliaments the Crown could only know the immediate Sense of the Nation, which is absolutely necessary for a Prince to know on all Emergencies. However inconvenient this Law may now be thought to the Crown, and however opposite to some Projects and Schemes an active Ministry may have in View, I appeal to experienc'd Members whether they think, or can imagine, that the Crown could have got half the Money it hath been supply'd with since the Revolution, but by new and fresh Elections. Such grievous and perpetual Taxes would never have been endur'd from a stale and continu'd Parliament. There is no Injury or Dishonour therefore to the Crown, to be oblig'd, by a Law, to do what, in Justice to the Subject, and Convenience to itself, it ought to do without a Law.

' But if you had a Power to repeal this Law, and exercise that Power, the People would be in a much worse Condition, than if it had never been granted to them. They would be bound up for ever in a Legislative Way, the only Way effectually and irrecoverably to lose their Liberties. They would by us, their Representatives, condemn short and frequent Parliaments, and establish long and pension'd ones, which is a new Doctrine, and such as was never before advanc'd by the Commons of Great Britain.

' Surely there must be some secret Cause, some latent Reason for hurrying on this Bill in so precipitate a Manner. The true Reason, I believe, is not declar'd; and for my Part, I cannot but suspect, that the Ministry have something to do which they apprehend will not be acceptable to a new Parliament, and which will not stand the Test of the Nation. I say, it must be something they have to do; for I am confident they do not self-condemn themselves, for what they have

have already done. They have no Remorse of Conscience for apprehending so many hundred Gentlemen, and confining them in Prison so many Months without Examination. For such Confinements were not only necessary to suppress the Rebellion, but we have been told were intended as a Favour and Kindness to the Persons who were so confin'd. It must therefore be some new Work they have upon their Hands; what that Work is, I will not presume to guess. But I will presume to say, what it cannot be. It cannot be a Design to abolish the Limitations of the Act of Settlement, with Relation to Foreigners; because that is no less than an open Violation of our new *Magna Charta*, and an entire Infraction of our original Contract, as the Government now stands.

Anno 2. Geo. 2.
1716.

' I fear I have quite wearied your Patience, but the Importance of the Subject will in some Measure excuse me, and I have but a very few Words now to add. I hope you will reject and not commit this Bill. For there is nothing more certain, than that it will be to your Dishonour and Diservice to pass it, if we may reason of what will be, by what hath been. Long Parliaments then will naturally grow either formidable or contemptible.

' We have an Instance of the one, in the long Parliament of King Charles First, which to its eternal Infamy overturn'd the best Constitution in the World, the Church and Monarchy of this Nation.

' We have a Proof of the other in the long Parliament of King Charles the Second. I ask Pardon if I am heard by any that were Members of it, but I only repeat what others have said. There was a famous Simile apply'd by (*Julian*) Johnson to that Parliament, which I the rather mention, because it was much applauded by the Patrons of Liberty, and Lovers of Parliaments; and because I know the Author is esteem'd above his Deserts by some Gentlemen, who are now debating for long Parliaments; 'tis this, ' That a standing Parliament will always stagnate, and be like a Country-Pond, which is over-grown with Ducks-Meat.

' I make no Application; no Man will, or can, with any Colour of Truth or Reason, apply it to this Parliament. This Parliament is so far from being a stagnating Pool, that it might rather be compar'd to a rapid Stream, or an irresistible Torrent, which, if continu'd, will bear down all before it.

To this Speech of Mr. Shippen's, Mr. Hampden replied as follows.

Mr. Speaker,

' The House is now enter'd on the Exercise of a Power, which, of Right, and agreeable to the Constitution, belongs to them: I mean that Branch of Power which they, as a Part of

Mr. Hampden's
Speech for the Bill.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

of the Legislature, have, of repealing Laws, or extending and limiting them, in such Manner as shall appear to them most conducing to the Service of their Country. As this Right of altering the Laws does undoubtedly belong to the Legislature, it ought to be us'd with the utmost Regard: since 'tis equally a Crime to enervate Laws that are found to be a Support to our Government, as to omit the abolishing or suspending such as have not answer'd their End when made, or, which is worse, as have prov'd detrimental.

' It is a commendable Zeal, when Gentlemen in their Debates express a Tenderness for the existing Constitution of their Country, and their Apprehensions of the least Innovation in the Frame of the Government; and I am not surpriz'd that it is objected, in so popular a Manner, that the Passing of this Bill for suspending the Law for the Election of Triennial Parliaments, is to sap the Foundation of our English Liberties.

' But if, upon an impartial Enquiry, it shall appear, that this Bill, which was made for the Benefit of the Nation, has, in no Respect, answer'd the Purposes for which it was calculated when made into a Law, I presume it may be allow'd, that the Danger in suspending it is more imaginary than real.

' And since it is as-unjustifiable to be tenacious of a Matter that has no Argument to support it, as not to give Way to what Experience has demonstrated, if this Bill should, in its Consequences, be void of Proof of its answering the Ends for which it was made, I hope it will not be so great a Crime to suspend it, as it has, with Industry, been represented without Doors.

' A principal Argument for continuing the Triennial Bill is, that it is agreeable to the ancient Laws of this Nation; that there should be frequent Parliaments. I find by the Laws I have look'd over that Parliaments ought to be frequently held; but I find it no where laid down as a Fundamental Position of the Nature of this Constitution, that there should be frequent Elections. If Gentlemen will look to the Beginning of Parliaments, they will find, in the 4th, 5th, and 36th of Edward III, that, ' For Redress of divers Mischiefs ' and Grievances which daily happen, a Parliament shall be ' holden every Year or oftener, if need be.' Let it then be consider'd in what Manner those Parliaments were held: When a King met his Parliament, they us'd to sit ten or twenty Days, and then were prorogu'd or dissolv'd; and there were frequent Intermissions of Parliaments, none being call'd for several Years. By looking over the Journals, we find the Prorogations and Dissolutions of Parliaments.

' To come down to the Time of Henry VIII. few of his Parliaments sat more than twenty Days, though there

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was not a Parliament met every Year; and from the 7th to the 25th of Henry VIII, there are no Journals, and, consequently, we cannot tell in what Manner Parliaments were held. Afterwards there were several Parliaments, but not every Year, to the End of his Reign.

Anno 4. Geo. 1.
1715.

A Parliament was call'd the first Year of Edward VI, and in five Years sat but four Months. In Philip and Mary there were four Parliaments, but the Sessions extremely short. From the 2d to the 5th, and from the 7th to the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, no Parliament met, and from the 14th to the 25th of Queen Elizabeth, the Parliament sat only from the 8th of May to the 30th of June; and four Years after, from the 8th of February to the 8th of March following; and in eight Years after, never sat to do Business but were then dissolv'd. There were six other Parliaments call'd in Queen Elizabeth's Time; but never sat long, unless that in the 39th of her Reign, which sat four Months.

The Parliament in the first of James I, sat about four Months, and in three Years after, sat about eight Days. That Parliament was not dissolv'd 'till the 9th of James, but sat twice or thrice only. There were three other Parliaments in his Reign, but they met very seldom.

The Sessions in K. Charles I, were much shorter than of late Days, with very frequent Prorogations; and in the 16th of his Reign an Act was pass'd, *For preventing Inconveniences by long Intermission of Parliaments*; by which it was provided, that a Parliament should meet every three Years; which Law we find repealed in the 16th of Charles II, by reason that the Provisions in the former Law were look'd upon as a Derogation to his Majesty's just and undoubted Prerogative for calling and assembling Parliaments, and might be an Occasion of manifold Mischiefs, and might endanger the Peace of his People. The said Act is repeal'd, and a Provision made therein, that 'Because, by the ancient Laws of this Realm, in the Reign of Edward III, Parliaments are to be held very often; the Sitting and Holding of Parliaments shall not be intermitted above three Years.' In this King's Reign the long Parliament was held; and whatever Corruptions they were tainted with, they could never be accus'd of favouring the Cause of France, or attempting to enslave their own Country.

In the Reign of K. James II, that unfortunate Prince, a Parliament was held in May 1685, and sat above two Months, and was, at several Times, prorogu'd to November 1687. Then the happy Revolution took Place; and in the Bill of Rights, 1. *Guiliel. & Mariae*, it is declar'd and enacted, That all the Rights and Liberties asserted and claim'd in the said Declaration, are the true, ancient, and undubitable

Ann. 1. Geo. 1.
1714.

‘ Rights and Liberties of the People of this Kingdom, and ought to be firmly and strictly holden and observ’d.’ And in the same Bill, among that long Catalogue of Grievances which precedes the said Declaration, there is not the least Mention made of Want of frequent Elections, but only that Parliaments ought to be free. In the sixth of King William, this now favour’d Bill for Triennial Parliaments was pass’d; and upon this Occasion I cannot help observing, that it is some Satisfaction, that the People abroad, who look upon the Reign of that Prince as a Usurpation, should be fond of any one Act that pass’d in that Time; and I hope from hence, they may in Time be more reconcil’d to the Protestant Succession, which is in Consequence of that Revolution.

‘ If Gentlemen will look over the Writs of Summons, and the Returns of those Writs, they will find no Mention how long any Parliament is to last; but the Return makes Mention of the Persons who are to serve in the Parliament that is to meet, and be held at such a Time at Westminster. It must be allow’d, that the Parliament is subject to the Triennial Act while it subsists; and therefore the Advantages or Inconveniences of that Law ought chiefly to be consider’d in the Matter now before us: And in Case an Act be found prejudicial, if such a Veneration is to be paid to a Law, as not to alter it, from any Conviction of its being insufficient, or attended with ill Consequences, I think the Legislature will become, in a Manner, useless. I take the principal Matter to be, to examine what Benefit has accru’d to the Nation by virtue of this Bill, and if the Inconveniences do not outweigh all the Advantages?

‘ It is pretended, that by the Triennial Elections, the People have an Opportunity of laying aside those Persons with whose Behaviour in Parliament they are dissatisfy’d, or such whom they apprehend to be under Court-Influences: I desire it may be consider’d, how very few Examples there are, of Persons, who having accepted Places, have not been re-elected. The Reason is very obvious: Because the People, who love Expences, judge that a Man who has a Place of Profit, is much more capable of making an Expence, than he that has none. But supposing any Gentleman so wickedly dispos’d, as to sacrifice his Opinion to the Lucre of a Place, does not such a Person, who has spent five or six hundred Pounds at his Election, and his Circumstances not very able to bear it, come more prepar’d for Court-Temptation, than if he had enjoy’d his Seat in Parliament, and been free from the Trouble and Expence of frequent Elections? I appeal to Gentlemen, if Expences are not increas’d? And if any Instance can be produc’d where they are abated, many more may be where they are increas’d;

increas'd; so that the End of the Bill, in this Respect, is no ways answer'd.

Anno a. Geo. L.
1726.

' It is said, that Expences being voluntary, it is the Fault only of those who make them; but when we observe the Contagion of Expences to be universally spread in the Kingdom at the Time of Elections, and a Dissolution of Manners occasion'd by such Expences, it is Time for the Legislature to interpose, and prevent the dangerous Consequences of such an Evil. Do Gentlemen consider the Distractions occasion'd by Election, and the Impossibility, considering the small Interval of Elections, to heal up those Wounds which the Animosities of Parties have occasion'd; so that 'tis little better than living in a continual State of Warfare. This is a no less fatal than undeniable Consequence of this Bill, which was calculated for the Ease of the Subject.

' Its said, the Reason of this Expedient, as it is call'd, is because the Majority of this Parliament are Whigs: And tho' 'tis allow'd that this Parliament has acted for the Service of his Majesty and the Nation, the Proceedings of the last Parliament are said to be as meritorious of the King's good Opinion, and the Nation's as what this Parliament has done.

' It is much insisted on, that the Tories gave the Civil List: That is true; But had they not given it, I believe the King would not long have been depriv'd of it. 'Tis said the King was receiv'd here with the universal Joy of his People: Why did that Satisfaction cease so soon? Has the King done any Thing to lose the Affection of so many of his People? or have his Ministers? If his Ministers, why has the Spirit of Patriotism been so much wanting in Gentlemen, as not to represent to the King, or in this House, the Crimes of those he employs in his Service? But if no real Handle for these Discontents has been given by King or Ministers, then those who pretended such a Zeal for the King and his Service, at his Arrival here, acted a hypocritical Part, and meant nothing less than what they now make Professions of. Let us consider the present Situation of the Minds of the People, how exasperated one Set of them are at the necessary Prosecutions of those, who so fatally concerted the Ruin of their Country; and to what Degree that restless Spirit influenc'd the People in the late Rebellion; and how industriously a false and mistaken Cause of the Church has been of late propagated in this Nation.

' From these and many other Circumstances of Affairs, and other Symptoms of the ill Temper of the Nation, I think the Disposition of the Peoples Minds far from being suitable to the Business of an Election, but rather for a Restoration of

Anno 2. Geo. L.
1716.

that Person, who the deluded People have been taught has alone a Right to the Crown, and is to come to free you from the Oppressions you now lie under.

‘ So much has been said concerning the Preparations which the Regent is making, by extorting vast Sums from the Subjects of France; and so much has been spoken concerning our Alliances, and the Necessity of applying our selves to find out effectual Methods for discharging the publick Debts, that after so long a Debate, I shall not trouble you with my Thoughts upon those Subjects.

‘ It must be allow’d, that the Nation has Obligation to those Patriots who fram’d this Law, with a View and Expectation it would prove a secure Provision for the Liberty and Ease of the Subject: But could those great and honest Men have foreseen into what a degenerate State this Nation would fall, they would have been convinc’d how insufficient and Cobweb a Remedy such a Bill must prove; and they would scarce have been content with leaving to Posterity a Legacy, which Experience has shewn to be destructive; instead of any real Advantage to them.

‘ I humbly apprehend, that when Laws do not answer their End, or prove prejudicial in their Consequences, ’tis the Duty of the Legislature to interpose; and that the Suspension of this Bill is so far from being a Violation of our Constitution, that it is the healing a Breach made in the Constitution by those who obtain’d this Law.

‘ The Reasons why I am now for the Bill are,

‘ To dispose the People to follow their Callings and to be industrious, by taking from them, for a Time, the Opportunity of distracting one another by Elections: To prevent such who have the Will, from the Power of giving any new Disturbance to the Government: To prevent another Rebellion, there being just as much Reason to expect one this Year, as there was the last: To check that evil Spirit in those who have sworn to the King, and rose in Arms against him, or abetted such who have: To discountenance that Spirit which lately did so far prevail in this Nation, as to approve of a most ignominious Conclusion of a successful War, by a ruinous Peace: To render fruitless any concerted Project of the Regent, or any other foreign Princes, to disturb this Nation at a Time when Elections, or the Approach of them, have rais’d a Ferment in the Minds of the People; and to procure to the Clergy an Interval from being Politicians, that they may be the better able to take Care of their Flocks, in the Manner the Scripture has prescrib’d.

‘ For these and many other Reasons, too long to enumerate at this Time, I am for the Commitment of this Bill.

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Sir Richard Steele spoke next for the Bill as follows,
Mr Speaker,

' It is evident that new chosen annual Parliaments were never the Custom or Right of this Kingdom: It remains therefore only to consider, now that there is a Law, which makes Parliaments meet, as of Course, at such a stated Time, whether the Period of three Years answer'd the Purposes intended by it? The Preamble to the Triennial Act expresses, that it was introduc'd into the Constitution for the better ' Union and Agreement of the King and his People ;' but it has had a quite contrary Effect; and Experience has verifi'd what a great Man [*meaning the late Earl of Sunderland*] said of it, when it was enacted, ' That it had made ' a Triennial King, a Triennial Ministry, a Triennial Alliance.' We feel this in all Occurrences of State; and they who look upon us from abroad, behold the Struggle in which we are necessarily engag'd from Time to Time under this Law. Ever since it has been enacted the Nation has been in a Series of Contention: The first Year of a Triennial Parliament has been spent in vindictive Decisions and Animosities about the late Elections; the second Session has enter'd into Business, but rather with a Spirit of Contradiction to what the prevailing Set of Men in former Parliaments had brought to pass, than of a disinterested Zeal for the common Good: The third Session languish'd in the Pursuit of what little was intended to be done in the second; and the Approach of an ensuing Election terrify'd the Members into a servile Management, according as their respective Principals were dispos'd towards the Question before them in the House. Thus the State of England has been like that of a Vessel in Distress at Sea: The Pilot and Mariners have been wholly employ'd in keeping the Ship from sinking; the Art of Navigation was useless, and they never pretended to make Sail. It is objected, ' That the Alteration propos'd is a Breach of Trust: ' The Trust, Sir, repos'd in us, is that of the publick Good; the King, Lords, and Commons, are the Parties who exercise this Trust; and when the King, Lords, and Commons exercise this Trust by the Measure of the common Good, they discharge themselves, as well in the altering and repealing as in the making or confirming Laws. The Period of Time, in this Case, is a subordinate Consideration; and those Gentlemen who are against the Alteration, speak in too pompous a Style, when they tell us, ' We are breaking into the Constitution.' It has been farther objected, ' that all this ' is only giving great Power to the Ministers, who may ' make an arbitrary Use of it: ' The Ministers are indeed like other Men, from the Infirmary of human Nature

Ann. a. Geo. I.
1716.

Sir Richard Steele's
Speech for the Bill

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Annals of Geo. 3.
1716.

liable to be made worse by Power and Authority ; but this Act gives no Addition to that Authority it self ; though it may possibly prolong the Exercise of it in them. They are nevertheless responsible for their Actions to a Parliament ; and the Mode of enjoying their Offices is exactly the same. Now, when the Thing is thus, and that the Period of three Years is found, from infallible Experience it self, a Period that can afford us no Good, where shall we rest ? The Ills that are to be done against single Persons or Communities are done by Surprise, and on a sudden ; but good Things are slow in their Progress, and must wait Occasion. Destruction is done with a Blow ; but Reformation is brought about by leisurely Advances. All the Mischiefs which can be wrought under the Septennial Act, can be perpetrated under the Triennial ; but all the Good which may be compass'd under the Septennial, cannot be hop'd for under the Triennial. We may fear that the Ministers may do us Harm, but that is no Reason why we should continue them under a Disability of doing us Good. For these Considerations, I am unreservedly for the Bill.'

Then Mr Snell spoke against the Bill.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Snell's Speech
against the Bill.

' We are told there is an absolute Necessity for the Bill which is now before you, and that those who oppose it, are no better than Friends to a Popish Pretender. But as I wish as well to his present Majesty's Person and Government, as the most zealous for his Service, I shall never resign my Opinion to Words only, and betray my Trust to serve the Purposes of a Ministry.

' I cannot but think this Bill, if it pass into a Law, will highly infringe the Liberties of the People ; and as I can by no means assent to the Reasons that are offer'd to prove it necessary, so I shall heartily give my Negative to it.

' I don't wonder to hear a Necessity urg'd for altering the Constitution of our Parliaments, by those who have given up their own.

This last Expression, which was suppos'd to be owing to Mr Haldane's, a Scots Member, having declar'd for the Bill, was refuted by Mr * Thomas Smith, Member for Glasgow, &c. who said, ' That Mr Snell would not be so bold as to speak those Words any where else.' He was seconded by Lord Coningsby ; and the Dispute being like to grow warm, Mr Speaker interposed, and said, ' That all the Members having the Privilege of explaining themselves, Mr Snell ought to have the Liberty of so doing.' Hereupon Mr

Snell

* One of the Commissioners for paying the Debts due to the Army.

Snell said, ' That he meant no personal Reflection on that worthy Member, for that he spoke only of the Scots Nation in general.' To which Sir David Dalrymple replied, ' That Mr Snell's Explanation increased the Offence, instead of lessening it, and that he demanded Satisfaction.' — Some other Members also calling out, ' To the Bar, To the Bar,' Mr Snell excused himself, by begging Pardon for any unguarded Expressions that might have escap'd him : Upon which the Affair drop'd, and he went on as follows :

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1726.

Sir,

' The chief Arguments made Use of for the Bill, as it repeals the Triennial Act, and continues the present Parliament, are,

' To appease the groundless Annimofities of the People :

' To avoid Expences, which frequent Elections occasion, to the impoverishing of many Gentlemen's Families :

' To obviate tumultuous Riots and Assemblies, which might give a Handle to a second Rebellion : And, lastly,

' To further our Alliances abroad.

' How we can possibly expect to quiet the groundless Animofities of the People by this Bill, I must own, I am at a Loss to imagine, unless stripping them of their most valuable Privileges, which they and their Ancestors have for many Ages past exercis'd and enjoy'd, may be thought a proper Expedient to reconcile their Affections, and endear the present Administration to them.

' The Expences at Elections are merely voluntary, and if any one suffers by them he has none to blame but himself ; and I scarce believe Gentlemen to be serious in this Particular ; for let us look but a little backward, and trace this mischievous Evil, this growing Corruption, that needs such an extraordinary Remedy, to its Original, and we shall find it has its Rise from the same Place whence the Remedy propos'd had its Beginning ; and that former ill Ministries, the better to forward their sinister Views, have, by sending their Agents through the Kingdom at an approaching Election, debauch'd the People with the publick Money ; to that Pitch of Corruption we are now arriv'd. 'Tis otherwise impossible to give an Account how so many Gentlemen are chosen to serve in Parliament, in Counties and Places where they have no visible Estates or Interest ; nay, some perhaps whose Names were never heard of in the County a Month before the Election.

' The Rebellion is happily now at an End, and the Government so much better secur'd against Riots and tumultuous Assemblies, by the wholesome Laws provided by the Wisdom of this Parliament, that little or no Danger can be reasonably apprehended from thence ; especially, if we consider the Number of Forces prudently quarter'd throughout
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Ann^o 2. Geo. 1.
1715.

the Kingdom, sufficient to suppress the most daring Commo-
tions that shall be attempted.

‘ The last Reason made Use of to prove the Necessity of
this Bill, is, that it will enable the Government the better
to treat and negotiate Foreign Alliances.

‘ But surely those who make Use of this as an Argument,
are Strangers to the Constitution of England; for by the
known and standing Law of the Land, the Right of making
Peace and War, Treaties and Alliances, are undeniably the
King’s Prerogative; and the King may exercise that Right,
as to him seems best, and most for the Good and Benefit of
his People, without Application to Parliament, either to ap-
prove or confirm. But admitting that of late Years Parlia-
ments have thought themselves intitled to interpose their Ad-
vice in Treaties and Alliances, though I deny it to be their
Right, this is an Argument singly sufficient with me to sup-
port the Triennial Bill. For supposing a Ministry shall at
any Time negotiate an Alliance prejudicial to the Interest of
England, and by their Artifice impose upon a Parliament
to approve and confirm it; is it not a peculiar Happiness,
that such a Parliament will quickly have an End; and that
the People have it in their own Power, by another, which
must soon be call’d, to correct the Misdeeds of such a Mini-
stry, and prevent the farther ill Consequences of such a Trea-
ty to the Nation.

‘ But allowing the Arguments that are made Use of suffi-
cient to prove the Necessity of repealing the Triennial Bill at
present, I would beg Leave to consider, whether it be in our
Power or no, to continue the present Parliament beyond the
Time for which the People chose us?

‘ And as for my own Part, I freely declare it as my Opi-
nion, though I shall always acquiesce in the Judgment of the
Majority, that the Purport of this Bill, so far as it relates to
the Continuance of this present Parliament, is not within the
Compass of the Trust reposed in us by the People. And to
satisfy Gentlemen that I am not singular in this Opinion, I
would beg their Patience to read to them a Passage or two
from *Mr Lock’s Treatise of Government*.

‘ The Power of the Legislative, *says he*, being deriv’d from
‘ the People by a positive voluntary Grant and Institution,
‘ can be no other than what that positive Grant convey’d;
‘ which being only to make Laws, and not Legislators, the
‘ Legislative can have no Power of transferring their Autho-
‘ rity of making Laws, and placing it in other Hands.

Again, he lays it down as a Rule, ‘ That when the So-
‘ ciety has plac’d the Legislative in any Assembly of Men,
‘ to continue in them and their Successors, the Legislative
‘ can never revert to the People whilst that Government lasts;
‘ because,

* because, having provided a Legislature with Power to continue for ever, they have given up their Political Power to the Legislative and cannot resume it: But if they have set Limits to the Duration of their Legislative, and make this Supreme Power in any Person or Assembly only temporary; at the Determination of the Time set, it reverts to the Society, and the People have a Right to place it in new Hands.

* I beg Pardon for the Length of the Quotation; but as the Author, in his Life-time, was always esteem'd a Man of great Learning and Candour, and no ways suspected as disaffected to the Succession in the House of Hanover, I could not omit taking Notice of the Sentiments of so great a Man, so conducive to a right Understanding of the Point now in Question.

* And if these Positions are true, the Inferences are very obvious: The People of England have a Fundamental indisputable Right to appoint their Representatives in Parliament; and by a Law still in Being, for three Years and no longer, subject to the King's Power of Dissolution, have chosen us their Representatives, in Pursuance of that Law; and therefore, whenever that Triennial Term shall expire, have a Right to chuse new ones.

* It may be objected, That when the People have once constituted the Legislative, that the Legislature is thereby vested with the whole Power of their Electors: And it cannot be deny'd, but, generally speaking, it will hold true. And the People of England, having chosen us to represent them, we are thereby empower'd, not only to make Laws, but to alter or repeal any Law in Being, as we shall think fit, for their Benefit and Security; and they will undoubtedly be bound thereby. But then this is to be understood, where the Subject-Matter of the Laws we make is within Compass of the Trust which the People have or may at least be suppos'd to delegate to us; and it is an ill Way of Reasoning to assert, that we have a Power to do what we cannot do without Prejudice to those we represent.

* The Right of electing Representatives in Parliament, is inseparably inherent in the People of Great Britain, and can never be thought to be delegated to the Representatives, unless you'll make the Elected to be the Elector; and, at the same Time, suppose it the Will of the People, that their Representatives should have it in their Power to destroy those that made them, whenever a Ministry shall think it necessary to screen themselves from their just Resentments: This would be to destroy the Fence to all their Freedom; for if we have a Right to continue our selves one Year, one Month, or Day, beyond our Triennial Term, 'twill unavoidably follow, we have it in our Power to make our selves perpetual; and what-

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1716.

ever Necessity we may be reduc'd to hereafter, Matters are not yet in that apparent bad Condition, to convince the People that there is a present Occasion for this dangerous Innovation in their Constitution.

' To say that the passing this Bill is not to grasp to our selves the Right of Election, but only to enlarge the Time for calling new Parliaments, is a manifest Fallacy ; for whenever our three Years are expir'd, we can no longer be said to subsist by the Choice of the People, but by our own Appointment ; and 'tis a Jest to tell me, I have a Right to that which another has a Right to take from me.

' Whoever will consider well the Frame and Nature of our Constitution, will find it calculated for every Circumstance needful for the Security of a free People. We are guarded, by our Representatives in Parliament, against any arbitrary Encroachments of the supreme executive Power ; and by frequent and new Parliaments, against the Weakness, Folly, and Corruption of our Representatives : And tho' many Instances may be given of long Intermissions of Parliaments, yet that does by no means prove frequent and new Parliaments not to be Part of our Constitution ; and 'tis obvious to every impartial Person, that without them our Constitution is defective. For these Reasons I cannot approve of this Bill : I think it an open Violation of the People's Liberties, or, to speak most mildly of it, a Breach of our Trust in that Part which will most sensibly affect them ; and of that ill Tendency in its Consequence, that as nothing but the Security of the Ministry can make it at this Time needful, so nothing but a standing Force can make it lasting.

Mr Bromley spoke next against the Bill.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Bromley's
Speech against the
Bill.


' I may venture to affirm, that the Bill now before you is of higher Concern to the Commons of Great Britain, than any that ever yet was before you : It takes away the People's Right of appointing their Representatives ; it deprives them of their Share in the Legislature, and, in my Opinion, wounds the Constitution of Parliaments very deep.

' No Gentleman is ignorant, that the Frame of our Government is made up of the King, the Lords, and the Commons. These, with Respect to each other, have ever been esteem'd separate, altho', when put together, they make but one entire Government. The Duration of this Form of Government in England, longer than in our neighbouring Countries, is manifestly owing to the Care taken by those that went before us, in keeping these three Constituent Parts of the Political Body up to the Rules of their first Institution, by restraining Each to its proper Bounds, and in not suffering

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One to be over-born or swallow'd up by the other two : However these Three great Parts may in other Respects be consider'd, yet with Regard to the Legislative they must act in Conjunction. The Assent of Each to the Making of Laws is essentially necessary ; but the Manner of giving this Assent is different in the People, from what it is in the King, and in the Lords. The People, by Reason, of their Number, cannot be personally present at the passing of Laws ; their Assent can no otherwise be signify'd, than by their Representatives. The Disadvantage the Commons are, in this Respect, under, is in some sort made up to them by the Care taken in the Framing of our Government, That they should be truly and fairly represented.

Anno 2. Geo. 2.
1716.



' That Elections shall be free, is often declared in our written Laws. 'Tis in Effect saying, That neither the Power of the Crown, nor the Power of the Lords, should interpose in them.

' The Resolution of this House, renew'd every Session, viz. ' That for a Lord to concern himself in the Election of ' Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, is a ' high Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges of the ' Commons of Great Britain,' sufficiently shews the Jealousy the Commons ever had of the Lords intermeddling in the Elections of their Representatives.

' The Attempts made on the King's Part, towards influencing Elections, have been principally by Officers under the Nomination of the Crown. As this Mischief from Time to Time appear'd, Laws were introduc'd providing against it. The Statute 7 Hen. IV. c. 15. recites that Law to be made ' At the grievous Complaint of the Commons of the ' undue Elections for Parliament,' and directs, among other Things, ' That Sheriffs should proceed to Elections freely and ' indifferently, notwithstanding any Command to the contrary.' Many subsequent Laws were made for preserving to the People this Privilege, on which all other depend, of being faithfully represented in Parliament. No less than seven Acts were made in King William's Time for that Purpose : So greatly did the Endeavours of Officers to influence Elections at that Time abound. The Statute of 3. Will. and Mar. c. 1, takes Notice, ' That the Officers of the Excise, ' by Reason of the Greatness of the Duty, and the extraordinary Powers given to them, had frequently, by Threats ' or Promises, so far prevail'd on Electors, that they had ' been absolutely debarr'd of the Freedom of giving their ' Votes ; which, according to the known Constitution of this ' Kingdom, every Person ought to have and enjoy.' It then enacts, ' That any such Officer who perswades or dissuades ' any Elector from giving his Vote, shall forfeit one hundred

ANNO 2. Geo. I.
1710.

‘ Pounds, and be incapable of executing any Office relating to the Excise.’ Another Law of the like Nature was lately made in Relation to the Officers concern’d in collecting the Post-Office Duty. These Laws are now all to be laid asleep. Provisions made for protecting the People’s Right of Election must become insignificant, if Elections themselves are no longer to be allow’d.

‘ The Care taken by the Founders of our Government to preserve this Right, did not stop here ; it was not sufficient to that Purpose, that Elections should be free ; it was likewise necessary that they should be frequent.

‘ The People’s Right to frequent Elections was founded on substantial Reasons ; for since they, who could act no otherwise than by Representatives, were capable of being mistaken in their Choice, and the Person chosen liable to be tempted over to a Dependence on the Crown, or on the Lords, and thereby receive an undue Influence, it became necessary that frequent Opportunities should be given to the Commons to correct their Choice, and thereby prevent the Danger which the Unfaithfulness of their Representatives might otherwise bring upon them.

‘ That the People had a Right to frequent Elections, is made unquestionable by the best of Evidence, Perpetual Usage.

‘ From the first Footsteps of Parliaments, down to the Time of K. Henry VIII, not only from Records, but from the printed Statutes, the Frequency of Elections does appear. The most repeated Instances, within that Period of Time, are of Parliaments determining within the Compass of a Year ; no Instance where they continu’d longer than three.

‘ King Charles I, that unfortunate Prince, was put upon governing without Parliaments ; but the Necessity of Affairs forcing him to change his Purpose, a Parliament was call’d in the 16th Year of his Reign, in which a Law of an extraordinary Nature was pass’d, viz. ‘ That in case the King did not call a Parliament within three Years after the Determination of the preceding Parliament, then the Lord Chancellor, &c. should issue Writs for that Purpose ;’ with many other extraordinary Provisions. That Parliament soon after perpetuated themselves, so far as it was capable of being done ; and by an Act made the same Year, ‘ they were not to be dissolv’d but by Act of Parliament.’ To the long Continuance of which Parliament were all the Calamities of the Civil War to be imputed.

‘ This Statute of the 16th of Charles I was repeal’d by the Statute of the 16th of Charles II. c. 1. But notwithstanding the fond Humour the Nation was then in, even by the same Act it was declar’d, ‘ That by the Laws of this Realm, Parliaments

'liaments are to be held very often, and to the End there might be a frequent Calling, Assembling, and Holding Parliaments once in three Years at least, it was declar'd and enacted, ' That Parliaments should not be intermitted above three Years at the most.

' In King Charles II. Time another Turn of Policy was taken, which was to bring the House of Commons to the Bent of the Ministry, by the secret Application of Pensions to the Members. Such was the Modesty even of that Age, as not openly and avowedly to byass with Offices, those who ought at least to be the faithful Representatives of the People.

' For the effecting of this pernicious Purpose of corrupting the Commons, it was necessary that the Parliament should be prolong'd; which it was for eighteen Years: Assurance of which being privately given to many of the Members, and there being Time sufficient to gain upon others, not so far intrusted with the Secret, the Design was effected. And such was the Behaviour of that Parliament, that it acquir'd the infamous Name of the Pensioner-Parliament.

' The Attack thus made on the Constitution of Parliaments, by depriving the People of their Right of frequent Elections, gave Birth to the Jealousy the Nation entertain'd, of the Intention that Prince had of assuming to himself a despotick Power. How uneasy the later Part of his Reign became on that Account, is well known; and this Nation has felt the Effects of the Ferment and Divisions which then arose; and by the Artifice of ill-designing Ministers, have been ever since continu'd.

' The People being warn'd by the narrow Escape their Liberties met with from that Parliament, did, after much Struggle, obtain this Law of Triennial Parliaments, the only Remedy left for preserving their ancient Constitution.

' And now, after above an hundred Millions given by the People, in order to preserve their old Form of Government, here is a Bill sent us by the Lords, which, if it pass, must expose us again to the greatest of Dangers, which is that of a long Parliament.

' In the Time of that Pensioner-Parliament, which began in 1662, the Means of Temptation in the Ministers Hands, were not so great as they now are: The Civil List is well nigh double to what it then was: The Dependence on the Crown is greatly enlarg'd, by Reason of the Increase of Officers for managing the publick Revenue and Funds. What Influence these may have upon an exhausted Nation, under the Terror which forty thousand regular Troops carry with them, is easily foreseen.

Anno s. Geo. I.
1716.

‘ No Wonder the Lords, who are ever fond of Power, have sent us a Bill which admits of their having a Share in the Nomination of the House of Commons: But I can’t guess what should induce them to expect our Concurrence. Surely they cannot think so meanly of us, that for the Sake of continuing our Seats here, we should give into what so greatly affects the Rights of those that sent us. Can we be thought so ungrateful, as to join in the Destruction of the Power that rais’d us? Can they think us so unfaithful, as to betray our Trust in this gross Manner, by renouncing our Relation to the People, and accepting from the Crown, and from themselves, a Renewal of our Right to sit here? Should they imagine us no longer to be influenci’d by the Rules of Justice and Morality; yet methinks they should allow us to have some Sense of Shame remaining, which must give us Pain when we return into our Countries, and look those in the Face whom we have so greatly injur’d.

‘ I would take Notice of a Matter that was mention’d in the Debate, viz. ‘ That supposing this Bill should undergo the Forms us’d in the passing of Bills, whether it would carry with it the Obligation of a Law? Of this I own my self much in Doubt.

‘ The Powers we are intrusted with, as Representatives of the People, appear in the Form of the Writ for summoning the Parliament. And in the Indentures annex’d to the Return, the Writ recites, ‘ Whereas we have thought ‘ fit to call a Parliament, touching divers urgent Affairs, ‘ concerning Us, the State, and Defence of our Kingdom ‘ of Great Britain,’ It then requires, ‘ That the Sheriff do ‘ cause two to be elected Knights, &c. to act in, and consent to what shall be ordain’d by the Common Council of ‘ Great Britain, *super negotiis antedictis.*’

‘ The Indenture annex’d to the Return, answers the Writ, viz. ‘ That they have elected such and such to attend according to the Tenor of the Writ, and given them full ‘ Power to act in, and consent to, all Things in the said Parliament, which shall be by Common Council and Consent ‘ ordain’d, touching the State and Defence of his Majesty’s ‘ Kingdom of Great Britain.’ The Question then is, Whether the Authority thus given us to act, touching the Defence of the Government, does enable us to lay aside one of the three great Estates, the People, by denying them their Right of acting by their Representatives in Parliament, and consequently their Share in the Legislature? Does the Power put into our Hands by the People, justify our turning the Dagger into the Bowels of the Constitution? This Doubt is increas’d.

creas'd by the Notion that prevail'd touching the Invalidity of the Statute of the 16th Car. I. c. 7. whereby that Parliament was not to be dissolv'd but by an Act of Parliament. No Act of Parliament was ever made for that Purpose; which would certainly have been done, had the subsequent Parliament thought that a Law made in Diminution of the People's Interest in the Legislature had been valid, [*It is to be observ'd, that by an Act of the Convention that met in April 1660, the Long Parliament that met in 1640 was declar'd to be dissolv'd: But that Act was not confirm'd by Parliament, as most of the other Acts of that Convention were by the Statute of the 13th Car. II. c. 7.*]

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

' I should be very willing to hear answer'd what a worthy Member who just now spoke for committing the Bill, and own'd his Sentiments alter'd touching the Triennial Act, has told the World in an excellent Treatise of his, [*Meaning Mr Moleworth, in his Preface to his Account of Denmark*] ' That ' no People can give away the Freedom of themselves and ' their Posterity: That such a Donation ought to be esteem'd ' of no greater Validity than the Gift of a Child, or of a ' Mad-man: That People can no more part with their legal ' Liberties, than Kings can alienate their Crowns.

' Every Body is sensible that the publick Occasions will require large Supplies; and should so much as a Doubt arise in Men's Minds touching the Legality of the Taxes, it will tend to increase the general Dissatisfaction, so often mention'd in this Debate, and subject us to Hazard there is no Occasion to run, did we content our selves with proceeding in the common Methods, which the Usage of many Ages does justify. For these Reasons I am against committing the Bill.

After Mr Bromley, Sir Robert Raymond spoke likewise against the Bill as follows.

Mr. Speaker,

' I am very sensible under what Disadvantage I must speak after so long a Debate: I will therefore endeavour to contract what occurs to me on this Subject, and to avoid repeating what has been said before by other Gentlemen. And in what I have to offer, I shall observe this Method; I will first consider the Arguments that have been us'd for this Bill, and then give my Reasons why I am against it.

Sir Robert Raymond's Speech against the Bill.

' The Arguments for the Bill are, I think, chiefly these;

' The Expences in Elections.

' The Animosities and Divisions made and continu'd by Triennial Elections.

' The Advantages our Enemies may take of these Animosities and Divisions: And

' The

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

‘ The Encouragement, I think no Gentleman has spoke plainer, that this Bill will give to our Allies to treat with us, and to enter into proper Alliances, for our mutual Benefit and Advantage.

‘ As to the Expences in Elections, it must be acknowledg’d that they are grown very scandalous, as well as grievous and burthensome to the Gentlemen of England. They have increas’d upon them, not from the Contests of neighbouring Gentlemen with one another, but from Strangers, by what Influence or Direction I cannot tell, coming to their Boroughs, who have no natural Interest to recommend them, nothing but Bribery and Corruption, which has put Gentlemen under the Necessity of great Expences to preserve their Interests, and serve their Country. And you must give me leave to add, that another Cause has been, the Impunity that Bribery and Corruption have met with in this House, when they have been very notorious, and very fully detected. But, I fear, this Bill can be no Cure to that Evil, it will rather increase it; for as the Term of the Continuance of a Parliament is prolong’d, so the Expences will increase with it. An Annuity for seven Years deserves a better Consideration, than for three; and those that will give Money to get into Parliament, will give more for seven than for three Years. Nothing will so effectually prevent Expences, as Annual Parliaments: That was our ancient Constitution, and every Departing from it, is usually attended with great Inconveniences.

‘ As for our Animosities and Divisions, I am sorry there are any, but cannot believe this Bill will be a Remedy for them. The Animosities and Divisions rais’d by Elections are of a private Nature, and little affect the Publick; those that do, are otherwise to be accounted for, which might have been extinguish’d; but the Opportunities have been neglected, and I wish some Persons have not study’d rather to continue and increase them, than to extinguish them. I will speak plainly on this Occasion. I think the greatest Animosities and Divisions, the greatest Discontents and Uneasinesses now among us, have been owing to the unreasonable Resentments, Avarice, and Ambition of some, and to the unaccountable Folly and Madness of others.

‘ That our Enemies will take Advantage of our Divisions, is not to be doubted, if it is in their Power; but I must observe, that since the Triennial Act pass’d, there have been ten several Parliaments call’d, most of them when you were actually in War, your Animosities and Divisions great, and your Enemies vigilant; yet no Inconveniences follow’d, nor were any, as I have heard of, so much as attempted at the Times of those Elections.

‘ The

' The last of the Arguments I have recited, is the Encouragement this will give to your Allies to enter into Treaties with you. No one says they want this Encouragement; no one says they ask it; so that I may conclude this is only a Pretence. I should be sorry we had such Allies as would not treat with his Majesty without our giving up our Constitution. Should the like be ask'd of them, they would certainly entertain such a Proposition with the Contempt and Indignation it deserv'd. But what you are now going to do, instead of strengthening the King's Hands, will, I am persuaded, lessen him in the Opinion of his Allies; for this is proclaiming to the World, that he dares not call a new Parliament; that he dares not trust the People in a new Choice. Besides, not daring to call a new Parliament, carries along with it a Supposition to the Dishonour of this House; for it supposes that another House of Commons would act differently from the present; which is to confess that this House does not truly represent the People; that they and their Representatives are of different Minds; and that if they were to chuse again, they would chuse Men of other Principles, of other Sentiments.

' I will not trouble you farther with Answers to the Arguments for this Bill; those against it, that weigh most with me, are these: That frequent new Parliaments are our Constitution; that a long Parliament is plainly destructive of the Subject's just Right, and many Ways inconsistent with the Good of the Nation. Is it reasonable any particular Men should for a long Time engross so great a Trust, exclusive of others; Can it be of Advantage to the Publick, that the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, should be long confin'd to those they have once chosen, their Interests admitting of great Variation in Length of Time?

' Frequent new Parliaments are our Constitution, and the Calling and Holding of them was for many Ages the Practice. Before the Conquest, Parliaments were held three Times every Year, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. In Edward the III, Time it was enacted, ' That Parliaments should be holden every Year once, or oftner if need be.' This must be understood of new Parliaments, for Prorogations and long Adjournments were not then known; they were never heard of till later Years. They began in Henry the VIII, Time, that Prince and his Ministers knowing long Parliaments were best fitted to make great Changes. They were therefore Inventions when extraordinary Things were to be done, when what was then the Church was to be alter'd, and the Church-Lands to be taken away. There is nothing of this Sort now, I hope, intended. From that Time our Histories tell us, that when ever the same Parliaments were

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1716.

because they chose you to serve them no longer. With great Submission I speak it, in my poor Opinion, King, Lords, and Commons, can no more continue a Parliament beyond its natural Duration, than they can make a Parliament. I know at extraordinary Junctures, Conventions have been turn'd into Parliaments; but it has been thought adviseable soon to determine them, and to pass Acts in the subsequent legal Parliaments, to confirm what they have done. And I make no doubt, but if this Bill passes into a Law, and this Parliament is continued more than three Years, there will be an Act in the succeeding Parliament to confirm whatever shall be done after the three Years. There is an Instance in your Statute-Book, where all the Acts of a Parliament were declar'd void, and repeal'd, because the Parliament was unlawfully summon'd, and the Members not duly chosen.

' I need not urge farther, that the wisest Governments that have preserved a Face of Liberty, have never continu'd those long, with whom they have intrusted the supreme Power.

' That by this Bill, you have all the Mischief of a long Parliament, without any of the Good of a short one.

' That a standing Parliament and a standing Army are convertible, and only necessary to support one another.

' And that there can be no Occasion for this Bill at this Time, because this Parliament may have two more Sessions, if the King pleases.

' But as I have already taken up so much of your Time, I shall only add, that for the Reasons I have given, I am against committing this Bill.

These were the chief Arguments that were urg'd on either Side, for and against the Bill; and upon the whole Matter it was resolv'd, by a Majority of 284 against 162, that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Petitions presented
against repealing
the Triennial Act.

April 25. Two Petitions against the said Bill, one of the Borough of Horsham, the other of Westbury, were presented to the House and read: The last of them was order'd to lie on the Table; but the House taking Offence at an Expression in that from Horsham, viz. ' That they look'd upon it as an Overturning of the Constitution, and as an Infringement of their Liberties,' rejected their Petition. After this Mr Lechmere moved, and the Question was proposed, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed, that they have Leave to receive a Clause, to disable Persons from being chose Members of either Houses of Parliament.

Debate concerning
a Clause for pre-
venting Pensioners
from sitting in
Parliament.

ment, who have Pensions during Pleasure, or any Number of Years: But General Stanhope having represented, that such a Clause would but clog the Bill, and endanger its Mischance, Part of it being derogatory to the Privileges of the House of Lords; and that if any Jealousy were entertained of the Members of the House of Commons having Pensions from the Crown, a Bill might be brought in to exclude them; the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put, it passed in the Negative. Then the House, in a Grand Committee, of which Mr Hampden was Chairman, went thro' the Bill, and directed it to be reported without any Amendment; which being done, the House order'd it to be read the third Time the next Day. After this General Stanhope moved, and it was order'd accordingly, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to disable any Person from being chose a Member of, or sitting and voting in, the House of Commons who has any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, from the Crown; and that General Stanhope, Mr Craggs, and Mr Boscawen, do prepare and bring in the same.

April 26. Two Petitions against the said Bill, one of the Borough of Caerdiff, the other of Petersfield, being presented to the House, and read, were order'd to lie upon the Table. After which, the Bill was read a third Time, and upon Mr Hampden's Motion, the Question was put, That the Bill do pass, which occasion'd a Debate that lasted about two Hours. Those who spoke against the Bill, were Mr Freeman, Mr Hungerford, Mr Wykes, and Lord Finch, who were severally answer'd by Sir Richard Steele, Mr Boscawen, Sir William Thompson, Mr Erle, Mr Tufnell, and Sir John Brownlow.

Mr Freeman and Mr Hungerford having, among other Things, insisted, That no satisfactory Answer had yet been made, either as to the Trust repos'd in the Commons by their Principals, or as to the repealing the Triennial Act Now, Mr Tufnell, Member for Malden, made thereupon the following Speech.

Mr Speaker,

' I think the only Question before us is, Whether the Triennial Act, as it now stands, or as it is propos'd to be alter'd by this Bill, is likely to conduce most to the Benefit of the Publick? However, since in this Debate there has been a good deal said of the Constitution of Parliaments, I must beg Leave to mention a Word or two on that Subject.

' That Parliaments were anciently to be held annually, appears by two Acts made, the one in the 4th, the other in the 36th of Edward III. But tho' they were to be held annually,

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

More Petitions
against repealing
the Triennial Act.

Debate on the third
Reading of the
Septennial Bill.
Mr Hampden.
Mr Freeman.
Mr Hungerford.
Mr Wykes.
Lord Finch.
Sir Richard Steele.
Mr Boscawen.
Sir Wm. Thompson.
Mr Erle.
Sir John Brownlow.

Mr Tufnell's
Speech for the Bill.

ANNO 2. GEO. 1.
1725.

annually, or oftner if Occasion should be, in order to remedy the Grievances of the People, yet I can't find that there ever was any Time limited for Elections: But as the Crown had always the Power of dissolving, so likewise of calling a Parliament whenever they thought fit. There was indeed a Triennial Act made in the 16th of Charles I, *To prevent the Inconveniencies which may arise by the long Intermission of Parliaments*; and therefore it provided, 'That there should be a Session once in three Years;' but by no Means limited any Time for the Duration of Parliaments. This Act was repeal'd in the 16th of Charles II, because there were some Provisions made in it, which were look'd upon as a Derogation to the Rights of the Crown. I believe I may venture to say, the first Restriction which ever the Crown lay under, as to the Continuance of Parliaments, was in the 6th of William and Mary. Then sprang up the Triennial Law, which is the Subject of our present Debate; and which, however well design'd, was certainly an Innovation, 'till then unheard of. So that what is now offer'd in this Bill, is only, in some Measure, to reinstate the Crown in that Power which it had always enjoy'd. And I can't but be surpriz'd, that those Gentlemen who have hitherto boasted themselves to be the zealous Assertors of the Prerogative of the Crown, should of a sudden be so fond of a Law which undoubtedly is a very great Diminution of it. I hope I shall not be misunderstood, as if this were the only Reason which induces me to approve of the present Bill: No, though I shall always have a due Regard to the Prerogative, yet if I could imagine that this Bill would prove the least Detriment to the Publick, the least Infringement of the Liberties of my Fellow-Subjects, my Vote should never flatter any Crown, so far, as to revive such a Prerogative.

'The Design of this Bill is only to enlarge the Time for the Continuance of Parliaments, by making them Septennial instead of Triennial. Of the Law, as it now stands, we have already had the Experience about two and twenty Years; and what Advantage have we gain'd? Has it ever answer'd one single End for which it was intended? On the contrary, has it not produc'd the most mischievous Effects? What endless Divisions has it created among Neighbours, Friends, nay, the nearest Relations? How has it ruin'd Gentlemen's Estates, Made them not only Beggars, but Slaves to the very meanest of the People? What a Scene of Corruption has it every where introduced? How has it debauch'd the Morals of the Nation? Even the Administration of Provincial Justice, which has always been esteem'd the Glory of our Constitution, has been infected: And I wish the Infection may have reach'd

no farther. These are some of the fatal Consequences we have already experienced by this Triennial Law; and those alone, in my humble Opinion, would be sufficient Reasons for the Alteration of it. However, let us consider the present Circumstances of our Affairs. In order to it, let us a little look back to the Original of our Misfortunes: And are they not owing to that unreasonable Cry of the Danger of the Church, under the specious Pretence of supporting the Church of England, though manifestly in Favour of that of Rome? That unhappy Delusion, which has been so industriously, so maliciously spread, and so fatally indulg'd! Let us consider that unnatural, unprovok'd Rebellion, which has so lately rag'd among us; and that sullen groundless Spirit of Discontent which still lies murmuring in so many traitorous Breasts. And notwithstanding that Indifference, nay Contempt, with which I hear the Argument of our Alliances treated by some Gentlemen, I must own I cannot but think there ought to be a good deal of Strefs laid upon it: For how can we imagine, that any Foreign Powers will readily enter into any Treaties with us, for our Advantage, without some Security that they shall be made effectual, as long as our Government is subject to such a Fluctuation, and as it were Triennial? Especially if it be consider'd in how shameful and how infamous a Manner the Grand Alliance was broken; the Faith of Treaties violated; the Credit of this Nation sunk; its Interests betray'd; our ancient and best Allies abandon'd, and ill treated; new ones sought for, and caref'd, with no other Design, but to make us a more easy Prey to the Pretender? Nay, have we not too just Ground to suspect that this Cause has all along been underhand supported by these very Allies, the old inveterate Enemies of our Constitution, who are always envious of our Prosperity, and only wait a fair Opportunity to give us fresh Disturbances? And could their Vigilance, their artful Management, and their Treasure, join'd with the unwearied Endeavours of a restless Faction at Home, procure an Election in their Favour, what would be the Consequence, but to unloose the Doors of your Prisons, to set Traitors once more at the Head of your Affairs, to give them an Opportunity of re-acting their former unfinish'd Scenes of Treachery, to make you a tributary Province to France, and for ever compleat the Ruin of these Kingdoms? To see the British Honour thus prostituted, the once Arbitress of Europe thus insulted; these Things, I say, ought to raise in every British Breast a just Resentment of the Injuries of his Country. After all, I am sensible there have been several Objections made against this Bill, which carry an Air of Popularity with them; yet which, upon Examination, must appear to be of no real Weight. I shall take Notice of but

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ANNO 2. GEO. 1.
1726.

one or two of the most considerable, lest I should trespass too far on your Indulgence. It is said, our Electors chose us their Representatives but for three Years, and that we can't prolong the Term without betraying that Trust which they have repos'd in us. In Answer to which I must desire Gentlemen to consider the Nature of the Writs of Summons, and the Returns to them : Is it not to consult *de Rebus arduis Regni* ? and that they should have *plenam & sufficientem Potestatem pro se et Communitate Comitatus prædicti, & prædictorum Civium & Burgorum, divisim ab ipsis, ad faciendum quod de communi Consilio ordinari contigerit in Præmissis : Ita quod pro defectu hujusmodi Potestatis Negotia prædicta infusa non remaneant* ? Nay, may not the same Objection be made against the repealing or altering any Law in Force at the Time of an Election, and consequently defeat the very End for which a Parliament is chosen ? And I should be glad to know what particular Authority they were invested with, who made the Triennial Law, which was certainly a great Alteration of the Constitution ? There is another Thing which I find is very much insisted on, and that is, Supposing this Bill were reasonable, yet why now ? Because 'tis now there's the most Occasion for it. Are we not every Day threaten'd with new Insurrections, new Invasions ? And is it not the Prospect of Success at the next Election, however ill-grounded, which still keeps alive the Spirit of Jacobitism ?

' No Wonder then there are such Clamours rais'd without Doors against this Bill, by the Enemies to our Government, as well knowing that this must prove its best Security ; that it must effectually defeat their Measures ; that it must strike at the very Foundation of all their traiterous Designs ; and for ever blast the Pretender's Hopes of rekindling the Flames of Rebellion. In short, I am so entirely convinced, not only of the Reasonableness, but of the absolute Necessity of this Bill, in order to put an End to our unhappy Divisions, to stop that raging Deluge of Corruption which is so universally spread throughout the whole Nation, to make the Crown sit easy on his Majesty's Head, and perpetuate the Protestant Succession in his Royal Family ; and at the same Time, that it is no ways prejudicial to the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of Great Britain ; that how ill soever a Recommendation it may be to any future Election, if I can have but the Pleasure to see my Country secur'd, to see these Blessings fix'd upon a solid and lasting Foundation, and if I can have but the Honour to contribute the least Share towards so glorious a Work, my Ambition will be sufficiently rewarded, tho' I should, by this Day's Vote, for ever after be excluded a Place in this House.

The

The Lord Guernsey having, in the Course of this Debate, asserted, 'That if a Man did not fall into all the Measures of the Ministry, and lap with them like the Men of Gideon, he was immediately Brow-beaten.' Mr Boscawen answer'd, 'That that honourable Member was of another Opinion not many Weeks before; so that what he now said must proceed either from Resentment or Disappointment.' Sir John Brownlow said, 'That for his own Part, he neither expected nor looked for a Place: That he would not have been for this Bill during the last Ministry, because he was sure they would have made an ill Use of it, but that he was for it Now, because he was satisfied the present Ministers would not abuse it.'

Anno 2. Geo. 1.
1716.

Lord Guernsey,
Mr Boscawen.

Sir J. Brownlow,

Upon the whole Matter the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 264 Votes against 121; and Mr Hampden was ordered to carry the Bill back to the Lords.

The Bill for repealing the Triennial Act passes the House.

May 2. The Lords having sent down to the Commons a Bill, intituled, *An Act for allowing of Counsel to all Persons who shall be proceeded against in Parliament for any Crimes of Treason, or Misprision of Treason*; to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons, the said Bill was read the first Time; and after some Debate, the Question being put, That it be read a second Time, it pass'd in the Negative.

Bill sent from the Lords, relating to High Treason, thrown out by the Commons.

By this Bill Counsel for Prisoners, in Cases of High Treason, were to be permitted to speak to Matters of Fact as well as Points of Law.

Nothing farther material happen'd in the House, during this Session; but perhaps it may not be improper to take Notice, that the King having resolv'd to visit his German Dominions; and by the Act of Settlement his Majesty being restrain'd from going out of the Kingdom, without Consent of Parliament, a Motion was made by Sir John Cope, and seconded by Mr Hampden, for bringing in a Bill to repeal that Clause of the said Act; which Bill was accordingly brought in *Nem. Con.* and pass'd into a Law.

The Act, for restraining the King from going out of the Kingdom, repeal'd.

June 26. The King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several publick and private Bills; after which the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech deliver'd into his Hands by his Majesty from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Cannot put an End to this Session, without expressing
" to you my Satisfaction in the Proceedings of this Parliament. The wholesome and necessary Laws which have
" been pass'd with so much Steadiness, Resolution, and Unanimity, will, I trust in God, answer those good Ends
" VOL. I O which,

King's Speech at concluding the Session.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

“ which, it is evident, you have had in View, by defeating
“ the Designs and reducing the Spirit of our Enemies, by
“ encouraging our Friends, and raising the Credit and Re-
“ putation of the Nation Abroad to such a Degree, as that I
“ may reasonably expect the Fruits of a settled Government ;
“ especially being supported by a Parliament zealous for the
“ Prosperity of their Country, and the Protestant Interest
“ of Europe.

“ I am confident my Conduct hitherto, in suppressing the
“ Rebellion, and punishing those concern'd in it, has been
“ such, as demonstrates that I desire rather to lessen their
“ Numbers by reclaiming them, than by making Examples ;
“ but I am sorry to find that the numerous Instances of Mercy
“ which I have shewn, have had no other Effect, than to en-
“ courage the Faction of the Pretender, to renew their In-
“ sults upon my Authority, and the Laws of the Kingdom,
“ and even to affect, with the greatest Insolence, to distin-
“ guish themselves from my good and faithful Subjects, acting
“ with such Folly and Madness, as if they intended to con-
“ vince the World, that they are not to be reduc'd to Quiet
“ and Submission to my Government, by such gentle Methods
“ as are most agreeable to my own Inclinations.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I return you, in particular, my Thanks for the Supplies
“ you have given ; which, although they fall short of the
“ Sums you found necessary, and have voted, for the Ser-
“ vice of the whole Year ; yet, by the Encouragement you
“ have given to make them effectual, may, I hope, be so
“ manag'd as to carry on the current Service 'till another
“ Session of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I am very sensible there are Matters of great Conse-
“ quence still depending before you ; but as they have hither-
“ to been postpon'd, out of absolute Necessity, by interve-
“ ning Affairs of a more pressing Nature and of the most
“ immediate Concern to the Peace and Safety of the Nation,
“ I thought the Season of the Year requir'd I should defer
“ your farther Proceedings 'till the next Session, rather
“ than you should be detain'd out of your respective Coun-
“ tries longer than could be consistent with your private
“ Concerns.

“ I cannot doubt but that, during this Recess, you will
“ all use your best Endeavours to preserve the Peace of the
“ Kingdom, and to discourage and suppress all Manner of
“ Disorders, since, as the first Scene of the late Rebellion
“ was open'd and usher'd in by Tumults and Riots, so you
“ may be assur'd, upon what Pretence soever they are rais'd,
“ they can have no other Tendency, but to support the Spi-

“ rit

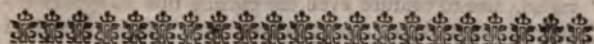
“ rit of a Faction, restless and unweary’d in their Endeavours to renew the Rebellion, and to subvert the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of their Country.

Anno 2. Geo. I.
1716.

“ I design to make Use of the approaching Recess, to visit my Dominions in Germany, and to provide for the Peace and Security of the Kingdom, during my Absence, by constituting my beloved Son, the Prince of Wales, Guardian of the Realm, and my Lieutenant within the same.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty’s Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 7th Day of August; after which they were farther prorogued to the 20th of February, 1716-17.

The Parliament
prorogued.



SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the SECOND SESSION of the

First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

THE King came to the House of Peers, on the 20th of February, and the Commons being sent for and attending, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty’s Speech, as follows :

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1716-17.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I Was in Hopes that the Success which it pleas’d God to give us, in defeating the late Rebellion, might have secur’d to the Nation, Peace, Plenty, and Tranquility.

King’s Speech at
opening the Second
Session.

“ My Endeavours have not been wanting, during your Recess, to improve the happy Prospect which was in View, by entering into such Negotiations as I judg’d most conducive to those good Ends; and ’tis with Pleasure I can acquaint you, that many Defects in the Treaty of Utrecht, which very nearly affected the Trade, and even the Security of these Kingdoms, have been remedied by subsequent Conventions; the happy Consequences of which have already very sensibly appear’d by the flourishing Condition of our Trade and Credit.

“ By the Alliance lately concluded with France and the States-General, we are soon to be eas’d of all future Apprehensions from Dunkirk and Mardyke; the Pretender is actually mov’d beyond the Alps; his Adherents are depriv’d of all Hopes of Support and Countenance from

O 2.

“ France :

Anno 3. Geo. L.
1716-17.

“ France ; and even the Assistance of that Crown is stipulated to us in case of Exigency.

“ It seem’d reasonable to expect, that such a Situation of Affairs at Home and Abroad should have recover’d, from their Delusion, all such of our Subjects as had unhappily been seduced by the Craft and Wickedness of desperate and ill-designing Men, and thereby have afforded me the Opportunity which I desir’d, of following the natural Bent of my own Inclinations to Lenity, by opening this Session with an Act of Grace ; but such is the obstinate and inveterate Rancour of a Faction amongst us, that it hath again prompted them to animate and stir up foreign Powers, to disturb the Peace of their native Country : They will choose rather to make Britain a Scene of Blood and Confusion, and to venture even the putting this Kingdom under a foreign Yoke, than give over their darling Design of imposing a Popish Pretender.

“ I have order’d to be laid before you Copies of Letters which have pass’d between the Swedish Ministers on this Occasion, which contain a certain Account of a projected Invasion ; and I promise my self, from your experienc’d Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, that you will come to such Resolutions as will enable me, by the Blessing of God, to defeat all the Designs of our Enemies against us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I did hope the putting an End to the late Rebellion would have so far secur’d the Peace and Tranquility of the Nation, that I might, consistently with the Safety of my People, have made a considerable Reduction of the Forces ; but the Preparations which are making from Abroad to invade us oblige me to ask such Supplies, as you shall find absolutely necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom.

“ You are all sensible of the insupportable Weight of the National Debts, which the Publick became engag’d for from the Necessity of the Times, the Pressures of a long and expensive War, and the languishing State of Publick Credit ; but the Scene being now so happily chang’d, if no new Disturbances shall plunge us again into Streights and Difficulties, the general Expectation seems to require of you, that you should turn your Thoughts towards some Method of extricating your selves, by reducing, by Degrees, the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have an entire Confidence in you, and have therefore nothing to ask, but that you would take such Measures as will best secure your Religion and Liberties : While you preserve

“ preserve those inestimable Blessings, I shall sit easy and safe
 “ on my Throne, having no other View but the Happiness
 “ and Prosperity of my People.

Anno 3. Geo. L.
 1716-17.

The Commons being return'd to their House, General Stanhope, by his Majesty's Command, laid before them Copies of Letters which pass'd between Count Gyllenborg, the Barons Gortz and Sparre, and others, relating to the Design of raising a Rebellion in his Majesty's Dominions, to be supported by a Force from Sweden; and the said Copies were read in the House: After which, Mr. Thomas Onslow mov'd for an Address of Thanks to his Majesty. He was Seconded by Sir John Brownlow, who said, 'That we had no need of the King of Sweden to maintain the English Liberties and support the Church of England.' This in Count Gyllenborg's and Baron Gortz's Letters, was hinted to be the Pretence of the intended Invasion. Mr. Hungerford took this Occasion to say, 'That he was sorry to find that a Member he had in his Eye [*meaning Mr. Robert Walpole,*] was mention'd in those Letters; but that he had the Honour to defend him formerly, and would be ready to do the like for the future.'

Gen. Stanhope lays before the House several Letters relating to an Invasion from Sweden.

Mr Onslow's Motion for an Address of Thanks
 Sir John Brownlow.

Mr Hungerford.

February 21. The Commons made their Orders, and came to the Resolutions usual at the opening of a new Session; Then Mr. Tho. Onslow reported the Address to his Majesty, which was read and agreed to by the House; after which, they order'd, *Nem. Con.* that a Bill should be brought in to authorize his Majesty to prohibit Commerce with Sweden, during such Time as his Majesty should think it necessary for the Safety and Peace of his Kingdom. A Member having mov'd for declaring War against Sweden, Gen. Stanhope said; 'That it was Time enough to do that, if the King of Sweden refus'd to disown the Practices of his Ministers.'

A Bill order'd to be brought in, to prohibit Commerce with Sweden.

February, 22. The House presented the following Address to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,
 ' YOUR Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, re-
 ' turn your Majesty their humblest Thanks for your most
 ' gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Commons Address.

' Your Majesty's safe and happy Return into your King-
 ' doms gave an universal Joy to all your People; and as the
 ' prudent Administration of the Government by his Royal
 ' Highness the Prince of Wales, under your Majesty, did
 ' in some Degree make the Want of your Royal Presence
 ' more easy to us, we beg Leave to congratulate your Ma-
 ' jesty upon the Peace and Security that, during your Ma-
 ' jesty's

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1710-17.

ty's Absence, was, by the great Care of his Royal Highness, preserv'd in the Kingdom, to the general Satisfaction of all your Subjects.

' We can never sufficiently acknowledge the repeated Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, and unwear'd Concern for the Welfare of your Kingdoms; we see with Admiration many of the fatal Defects of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the great Disadvantages that were impos'd upon this Nation, at the Head of a victorious Army and powerful Confederacy, happily remedied by your Majesty, even in the Midst of intestine Dangers and Troubles. Your consummate Wisdom has renew'd those Alliances that were basely betray'd and dissolv'd, and concluded such new Treaties as may render the Peace safe and lasting; and we are at a Loss to determine, whether in future Ages the suffering the Demolition of the Port of Dunkirk to be scandalously evaded, will be a greater Reproach, or the procuring the Destruction of the Sluices of Mardyke a greater Honour, to the British Nation.

' We cannot at the same Time, but with the highest Resentment and Indignation, look upon the obstinate and inveterate Rancour of those who are again endeavouring to embroil their native Country in Blood and Confusion. It is astonishing to find, that any, who call themselves Protestants, can be so inflexible and restless in their Endeavours, to impose upon us a Popish Pretender; and rather venture to subject the Kingdom to a foreign Yoke, than depart from their darling and avow'd Design of altering and subverting the present happy Establishment in the Protestant Succession.

' We adore the watchful Eye of Heaven, that has so wonderfully guarded and protected your sacred Person, and cannot too much extol the Wisdom and Vigilance that have been us'd in so early and seasonably discovering this desperate Attempt. And in order most effectually to defeat it, your faithful Commons, with Hearts sincerely zealous in the Cause of their King and Country, assure your Majesty, that they will to the utmost stand by and support your Majesty against all your Enemies at Home and Abroad, that shall in any Manner presume to aid or abet the Pretender to your Crown, and will most cheerfully grant to your Majesty such Supplies as shall be found necessary for the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Defence of the Kingdom.

' We are all but too sensible of the unsupportable Weight of the National Debts, and therefore will not neglect to apply our selves with all possible Diligence and Attention, to the great and necessary Work of reducing and lessening.

ing, by Degrees, this heavy Burthen, which may prove the most effectual Means of preserving to the publick Funds a real and certain Security.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1716-17.

To this Address, his Majesty gave the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE Duty and Zeal which you express, in this loyal Address, to my Person and Government, your affectionate Concern for the Welfare of your Country, your Promises of an effectual Support against all our Enemies at Home and Abroad, and your Resolution of applying your selves to ease my People, by reducing gradually the heavy Load of the publick Debts, deserve my hearty Thanks. You shall never have Cause to repent of the Confidence you repose in me; the Honour, Welfare, and Prosperity of the Nation being what I have chiefly at Heart."

King's Answer
thereto.

March 4. The House met according to their Adjournment, when, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was mov'd to take into Consideration the Estimates relating to the Land-Forces; upon which, Sir Robert Davers, Member for Suffolk, Mr Freeman, and Mr Hungerford endeavour'd to get that Affair put off to another Day, by moving that Mr Farrer, the Chair-man, should leave the Chair. They alledg'd, ' That the late Rebellion being happily suppress'd, and the Swedish Conspiracy seasonably discover'd, there was Reason to hope, that the Counties of England would soon be eas'd of the grievous Burthen of quartering Soldiers; but if it appear'd, that the King of Sweden persisted in his Design to invade Great Britain, they would all readily give their Votes for keeping the present Forces on Foot.' (a) Mr R. Walpole, (b) General Stanhope, Mr John Smith, (c) Mr W. Pulteney, General Lumley, and several other Courtiers, on the contrary, urg'd the Necessity of taking speedy and vigorous Resolutions in Relation to the Army; and after a Debate that lasted near two Hours, the Question being put, That the Chair-man leave the Chair, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 222 Voices against 57.

Motion relating to
the Land-Forces.

Debate thereon.

Sir R. Davers.
Mr Freeman.
Mr Hungerford.

Mr R. Walpole.
Gen. Stanhope.
Mr J. Smith.
Mr Pulteney.
Gen. Lumley.

March 5. Mr Farrer, Member for Bedford, reported the Resolutions taken the Day before, in the Grand Committee on the Supply; which being agreed to, Mr R. Walpole mov'd, and it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That whosoever shall advance or lend any Sum, not exceeding 600,000 l. for the Service

Mr R. Walpole
moves for borrow-
ing 600,000 l. for
the publick Service
at 4 l. per Cent

(a) First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. (b) Secretary of State. (c) Secretary at War.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1716-17.

Debate thereon.
Mr Lechmere.

Mr Walpole.

Mr Aislable.

Service of the Publick by Sea or Land, shall be repaid the same with Interest, at 4 l. *per Cent.* out of the first Aid to be granted this Session of Parliament. The putting the Interest of this intended Loan so low as 4 l. *per Cent.* gave Reason to surmize, that those, who had the Management of his Majesty's Treasury, design'd to put on the same Foot the Interests of all publick Funds: Whereupon Mr Lechmere took Notice, ' That several Schemes and Proposals for reducing the National Debts had been printed and dispers'd, which gave the Persons concern'd in the publick Securities the greater Uneasiness, in that there was Reason to apprehend, that those Schemes came abroad with the Privy and Countenance of Men in great Places: That the general Alarm which this had occasion'd among the money'd Men, might very sensibly affect publick Credit, and be, at this Juncture, of very dangerous Consequence: To prevent which, he thought it necessary, to move, That the House would come to a Resolution, effectually to make good all Parliamentary Engagements.' To this Mr Robert Walpole, immediately answer'd, ' That his Majesty having, with great Tenderness, recommended to them from the Throne, the reducing, by Degrees, the Debts of the Nation; and the Commons having afterwards in their Address to his Majesty, promis'd to apply themselves, with all possible Diligence and Attention, to that great and necessary Work, they ought to exert themselves to make good that Promise, and appoint a Day to take that important Matter into Consideration: And he did not doubt but the Commons would then shew all possible Regard to Justice and publick Faith. He own'd, there had been, indeed, several Schemes publish'd, relating to the Reduction of the national Debts, but that they were made by private Persons, and, he did assure the House, without the Participation of any of his Majesty's Ministers, and therefore they were not to be regarded; but that in a short Time, such Proposals would be laid before the House, as, he hop'd, would give them Satisfaction, and meet with their Approbation; therefore he mov'd, That Mr. Lechmere's Motion might be thus alter'd, viz. That this House will effectually make good the Deficiencies of all Parliamentary Engagements.' This after a short Debate, was carry'd in the Affirmative, *Nem. Con.* But Mention being made of the great Services done by the Bank of England, and those, who by their Money had supported the Court Interest and the present Establishment, Mr. Aislable, * took Notice of the Management of some Directors of the Bank, who, upon the alluring Prospect of Gain, were as ready to sup-

port

* *Treasurer of the Navy.*

port the late Ministry. On the other Hand, a Courtier having defy'd any Body to charge any Breach of publick Faith, or of the Laws, on the Administration, since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, Mr. Hungerford said, ' That this put him in Mind of a Coronation, when the King's Champion, coming into Westminster-Hall, throws down one of his Gloves to make the Challenge, but that he never saw any Body so bold as to take it up.

March 8. While the House was in a Committee on the Supply, Mr. Lechmere, told them, ' That he was sorry he found himself oblig'd to take Notice, that their late Vote for a Loan, at 4 *l. per Cent.* Interest, was like to prove ineffectual, there not being in three Days Time above 45,000 *l.* subscrib'd to the Loan of 600,000 *l.* on the Land-Tax. And therefore since the present Exigency requir'd a speedy Supply, he thought it necessary, and therefore mov'd, That a Day be appointed to consider farther of that Matter. ' Mr. Robert Walpole seconded this Motion, and said, That there was the greater Necessity for it, because he was inform'd, that some Stock-Jobbers, in order to deter the Parliament from pursuing the Design of reducing the publick Debts, had form'd a Combination to distress the Government, and ruin publick Credit, which was the Occasion that the late Vote for borrowing 600,000 *l.* at a *l. per Cent.* had not had the desired Effect. To this Mr. Lechmere answer'd, ' That as none but the most wicked of Men could enter into such a Combination against the Good of their Country, so the honourable Member, who spoke last, would do well to name them, that the House might shew the utmost Resentment and Indignation against them. But that, in his Opinion, the ill Success of the Loan was rather mainly occasion'd by some Reflections on the money'd Men and Stock-Jobbers, and by certain Maxims lately advanc'd, viz. That the Parliament may exert their Authority to extricate themselves, by reducing the National Debts; that such Maxims could not but alarm the Persons concern'd in the publick Securities; and the more, when they saw that a Slur had been put upon the Motion made three Days before, ' That all Parliamentary Engagements should effectually be made good. That he still thought such a Vote absolutely necessary, both to remove Peoples Fears and Jealousies, and to vindicate the Honour and Justice of the Nation; that the same was entirely agreeable to his Majesty's Sentiments, who, in his first Speech to this Parliament, had been pleas'd to recommend to the Commons, in a particular Manner, the strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements, than which nothing could more contribute to the Support of the Credit of the Nation; with which Opinion of his Majesty the Commons did entirely concur; and

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1716-17.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr Lechmere takes
Notice that only
45,000 *l.* had been
subscrib'd towards
the Loan at 4 *l.*
per Cent.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Lechmere.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1710-17.

Mr R. Walpole,

Mr Aislable,

that he could not believe, that any of his Majesty's Ministers could be so regardless of his Honour and known Equity, or put so hard a Thing upon him, as to make him, in the least, contradict what he had in so solemn a Manner declar'd from the Throne. He added, That the Commons having already appointed a Day, to consider of the State of the Nation, with Relation to the publick Debts, he would not anticipate that important Affair: But he could not forbear declaring on this Occasion his private Opinion, That it would be the greatest Ingratitude, as well as Injustice, in the least to wrong those who had supported the Government in the most pressing Exigencies and perilous Junctures, and, on all Occasions, shewn their Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Succession. That he had nothing to say, as to such publick Securities as were redeemable by Parliament; but as to Annuities granted for Terms of Years, he would be positive, that they could not be meddled with, without breaking in upon Parliamentary Engagements, and violating the publick Faith; since those Annuities were not to be look'd upon as Debts, but as a Sale of Annual Rents for a valuable Consideration, of which Contract the Parliament had propos'd and made the Terms and Conditions, and the Rentees became Purchasers upon the Parliamentary Faith and Security. And that, besides the Injustice of breaking through a National Contract, those Annuities could not be touch'd, without occasioning great Confusion and Disputes in private Families, by Reason that most of the said Annuities had been settled for Portions, Joyntures, and the like.' Then Mr Walpole, in Answer to this, declar'd, 'That there never had been a Design to use any Compulsion with Relation to Annuities; that, indeed, an Alternative might be offer'd to the Proprietors of them, but that it should be in their Choice either to accept or refuse it: And as for such Funds as were redeemable, that nothing should be propos'd that did not entirely consist with Justice and publick Faith.' Mr. Aislable took also that Occasion to explain some Expressions he us'd, in the Debate of the 5th Instant, in relation to the Bank of England, which had been constru'd amiss; owning, that they had supported the Government in the most difficult Exigencies; and that, in his Opinion, if any Thing ought to remain untouched, it should be the Bank.' After a Debate of about two Hours, it was resolv'd to consider farther of the Supply, in a grand Committee, on the 13th of March.

March 9. The House agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee on the Supply, so that the Money already voted amounted to above two Millions.

March 23. It was ordered, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Land-Tax Bill is committed, have

have Power to receive a Clause to transfer to the Register appointed to be kept by the said A&C, all the Loans which have been made upon the Resolution of the House on the 5th Instant, to be repaid with Interest not exceeding 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*. On which last Resolution, the whole Loan of 600,000 *l.* was immediately fill'd up.

March 26. It was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That the Treaties made with the Bishop of Munster and the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, for putting six Battalions of their Troops into his Majesty's Service, might be laid before the House: According to which Address General Stanhope, two Days after, presented to the House the said Treaties, with Translations of the same. It was generally suppos'd, that these Treaties were call'd for with a Design to find Fault with them, and to bring a Censure upon some German Ministers, who had been employ'd in those Transactions: But a Motion being made the next Day, and the Question put, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Instructions given to his Majesty's Ministers, who transacted the Treaties for taking four Battalions of the Bishop of Munster's Troops, and two Battalions of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha's Troops into his Majesty's Pay, to supply the Place of such as, during the late Rebellion, should be drawn from the Garrisons of the States General of the United Provinces to assist his Majesty, may be laid before this House, it pass'd in the Negative by 165 Votes against 38.

April 3. Gen. Stanhope delivered to the House the following Message from the King.

GEORGE R.

" **H**IS Majesty being desirous, above all Things, not only to secure his Kingdoms against the present Danger, with which they are threaten'd from Sweden, but likewise to prevent, as far as is possible, the like Apprehensions for the future, thinks it necessary that such Measures should be early concerted with other Princes and States, as may conduce most effectually to this End.
 " And as this may require some Expence, his Majesty hopes that his Commons will, by their Assistance at this Juncture, enable him to make good such Engagements as may ease his People of all future Charge and Apprehensions upon this Account.

The Consideration of this Message was put off to the next Day.

April 4. General Stanhope mov'd, That a Supply be granted to enable his Majesty to concert such Measures with Foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge or

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

The Commons resolve to allow 5 *l. per Cent.* on the Loan of 600,000 *l.* Upon which the whole Sum is immediately subscrib'd.

Motion relating to the Bishop of Munster's and Duke of Saxe-Gotha's Troops.

Message from the King relating to the Swedish Invasion.

Gen. Stanhope's Motion for a Supply on that Account.

Anno 1. Geo. I.
1717.

Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.

Mr Hungerford.

Gen. Stanhope.

Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden for the future. 'He urg'd the Advantage and Security that would redound to the Nation, by enabling his Majesty to reduce the King of Sweden; and what Confidence they ought to repose in the King's Honour, Wisdom, and Oeconomy in the Management of what Money should be thought necessary for that Service.' Hereupon Mr Shippen said, 'That it was a great Misfortune, that so wise and so excellent a Prince as his Majesty, was as little acquainted with the Usage and Forms of Parliamentary Proceedings, as with the Language of our Country: That if he had known either, he would not have sent such a Message, which, he was sure, was unparliamentary and unprecedented; and therefore 'twas his Opinion, That it was penn'd by some Foreign Minister, and then translated into English: That since the King's Accession to the Throne, there had been many Reflections cast, in that House, upon the late Ministry, as if they had betray'd the Interest of their Country: That, on the contrary, they had often been told, that his Majesty had retriev'd the Honour and Reputation of the Nation; the Effects of which had already appear'd in the flourishing Condition of our Trade: That after all this, he could not but be very much surpriz'd to find a Motion made for a Supply of Money, to enable his Majesty to enter into new Measures, to secure his Kingdom against any future Apprehensions from the Swedes: That the Necessity that was urg'd for this, seem'd to be inconsistent with the Accounts of those glorious Advantages his Majesty had obtain'd for us: And he could not help being of Opinion, That if the new Alliances and Measures to be concerted, were such as were to be obtain'd purely by the Force of our Money, that ever the Happiness or the Security of the Nation could be the Consequence of such Counsels; for, whenever Foreigners come to taste the Sweetness of English Money, we might depend upon it, that their Adherence to our Interest would last no longer than we continu'd to supply their Necessities.' Mr Hungerford, who seconded Mr Shippen, said, 'That for his Part, he could not understand what Occasion there was for new Alliances, much less that they should be purchas'd with Money: That it must needs be very surprizing to the whole World, that a Nation, not long ago the Terror of France and Spain, should now seem to fear so inconsiderable an Enemy as the King of Sweden; especially when we had so good a Fleet at Sea, and so great an Army on Land.' Some other Speeches were made on the same Side, which gave Gen. Stanhope Occasion to say, 'That he was sorry to find Gentlemen grow so warm upon a Subject of this Nature: That the King was a Prince of that Integrity and Honour, and had already given such convincing Proofs
of

of his tender Care for the true Interest of the Nation, that they might entirely depend upon his Wisdom in this Matter; and therefore he was of Opinion, that none would refuse Compliance with this Message, but such as either were not the King's Friends, or who distrusted the Honesty of his Ministers.' This gave Offence to several Members; and Mr Lawson, Knight of the Shire for Cumberland, reply'd thereupon, 'That he was very much surpriz'd to find such unguarded Expressions fall from that worthy and honourable Gentleman, for whom, he was sure, the whole House had a very great Regard; but since he had thought fit to speak so openly, he hop'd he might be well justify'd in saying, That if every Member of this House, that us'd Freedom of Speech on any Subject of Debate, must be accounted an Enemy to the King, when he happens not to fall in with his Ministers, he knew no Service they were capable of doing for their Country in that House; and therefore it was his Opinion, That they had nothing else to do, but to retire to their Country-Seats, and leave the King and his Ministers to take what they pleas'd.' Mr Boscawen, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr * Horatio Walpole, and some other Gentlemen, back'd Gen. Stanhope's Motion; but Mr Grimstone, and some other Courtiers, spoke on this Occasion on the contrary Side. However, it was mov'd, and resolv'd, That the House would, upon the Monday Morning next, resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Gen. Stanhope's Motion for a Supply. After this it was also resolv'd, To address his Majesty, that the Treaty made between the late King William and the present King of Sweden, be laid before the House.

April 6. Pursuant to the above Address, Gen. Stanhope laid before the House a Copy of the said Treaty.

April 8. The Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Motion of the 4th Instant, for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, against the Designs of Sweden for the future; for the Necessity of which, General Stanhope alledg'd several Reasons, and was seconded by Mr Craggs, *Jun.* Mr Boscawen, Mr Aislaby, and several others. On the other Side, Mr Shippen, Mr Hungerford, Mr Hutchefon, the Lord Guernsey, Mr Herne, Member for Dartmouth, Mr Ward, and some others, urg'd, 'That it was unparliamentary to grant a Supply before the Occasion was known, and an Estimate of the Expence was laid before the House: That the King's Message about this Matter, was so unprecedented, that his Majesty's Ministers seem'd to be divided about it; and that 'twas a great Misfortune

Anno 5. Geo. 2.
1747.

Mr Lawson.

Mr Boscawen.
Sir Gil. Heathcote.
Mr H. Walpole.
Mr Grimstone.

Gen. Stanhope.
Mr Craggs.
Mr Boscawen.
Mr Aislaby.

Mr Shippen.
Mr Hungerford.
Mr Hutchefon.
Lord Guernsey.
Mr Herne.
Mr Ward.

* Secretary to the Treasury.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Gen. Stanhope

* Sir Glib. Heathcote.

Mr Gould.

fortune such Divisions should happen among the Ministry, for then a Parliament cannot have a true Information of Things: That they could not easily apprehend what Occasion there was to make new Alliances, since we had a standing Army in Great Britain, and a considerable Fleet at Sea, which sufficiently secur'd his Majesty's Kingdoms against any Danger from Sweden: That if we design'd to make an offensive War against that Crown, why did we not send Part of our Forces on Board our Fleet? Especially, since we were now secure at Home, both by the Suppression of the late Rebellion, and by the Conclusion of the Triple Alliance, which the Regent of France had begun faithfully to perform, by causing the Pretender to pass the Alps. However, if the Court insisted on the Necessity of entering into new Engagements against Sweden, they thought it proper to address his Majesty, to acquaint the House with the Nature of those Engagements, and the Sum that was requisite to make them good.' To this, General Stanhope answer'd, ' That the Discovery of the late Conspiracy, carry'd on by the Swedish Ministers, in Conjunction with the discontented Party at Home, sufficiently evinc'd the Necessity of a standing Army in Great Britain: That the Treaty of Triple Alliance seem'd, indeed, to secure us against any Danger on the Part of France; but that it was to be observ'd, that the said Treaty had met with so great Opposition at the French Court, that had not the Regent stickled strenuously for it, it would have infallibly miscarry'd; and tho' hitherto we had all the Reason imaginable to commend the Honesty and Candour of that Prince; yet, in good Policy, we ought not to depend on that Treaty any longer than it shall be the Interest of France to observe it. And as to the Motion for the Address, He added, That it would be injurious to the King's Prerogative of entering into such Alliances as his Majesty thinks necessary for the Good and Security of his Dominions, without communicating the same to his Parliament: Which Prerogative was grounded on very good Reasons; for if the Crown was oblig'd to impart the Secret of Affairs to so great a Number of Persons, the most important Negotiations must thereby miscarry.' Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an Alderman of London, mention'd the great Losses and Damages which the British Subjects had sustain'd by their Ships being made Prizes, and confiscated in Sweden; and observ'd, That the King of Sweden having several Times refused to make Satisfaction; and, on the Contrary, his Ministers having endeavour'd to raise a new Rebellion in his Majesty's Dominions, there was Ground to declare War against him.' To this, Mr Gould, Member for Shoreham, reply'd, ' That the Dutch having sustain'd as great Losses

Losses by the Swedes, they had an equal Concern with Great Britain to declare War against them ; and therefore it would be proper, before the House proceeded farther, to engage Holland, in the first Place, to prohibit all Commerce with Sweden, as we had done.' Hereupon General Stanhope said, ' That he made no doubt, but the States-General would readily come into any Measures that should appear necessary for the Good and Interest of both Nations in general, and to obtain Satisfaction for the late Depredations of the Swedes in particular : That their High-Mightinesses had lately given signal Instances of their firm Adherence to the Crown of Great Britain, in causing the Swedish Ministers to be seiz'd in their Dominions, upon his Majesty's Desire ; but that the Form and Constitution of their Government, and the Good of their Subjects, who mostly subsist by Trade, did not permit them to take such vigorous and speedy Resolutions as could be wish'd ; and therefore it would not be fair to exact the same from them.' Mr Craggs, press'd the Necessity of making new Alliances against Sweden, from the late doubtful Conduct of a Northern Potentate, [*meaning the Czar of Muscovy*] who, by his Inactivity against Sweden, and the Loss of some of his Troops had taken, gave great Umbrage to the Empire. Mr R. Walpole, Sir Edward Northey (a), and Lord Moleworth, spoke also on the same Side ; Sir William Thompson (b) in particular, urg'd, ' What would the World think of this Parliament, if they should refuse to supply the King at this Exigency ? On the other Hand, Mr Compton (the Speaker) and Mr Smith (c), said, ' That they were not against the Supply, but against the demanding and granting of it in such an unparliamentary Manner ; and Mr Speaker propos'd, That Part of the Army should be disbanded, and the Money, thereby sav'd, apply'd towards the making good such new Engagements as were thought necessary to be enter'd into ; but Lieutenant General Mordaunt, and some others, urg'd how unsafe and impolitic it would be at this Juncture to disband any of the Troops. Mr George Caswall said, ' That for his own Part, he had rather pay others for fighting than fight himself : That he thought it more advantageous for Great Britain to carry the War abroad, and enjoy Peace at Home, in order to improve our Trade, and reduce our publick Debts ; and that, as the employing Foreigners against Sweden, would be a far less Expence than national Troops, he therefore was for complying with his Majesty's Message. At last, about five in the Afternoon, the Question being put, upon the

Anno 3. Geo. 1.
1717.

Gen. Stanhope.

Mr Craggs.

Mr R. Walpole.
Sir Edw. Northey.
Lord Moleworth.
Sir W. Thompson.

Mr Compton (the
Speaker.)
Mr J. Smith.

Gen. Mordaunt.

Mr Caswall.

(a) Attorney General. (b) Solicitor General. (c) One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Ann^o 3. Geo. I.
1747

Mr Shippen.
Mr Hungerford.
Mr Hutchefon.
Mr J. Smith.
Mr Herne.

Gen. Stanhope.
Mr R. Walpole.
Mr H. Walpole.
Mr Bailie.
Mr Hampden.

Mr Compton.

Mr Hampden.

The Motion for a
Supply against
Sweden, agreed to.

Mr R. Walpole,
presents a Bill
For redeeming the
Duties on Houses,
&c. And acquaints
the House with his
having resign'd his
Places.

the Motion for a Supply, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 164 against 149.

April 9. Mr Farrer reported the said Resolution to the House, upon which there arose a fresh, but short Debate: Mr Shippen, Mr Hungerford, Mr Hutchefon, Mr Smith, Mr Herne, and others, insisted again on the Unparliamentariness of asking and granting Supplies without an Estimate of the Expence; and propos'd, either to present an Address to the King, to assure him, That the House would effectually make good all the Engagements his Majesty should think proper to enter into; or that his Majesty be desir'd to disband Part of the Army, and apply the Savings towards the new Alliances. Both these Expedients were oppos'd by General Stanhope, Mr R. Walpole, Mr Hor. Walpole, Mr * Bailie, and Mr Hampden; the last of whom in particular, in Answer to what was suggested, That this Manner of asking and granting Supplies, was unparliamentary and unprecedented, said, 'That he remember'd about ten or eleven Years before, a Great Man in that House [*meaning Mr. Compton the Speaker*] made a Motion for allowing and providing for about 900,000 l. which the Government had expended, without laying any Estimate before the Commons. To this, Mr. Speaker said, 'He wonder'd that Gentleman would bring in as a Precedent, a Business that was transacted so many Years ago, and which was not parallel to the present Case.' Whereupon Mr. Hampden reply'd, 'That he did not thereby intend to reflect upon Mr. Speaker, since he had the Honour to vote with him upon that Occasion.' After this the Resolution for granting a Supply to his Majesty, to concert such Measures with Foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden for the future, was agreed to, though by a Majority only of 153 against 149.

This Point being so hard run, was generally suppos'd to be owing to a Party in the House, which were said to be under the Influence of the Lord Townshend; Hereupon that very Evening his Majesty order'd his Lordship to be remov'd from the Post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and the next Morning Mr. Robert Walpole, Mr. Methuen and Mr. Will. Pulteney resign'd their Places.

April 10. Mr. Robert Walpole presented to the House, according to Order, *A Bill for redeeming the Duties on Houses, &c.* Upon the bringing in of this Bill, Mr. Walpole gave the House a Hint of his having resign'd his Places, by saying, That he now presented that Bill as a Country Gentleman; but he hop'd it would not fare the worse for having two

* Made One of the Commissioners of the Treasury in this Session.

two Fathers ; and that his Successor would take care to bring it to Perfection.*

April 12. The Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty ; and Gen. Stanhope † having made a Motion for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 250,000 l. to enable him to concert Measures against Sweden ; there was for a Minute or two a great Silence in the House. Mr Pulteney, who broke it first, express'd his Surprise at it ; and added, ' That as for his Part, he had not yet said any Thing to this Matter, because he thought it inconsistent with Decency to oppose a Motion that came from the Court, while he had the Honour to be his Majesty's immediate Servant ; but that having resign'd his Place, that he might act with the Freedom becoming an Englishman, he could not forbear declaring against the granting a Supply, in a Manner altogether unparliamentary and unprecedented : That he could not persuade himself, that any Englishman advis'd his Majesty to send such a Message ; but he doubted not, but the Resolutions of a British Parliament would make a German Ministry tremble.' He was seconded by the Lord Finch, who even found Fault with some Steps that had been taken in Relation to the Affairs of the Northern Alliance ; and said, ' That it appear'd by the Memorial presented by the Russian Minister, and by the Answer return'd, that such Measures had been pursu'd as were like to engage us in a Quarrel with the Czar.' Upon this Gen. Stanhope spoke in Vindication of the King and his Ministers, in Relation both to the Czar and the King of Sweden. With Respect to the first, He said, ' That he had hitherto been obliged to be silent ; but that he was now at Liberty to set this Matter in a clear Light, and to acquaint the House, That the Coldness which appear'd of late between the King and the Czar, proceeded from his Majesty's refusing to become Guarantee of his Czarish Majesty's Conquests ; and from his Majesty's soliciting the Czar to withdraw his Troops from the Dutchy of Mecklemburg : That as to the first of those Matters, his Majesty's Conduct deserv'd the Applause and the Thanks of a British Parliament, since it appear'd thereby, that his Majesty was tender not to engage the Nation in Foreign Quarrels : That this, indeed, had been his Majesty's principal Care, since his happy Accession to the Throne ; and he might assure them, that Great Britain was entirely free from any Engagements, and at Liberty to follow such Measures as best suit with her Interest : That as for the Instances which his Majesty has caus'd to be made

VOL. I.

Q

with

* Made first Ld. Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Room of Mr R. Walpole.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Gen. Stanhope moves for 250,000 l. to be granted to the King against Sweden.


Debate thereon.

Mr W. Pulteney ; who acquaints the House with his having resign'd his Place.

Lord Finch

Gen. Stanhope

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.



with the Czar, and the Measures he may have concerted, to get the Russian Troops out of the Dutchy of Mecklemburg, his Majesty has acted in all this as Elector and Prince of the Empire: That he was perswaded, all the Gentlemen there would agree with him, that the King's Dignity, as King of Great Britain, was never understood to tie up his Hands with respect to his Interests in Germany, and a Prince of the Empire: But besides, he must desire Gentlemen to consider, That long before his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, Great Britain was in strict Union with the Emperor and Empire; so that if, by Virtue of ancient Alliances, the Emperor should require Great Britain to use those Instances with the Czar, which the King has made only as Elector of Hanover, Great Britain could not avoid complying with his Request: That in Relation to Sweden, the King's Conduct was not only blameless and unspotted, but worthy of the highest Commendations: That in the late Queen's Time, Great Britain interpos'd to procure a Neutrality in the North, whereby the King of Sweden might have preserv'd his Possessions in the Empire: That the Regency at Stockholm agreed to this Overture; but that the King of Sweden rejected it with Haughtiness and the utmost Scorn, declaring, he would use those as his Enemies, who should pretend to impose such a Neutrality upon him: That during the whole Course of that Negotiation, the King, then Elector of Hanover, used all friendly Offices in Favour of Sweden: That all this having prov'd ineffectual, through the King of Sweden's Obstinacy, and the King of Denmark having, by the Fortune of War, re-conquer'd the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden, his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, has purchas'd the same with his own Money, for a valuable Consideration: That although it never was in his Majesty's Thoughts to engage Great Britain in a War to support that Acquisition, yet, if Gentlemen would give themselves the Trouble to cast their Eyes upon the Map, to see where Bremen and Verden lie, he hop'd they would not be indifferent as to the Possessor of those two Dutchies, but would agree with him, that their being in the King's Hands suits far better with the Interest of Great Britain, than if they were in the Hands either of the Czar, who gives already but too much Jealousy to the Empire; or of the King of Sweden, who endeavour'd to raise a new Rebellion in Great Britain, and harbours our fugitive Rebels.'

Mr John Smith.

Mr John Smith answer'd Gen. Stanhope, and said, 'That he had already declar'd his Reasons for opposing the granting this Supply in such an extraordinary Manner; and that some Expressions that had escap'd a Gentleman in the Ministry, instead of making him alter his Opinion, rather confirm'd him

him in it: That as, on the one Hand, he never affected Popularity; so, on the other Hand, when the Good of his Country came under Consideration, he always spoke his Thoughts with the Liberty that becomes an Englishman, without any Regard to the Ministers: That he did not pretend to be thoroughly acquainted with Affairs abroad; but having had the Honour to sit so long in that House, where so great a Variety of Business, both foreign and domestick, had often been debated, he might presume to have some Knowledge of them: That, however he would not say any Thing to what had been advanced by the honourable Member who spoke last; but if an Estimate of the Conduct of the Ministry, in relation to Affairs Abroad, was to be made by a Comparison of their Conduct at Home, he was sure they would not appear altogether so faultless as they were represented. Was it not a Mistake, added he, not to preserve the Peace at Home, after the King was come to the Throne, with the universal Applause and joyful Acclamations of all his Subjects? Was it not a Mistake, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, not to issue out a Proclamation, to offer Pardon to such as should return Home peaceably, as had ever been practis'd before upon such Occasions? Was it not a Mistake, after the Suppression of the Rebellion, and the Trial and Execution of the principal Authors of it, to keep up Animosities, and drive People to Despair by not passing an Act of Indemnity and Grace, by keeping so many Persons under hard and tedious Confinement, and by granting Pardons to some, without leaving them any Means to subsist? Is it not a Mistake, not to trust to a Vote of Parliament, for making good such Engagements as his Majesty shall think proper to enter into; and instead of that, to insist on the granting of this Supply in such an extraordinary Manner? Is it not a Mistake, to take this Opportunity to create Divisions, and render some of the King's best Friends suspected and obnoxious? Is it not a Mistake, in short, to form Parties and Cabals, in order to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act against Occasional Conformity?

To this Speech General Stanhope reply'd, 'That he had had the Honour to serve his Majesty, since his happy Accession to the Throne, but as there were other Persons, some of them in, and others out of Place, who had a greater Share than himself in the Administration of Affairs, he left it to them to justify themselves: That however, he would clear a principal Point, by assuring the Committee, that he had, some time ago, the King's Orders to draw up an Act of Indemnity.'

Mr Barrington Shute, Member for Berwick, said, 'That the King was, indeed, come to the Throne with the joyful

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Gen. Stanhope.

Mr Barrington
Shute.

Accla-

Anno 1. Geo. L.
1717.

Acclamations of most of his Subjects ; but that the Disaffection that appear'd soon after, did not proceed from the ill Conduct of his Ministers, but solely from the Removal of some Persons in great Employments : That nevertheless, in the Changes that were then made, his Majesty had follow'd the Rules of Prudence, Justice, and Gratitude, since he advanc'd those, who, in the worst of Times, had given undoubted Proofs of their Affection and Attachment to his Interest, in the Room of those who had been preferr'd in the last Reign, as the fittest Instruments to destroy the Protestant Succession, even before it took Place, and who had since been in open Rebellion against his Majesty : That as for the other Mistakes charg'd upon the Administration, they might be reduc'd to these two, viz. The not passing the Act of Indemnity, and the Design to repeal the Occasional Bill : That as to the first, there were various Opinions about it ; and considering the restless Spirit of the discontented Party, it was hard to determine, whether an Indemnity was a proper Way to reduce them ; since it was notorious, that the repeated Instances of Clemency which his Majesty has given since his Accession, have been abus'd and despis'd : That as to the Repeal of the Acts against the Dissenters, nothing, in his Opinion, was either more just or reasonable ; and he could not but wonder, that a Gentleman [*meaning Mr John Smith*] who had been turn'd out of his Employment in the last Reign, and restor'd since the King's coming to the Crown, should account it a Mistake, on the one Hand, not to grant an Indemnity to his Majesty's declar'd Enemies ; and a Mistake, on the other Hand, to make his Majesty's undoubted Friends easy.

Mr Smith.

Mr Smith, after an Explanation demanded and given, about his being turn'd out of Place and restor'd, reply'd to the last Part of Mr Shute's Speech, ' That he ever was for allowing Liberty of Conscience to the Dissenters, and had even voted against the Occasional Bill ; but that the same being pass'd into a Law, it was his Opinion, that it could not be repeal'd without disquieting the whole Nation.'

Mr Yonge.

Mr Yonge, * Member for Honiton, spoke next, and said ' That some Days before, he had been against the Motion, for granting a Supply upon the King's Message, because he thought it unparliamentary ; and it was then his Opinion to address the King to enter into such Engagements as his Majesty shall think proper, and that the Commons would make good the same ; but that, since the Majority of the House had determin'd to grant a Supply, they had brought themselves to this Dilemma, either to grant what was ask'd

28

* One of the Commissioners for stating the Debts due to the Army.

as necessary for the Service, or to tell the King, that that Service must remain unperform'd, which they had in a Manner determin'd to be necessary, by granting a Supply.' This Speech was back'd by Mr Gould, who own'd, 'That we could not carry on our Trade to the Baltick, without bringing the King of Sweden to Reason, and therefore he was for granting this Supply.' Mr Robert Walpole, who brought up the Rear, said, 'That having already spoken for the Supply, he would not refuse the Court his Vote, and the Sum being nam'd, he was for granting it. Hereupon, it was carry'd without dividing, that a Sum not exceeding 250,000 l. be granted, to enable his Majesty to concert such Measures with Foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden for the future.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr Gould.

Mr R. Walpole.

April 13. Mr Farrer having reported this Resolution to the House, some of the Members endeavour'd to render it ineffectual, by moving that it should be re-committed. To debate this Motion with more Freedom, Mr Bromley, taking Notice that several Peers, and others, were got into the House, mov'd, that the House be clear'd of all Strangers; which being done accordingly, Mr Shippen insisted on the recommitting of the Resolution in Question. He was seconded by Mr Hungerford, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr Herne, and Mr Lawton: But the other Party call'd for the Question; and the said Resolution being read a second Time, was agreed to by a Majority of 153 against 132.

Mr W. Bromley.

Mr Shippen.
Mr Hungerford.
Sir Tho. Hanmer.
Mr Herne.
Mr Lawton.
The House vote
250,000 l. to the
King, against
Sweden.

April 16. Mr Boscawen * having acquainted the House with his Majesty's Desire, that they would adjourn 'till the 6th of May, the House accordingly adjourn'd to that Day.

May 6. The King went to the House of Lords, and the Commons attending, his Majesty commanded the Lord Chancellor to read the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" **I**T is with great Satisfaction that, after this short Recesse, I can acquaint you with the certain Advice I have receiv'd, that my Fleet is safely arriv'd in the Sound, which, by the Blessing of Almighty God, will secure these Kingdoms against any immediate Danger of an Invasion.

King's Speech.

" I have, by these Means, an Opportunity, which is very acceptable to me, of making a considerable Reduction in our Land-Forces, having establish'd it as a Rule with my self, to consult the Ease of my People in every Thing, so far as is consistent with their Safety. And, for my own Part, as I shall always place my Greatness in

* Comptroller of the Household.

Anno 3. Geo. L.
1777.

“ in the Prosperity of my Subjects, so I shall always desire
“ that my Power may be founded in their Affections.

“ It is upon these Considerations, that I have given Or-
“ ders for the immediate reducing of ten thousand Men.

“ That nothing may be wanting in me to quiet the
“ Minds of all my Subjects, I have likewise given Direc-
“ tions to prepare an Act of Grace ; and however it may be
“ receiv'd by those who are obstinately bent on the Ruin of
“ their Country, I promise my self, that it will raise a due
“ Sense of Gratitude in all such as have been artfully misled
“ into treasonable Practices, against my Person and Go-
“ vernment, and preserve them from standing in need of
“ the like Mercy for the future, when such an Instance of
“ Clemency may not be so expedient for the publick Wel-
“ fare, as it would be agreeable to my own Inclinations.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I thank you for your Readiness to support me in the
“ present Juncture of Affairs, and for the Supplies which
“ you have given ; and do promise you, that they shall be
“ employ'd for the Uses to which you design'd them.

“ I shall order such faithful Accounts to be laid before
“ you the next Session, as will make it appear, there was
“ no other View in asking any particular Supply, than to
“ prevent a much greater Expence, which the Nation must
“ have unavoidably incurr'd without it.

“ I must recommend to you, as I did at the Beginning
“ of the Session, to take all proper Methods for reducing
“ the publick Debts, with a just Regard to Parliamentary
“ Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The Year being so far advanc'd, I hope you will go
“ through the publick Business with all possible Dispatch
“ and Unanimity, it being my Intention to meet you early
“ the next Winter, that the Sitting of Parliament may be
“ brought into the more usual and convenient Season.”

Mr Lechmere
moves for an Ad-
dress, and reflects
on Mr R. Walpole
and others for re-
signing their Places.

Mr Walpole vin-
dicates himself
there on.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr Lech-
mere mov'd for an Address to his Majesty, which not be-
ing oppos'd, a Committee was appointed to draw one up.
Mr Lechmere, in his Speech for this Address, animadverted
upon such of the Members as had lately resign'd their
Places, as if they intended to distress the King's Affairs ;
upon which Mr Walpole thought fit, in his own Vindi-
cation, to say, ‘ That Persons who had accepted Places
in the Government, had often been reflected on for carry-
ing on Designs, and acting contrary to the Interest of their
Country ; but that he had never heard a Man found fault
with, for laying down one of the most profitable Places in
the

the Kingdom : That, for his own part, if he would have comply'd with some Measures, it had not been in the Power of any of the present Ministers to remove him ; but that he had Reasons for resigning his Employments, with which he had acquainted his Majesty, and might perhaps, in a proper Time, declare them to the House. In the mean while the Tenour of his Conduct should shew, that he never intended to make the King uneasy, or to embarrass his Affairs : And concluded with moving, That the Bill, *For redeeming the Duty on Houses, &c.* might be read a second Time. Upon this General Stanhope represented, ' That several Things in that Bill wanted to be amended and rectify'd, and therefore he mov'd, that the second Reading of it might be put off to the next Day Se'nnight ; ' which was order'd accordingly. General Stanhope likewise made use of that Opportunity to take Notice to the House, ' That he understood it had been the common Practice of those concern'd in the Administration of the Treasury, to make Bargains for the Publick with the Governors and Directors of Companies, by which some private Advantages were generally made : But that, in his Opinion, such Bargains ought to be made at the Bar of the House, by the Representatives of all the Commons of Great Britain ; and if any Advantages could be made, the Publick ought to have the Benefit of them.'

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Gen. Stanhope.

May 7. Mr Lechmere reported the Address to his Majesty, which is as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

' **W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, crave Leave to approach your sacred Person, with Hearts full of Gratitude to your Majesty for the many gracious Declarations you have been pleas'd to make to us from the Throne.

' Our Duty to your Majesty, and our Concern for the Security of your Kingdoms, at a Time when the Nation was threaten'd with a desperate Invasion, oblig'd us to make Provision for keeping up such a Body of Land-Forces, as might shew that we were in a Posture of Defence : But your Majesty having Grounds to hope, on the Arrival of your Fleet in the Sound, that, by the Blessing of God, a Check will be put to that Design, we must forever acknowledge, that the early Directions you have been pleas'd to give for reducing such a Body of those Land-Forces, is the most acceptable Pledge you could give your People of your Tendernefs for them ; and that your Majesty has nothing so much at Heart as their present and future

The Commons
Address.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

‘ future Welfare, and is such an Instance of your great
‘ Wisdom and Goodness, as must for ever endear your
‘ Majesty to all your Subjects.

‘ We are bound to express our just Satisfaction in your
‘ gracious Intentions of Mercy, as being highly conducive
‘ to the Tranquility of the Kingdom, and a convincing
‘ Proof of your Majesty’s Desire to reign in the Affections
‘ of all your Subjects.

‘ We have so often experienc’d the happy Effects of the
‘ Confidence we have repos’d in your Majesty, that we can
‘ never entertain any Doubt of the due Application of any
‘ Supplies granted by us ; and do receive, in the most duti-
‘ ful and affectionate Manner, your Majesty’s Promise to
‘ lay the Accounts of such Application before us, as a great
‘ Instance of your Justice to the Nation.

‘ We are truly sensible how much the Ease and Prospe-
‘ rity of your Subjects depends on the accomplishing that
‘ great and necessary Work, of reducing the publick Debts,
‘ and are resolv’d to carry it on in the most effectual Man-
‘ ner, with just Regard to Parliamentary Credit.

‘ We are likewise resolv’d, by the Dispatch and Unani-
‘ mity of our Proceedings, to convince the World, that we
‘ are inviolably engag’d in Duty and Affection to your
‘ most sacred Person and Government, on the Support of
‘ which the Welfare and Happiness of these Kingdoms,
‘ under God, entirely depend.’

Mr Shippen moves
for recommitting
the Address.

Debate thereon.

Mr W. Bromley.
Mr Horne.
Gen. Rofs.

Gen. Stanhope.
Mr R. Walpole.
Mr W. Pulteney.

After the reading the above Address, Mr Shippen mov’d to have it recommitte’d ; and that an Amendment might be made to that Part of it which relates to the Army, which he propos’d to be as follows, viz. ‘ That nothing could more endear his Majesty to all his Subjects, than the reducing the Land-Forces to the old Establishment of Guards and Garrisons, such as his Majesty found it at his Accession to the Crown.’ To support his Motion, he represented the Danger of a standing Army ; urging, ‘ That in Cromwel’s Time, a Force much less than what will remain in Great Britain after the Reduction propos’d, had overturn’d the Monarchy, abolish’d Episcopacy, put down the House of Peers, and driven the Commons from their Seats. He was seconded by Mr Bromley, and back’d by Mr Horne and General Rofs ; but they were oppos’d by General Stanhope, Mr Robert Walpole, and also by Mr Pulteney ; who declar’d, ‘ That before the Discovery of the late Swedish Conspiracy, while he had the Honour to serve his Majesty as Secretary at War, he had receiv’d such Directions as shew’d his Majesty’s Intentions, at that Time, to reduce still a greater Number of Forces, than was now propos’d ; and therefore

therefore he did not doubt but his Majesty would do it as soon as the Safety of his Kingdoms would admit of it.' He added, 'That, in his Opinion, the Nation had no Reason to fear any Thing from an Army, who, for near thirty Years past, had given signal Proofs of their firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest, and of their Zeal to maintain the Liberties of their Country; and that if there was any Danger at present, it was only from Foreign Counsels.' At length the Question being put upon Mr Shippen's Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 188 against 83.

May 8. Mr Pulteney acquainted the House, 'That he was apprehensive of some Mismanagements, and Imbezlements of the publick Money, in relation to the 6000 Dutch Troops, and the Service in North Britain:'. Upon this it was resolv'd to present two Addresses to his Majesty; One for an Account of the Money given for the Payment of the 6000 Dutch Troops taken into his Majesty's Service during the late Rebellion, with the Charge of the Transportation of the said Troops forwards and backwards, distinguishing each Particular under its respective Head; the Other for an Account of the Distribution of the Extraordinaries and Contingencies issued out for the Service perform'd in North Britain during the late Rebellion.

May 9. The House presented their Address of Thanks to the King for his Speech, who returned the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

"IT is with great Pleasure that I find the Directions I have given to make a Reduction in the Army, and my Intentions to grant an Act of Grace, are so much to the Satisfaction of my faithful Commons.

"I thank you for the hearty Assurances you give me of your Affections to my Person and Government; and shall always make such an Use of the Confidence you repose in me, as may be most for the Advantage of my People.

May 12. A warm Debate arose on a very odd Occasion. Sir William Wyndham having mov'd, 'That Dr Snape be desir'd to preach before the House at St Margaret's, Westminster, upon the 29th of May;'. he was seconded by Mr Shippen, and back'd by all the Members who had lately resign'd their Employments. Mr Horatio Walpole, who spoke first after Mr Shippen, said, 'That it was unusual, on such Occasions, to put the Negative on any Man, whom a Member of that House had thought fit to name; and that Dr Snape was not only a Person of Merit and great Learning, but had likewise the Honour to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains.' Mr Robert Walpole said, 'That he knew Dr Snape to be a very learned, and a very honest Man: That

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr W. Pulteney complains of the Imbezlement of the Publick Money in relation to 6000 Dutch Troops, &c.

The King's Answer to the Address of Thanks.

Sir W. Wyndham moves for Dr Snape to preach before the House on the 29th of May. Debate thereon. Mr Shippen. Mr H. Walpole.

Mr R. Walpole.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr Lechmere.

Mr Aislable.

Lord Guernsey.

Mr Hungerford.

Sir Joseph Jekyll.
Mr Boscawen.
Mr Treby.

An Address resolv'd
on relating to the
Transportation of
the 6000 Dutch
Troops.

Mr Hungerford's
Motion for a Bill
for Stating the
publick Accounts.

Gen. Stanhope
lays before the
House the Propo-
sals of the S. S.
Company and the
Bank.

he had not only entrusted him with the Education of his own Children, but also recommended the Sons of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Townshend to his Care; and therefore he could not but think, that he might be trusted with preaching a Sermon before that Assembly.' Mr Lechmere oppos'd them, and said, 'That he could not but wonder, that a Member who had been one of the Managers against Dr Sacheverel, should now speak in Behalf of a Divine who had asserted the same Notions of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, for which the other had been prosecuted; and who had lately attack'd a strenuous and worthy Champion of the Revolution and Protestant Succession.' Mr Aislable answer'd, 'That he gave his Vote to Dr Snape, because he look'd upon him as a learned and honest Man: And as for having written against the Bishop of Bangor's [*Dr Hoadley*] Sermon, he did not think it a sufficient Reason to put upon him a Negative, which would be prejudging of a Controversy that did not properly belong to their Cognizance.' The Lord Guernsey also spoke in Behalf of Dr Snape; and Mr Hungerford said, 'That if the Court had not interpos'd the Doctor might have shewn the Bishop fine Sport; but that the King having order'd his Ministers to disband Part of the Army, they had, by Mistake, disbanded the Convocation.' Sir William Wyndham's Motion being thus strongly supported, and Mr Lechmere being back'd only by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Boscawen, Mr Treby, and a few more, the Question was put, and carry'd in the Affirmative, by 141 Voices against 131; and Sir William Wyndham and Mr Shippen were ordered to acquaint Dr Snape with the Desire of the House.

May 15. It was resolv'd to address his Majesty to give Directions to the Commissioner of Transports to lay before this House all such Directions as he has receiv'd or given, and such Letters and Papers as are in his Hands relating to the Transportation of the Dutch Troops, and all Accounts and Demands relating thereto.

May 18. After the dispatching of private Business, Mr. Hungerford mov'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for examining, taking, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom. He was seconded by Mr. Horatio Walpole; but the Question being put, it pass'd in the Negative.

May 20. The Commons having resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, Gen. Stanhope laid before them the respective Proposals of the South-Sea Company, and of the Bank of England, which were read, and which the Reader will find in the *NOTES* of this Session.

After

After the Reading of these Proposals, Mr. Robert Walpole rais'd Objections against them, particularly against that of the South-Sea Company. He was seconded by Mr. Hutcheson, who endeavour'd to shew, 'That the Nation would scarce gain this Year 100,000 l. by that Bargain; and therefore he was for putting off this Affair 'till the next Session, to give the Communities Time to make more reasonable Proposals.' He was answer'd by Mr. * Lowndes, Member for St. Maw's, who said, 'He had much ado to find out the Meaning of the Member who spoke last; that in the same Speech he had advanc'd, That the Nation would gain nothing this Year, and then own'd that the Nation would gain 100,000 l. That supposing the Gain to be no more than the last mention'd Sum, yet the Proposal of the South-Sea Company was not to be reject'd, since it would enable the Nation to begin to reduce the publick Debts. That in case the Proposals of the Communities were not thought reasonable, nothing, in his Opinion, could be more effectual to bring the Communities to Reason, than a Vote of that House; and therefore the Commons needed but declare their Intentions, and he did not doubt but the Communities would comply therewith.' After Mr. Hutcheson had reply'd something by Way of Explanation, Mr. Hungerford said, 'That for his own Part, he ever was of Opinion, that the Parliamentary Faith ought to be preserv'd untouch'd and inviolable; that by keeping up the National Credit, England was glutted with Money, and was become the general Bank of Europe, while most of the neighbouring States were reduc'd to Streights, and wanted Specie. That France had lost her Credit, or rather never had any; and if there was any Money in that Kingdom, 'twas in the Hands of the Regent; for what Purpose he could not tell. That though the Parliamentary Faith ought to remain inviolate, yet he did not doubt, but the Wisdom of the Representatives of the Nation could find legal Ways to reduce the Interest of publick Securities, since the Parliamentary Faith consist'd only in the securing the Payment of the Capital Sums advanc'd by private Persons for the Use of the Publick. That he did not understand why the Publick should pay a higher Interest than a private Man. That he knew by Experience, and in the Course of his Business, that Money may be had at 4 l. *per Cent.* on good Securities; that there was on the Floor a Member of the House who had lent him 20,000 l. at that Rate; and therefore it was to be hop'd, that the Communities duly weighing all this, would offer to the House more reasonable Proposals.' Mr. John Smith back'd Mr. Hunger-

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Debate thereon,
Mr R. Walpole,
Mr Hutcheson.

Mr Lowndes

Mr Hungerford,

Mr J. Smith

R 2

ford

* Secretary to the Treasury.

Anno 3. Geo. L.
1747.

Mr Hopkins.

ford, and said, 'That one would have expected, that the Communities and money'd Men, who, to make themselves popular, boast of their Zeal for the present Government, should, on this Occasion, have given convincing Proofs of it, by contributing more than they offer'd to do, towards reducing the publick Debts, and easing the landed Men, who for so many Years have born the greatest Part of the National Burdens. That, in his Opinion, it was of dangerous Consequence to borrow Money of the Communities upon the Foot of their Proposals, since by the granting them a Term of Years, the Parliament debarr'd themselves of the Liberty of taxing publick Funds, which they had a Right to do, in case of extreme Necessity, without violating the Parliamentary Faith. That, for his own Part, he thought the Communities ought to be satisfy'd with one Year's Notice; but the Season being so far advanc'd, that there could not be above five Months before the next Session, he was for putting off this Business till then; and, in the mean Time, the Communities might maturely consider of it.' Upon this, Mr. * Hopkins, Member for Ilchester, replied, 'That he had as great a Regard to the landed, as to the money'd Interest; not only because he had, God be thank'd, some Land of his own, but also because he was satisfy'd that the landed and money'd Interests are entirely the same, since the Value of Land rises or falls in Proportion to the Plenty or Scarcity of Money. That in the Course of Business, it is usual for those who borrow, to propose some Advantage to the Lenders; but that on this Occasion, the Communities were so far from getting any Thing by advancing Money to the Government, that, on the contrary, they sacrific'd their own Interest to that of the Publick. That if the Thing was rightly consider'd, it would be found, that the Persons concern'd in the South-Sea Stock, by contenting themselves with an Interest of 5 l. *per Cent.* instead of six, to which they are intitled by an Act of Parliament, did, in Reality, lose 20 l. in every 120 l. so that the Company, by accepting the same Annuity for twelve Millions which they had before for ten, did in Effect present the Government with two Millions, which being apply'd to the paying off the Lotteries and other redeemable Funds, great Advantages might thereby accrue to the Publick. That he could not forbear taking Notice of what had been suggested by some People without, That the Interest of the publick Funds might be reduc'd at once by an Act of Parliament; but that he hop'd no such Thing was ever intend-
ed

* This Gentleman held no Place or Employment; but an Account of his very remarkable Character may be seen in Mr Pope's *Ethic Epistles*, Epist. III. Line 87.

ed by any that sat in that House; for, in his Opinion, it could not be done without violating the Parliamentary Faith, and giving a dangerous Wound to publick Credit.' This Speech was answer'd by Mr. Aislabic, who took Notice, 'That of late Years the Companies of money'd Men were grown so proud as not only to treat familiarly with the Parliament, but even to pretend to dictate to them; that therefore it was high Time to give them a Check, and let them know, that the landed Men, and their Representatives, were Masters of the main Spring and Stock of the Wealth and Strength of the Kingdom: And, concluded, for putting off this Business 'till the next Session.' Hereupon Colonel * Bladen, Member for Stockbridge, shew'd, how dangerous it was to delay an Affair of so great Importance; and he was back'd by Sir Fisher Trench, Member for Southwark. On the other Hand, Mr Pulteney said, 'He did not know what private Advantage some Persons might have in accepting the Proposal of the South-Sea Company; but that, in his Opinion, no Term of Years ought to be granted, or, at most, not above three Years.' General Stanhope, being sensible that the Opposition made against the Proposals of the Communities, and the Reflection of private Advantage, were chiefly level'd against him, thought fit to vindicate himself: 'He ingenuously own'd his Incapacity for the Affairs of the Treasury, which were so remote from his Studies and Inclination, that therefore he would fain have kept the Employment he had before, which was both more easy, and more profitable to him; but that he thought it his Duty to obey the King's Commands. That, however, he would endeavour to make up, by Application, Honesty, and Disinterestedness, what he wanted in Abilities and Experience. That he would content himself with the Salary and lawful Perquisites of his Office; and though he had quitted a better Place, he would not quarter himself upon any Body to make it up; that he had no Brothers, nor other Relations, to provide for; and that, upon his first entering into the Treasury, he had made a standing Order against the late Practice of granting Reversions of Places.' Mr Walpole, who thought himself reflected on in what Gen. Stanhope had said, reply'd with great Warmth, complaining of Breach of Friendship, and betraying private Conversation, 'He frankly own'd, That while he was in Employment, he had endeavour'd to serve his Friends and Relations; than which, in his Opinion, nothing was more reasonable, or more just: That as to the granting Reversions, he was willing to acquaint the House with the Meaning of it: That he had no Objections against

Anno 3. Geo. 1.
1717.

Mr Aislabic.

Col. Bladen.

Sir Fisher Trench.

Mr W. Pulteney.

Gen. Stanhope.

Mr R. Walpole.

* Comptroller of the Mint,

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr Hungerford.

Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Aislabic.

Mr Boscawen.

the German Ministers, whom his Majesty brought with him from Hanover, and who, as far as he had observ'd, had all along behav'd themselves like Men of Honour; but that there was a mean Fellow, of what Nation he could not tell, who took upon him to dispose of Employments; that this Man having obtain'd the Grant of a Reversion, design'd for his Son, Mr Walpole thought it too good for him, and therefore kept it for his own Son. That thereupon that Foreigner was so saucy as to demand of him the Sum of 2500 l. under Pretence, that he had been offer'd so much for the said Reversion; but that he was wiser than to comply with his Demand. And that one of the chief Reasons that made him resign his Places, was, because he would not connive at some Things that were carrying on.' General Stanhope answer'd; Mr Walpole reply'd; and some hard Expressions having escap'd them in the Heat of the Dispute, Mr Hungerford endeavour'd to put a Stop to it. 'I am sorry, said he, to see these two great Men fall foul on one another; however, in my Opinion, we must still look upon them as Patriots, and Fathers of their Country; and since they have, by Mischance, discover'd their Nakedness, we ought, according to the Custom of the East, as the Scripture tells us, cover it by turning our Back upon them. He added, That this unlucky Accident had, however, produc'd some Good, in that it had reveal'd a Piece of secret History, viz. the scandalous Practice of selling Places and Reversions; and therefore he mov'd, That the honourable Member who made the Discovery, might be call'd upon to name the Person.' No Body seconding this Motion, Sir Joseph Jekyll * brought back the Attention of the Assembly to the Business under Consideration, and shew'd the Danger of putting off till the next Winter, the Conclusion of an Affair of so great Consequence. He was back'd by Mr Aislabic, who said, 'That as he never design'd, so he would not be thought to oppose any Thing that carry'd the Face of publick Good; and therefore he was for granting to the South-Sea Company the Term of Years that had been mention'd, viz. six Years, and a Year's Notice.' The Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd without dividing. The Speaker having resum'd the Chair, Mr Boscawen acted the Part of a common Friend between General Stanhope and Mr Walpole, saying, 'That it was melancholy to see that any Difference should happen between those two worthy Members, unbecoming their own Characters, and the Dignity of that Assembly; but that 'twould still be a greater Misfortune, if they should go out with any

any Repentment; and therefore he mov'd, That the House would lay their Commands upon them, that no farther Notice be taken of what had pass'd. Mr Methuen seconded Mr Boscawen, whose Motion being unanimously agreed to, the Speaker put it immediately in Execution.

May 21. Mr Pulteney, made Observations on some Papers which, that Day, had been laid before the House by Mr Coleby, the Commissioner for Transports, relating to the Transportation of the Dutch Troops in November 1715, and suggested, That the Person who was entrusted with the Management of that Affair, [*meaning the Lord Cadogan*] had defrauded the Publick, on several Articles; and, that the House might be thoroughly inform'd of the whole Matter, he mov'd, That his Majesty be address'd for the several Papers that might give Light into that Transportation. He was seconded and back'd by several Members; upon which it was resolv'd and order'd, to present four Addresses to his Majesty, *viz.* I. For an Account of the Particulars of the Sum of 2106 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* with Copies of the Vouchers for paying the same, charg'd for bringing the 6000 Dutch Troops from their respective Garrisons to Ostend, in order to embark for Great Britain, at the Time of the late Rebellion. II. An Account of the Particulars of the Sum of 992 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* with Copies of the Vouchers, &c. for Tents, Sacks, and other Necessaries said to be deliver'd to the said 6000 Dutch Forces. III. Copies of all the Contracts made for transporting the said Troops to Great Britain, and Copies of all Vouchers for paying any Sums of Money relating to the same. And, IV. An Account of all the Bills of Exchange drawn from Abroad upon the respective Offices of Great Britain, in the Years 1715 and 1716, for, or on Account of, the late Rebellion.

May 22. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, took into Consideration the Proposal of the Bank of England, for advancing Money to the Government; upon which there arose a Debate, that lasted three or four Hours, and then the farther Consideration of that Matter was put off till the 24th, when the Committee came to several Resolutions; and Mr Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Report of the Resolutions relating to the South-Sea Company, and the Bank of England, was order'd to be receiv'd upon that Day Se'nnight; but the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England having made a Demur upon accepting the Conditions offer'd them by the Commons, before they had held a General Court, the said Report was, on the 31st of May, farther adjourn'd to the 6th of June.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr Methuen.

Mr Pulteney moves
for several Papers
to be laid before
the House relating
to the 6000 Dutch
Troops,

which is agreed to.

The Consideration
of the Proposals
from the Bank and
South-Sea Com-
pany put off.

May

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

The House resolve upon another Address relating to the 6000 Dutch Troops.

The Lords acquaint the House that they had fix'd the 13. of June for the Earl of Oxford's Trial.

Hereupon the Commons add Six new Members to the Secret Committee.

Dr Snape has the Thanks of the House for his Sermon.

Several Papers relating to the Dutch Troops laid before House.

Four more new Members added to the Committee of Secrecy.

May 24. The House resolv'd to address his Majesty, That such Directions as were sent to his Ministers in Holland, and their Answers, as far as they relate to the Expence of the Dutch Troops, be laid before the House.

May 27. The Lords sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them that their Lordships had appointed the 13th of June, for the Trial of the Earl of Oxford.

May 30. The Commons having taken the said Message into Consideration, appointed a Committee to consider of the State of the Impeachment against the said Earl. Several Members of the Secret Committee, who first push'd on that Prosecution, being call'd up to the House of Peers, as Sir Richard Onslow, the Lord Coningsby, and Sir Robert Marsham; some absent, and others grown remiss and indifferent in the Matter, it was thought proper to supply those Defects, by adding to the remaining Members of the said Secret Committee, Mr. Carter, Sir William Thompson, Serj. Birch, Serj. Pengelly, Serj. Reynolds, and Mr. Guidott. And it was order'd, That the said Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to adjourn to such Times and Places as they should think fit.

The same Day, Sir William Wyndham mov'd, That the Thanks of the House be given to Dr. Snape, for the Sermon by him preach'd before this House the Day before, at St. Margaret's Westminster, and that he be desir'd to print the same: He was seconded by Mr. Shippen, and oppos'd by the same Party who had oppos'd the Doctor's preaching, but the Question being put, was carry'd in the Affirmative by 86 Voices against 70.

Several Papers relating to the 6000 Dutch Troops, were laid before the Commons, and upon a Motion made by Lieutenant General Erle, it was resolv'd to take that Affair into Consideration, in a Committee of the whole House, the Tuesday following.

June 3. Mr. Coleby, the Commissioner for Transports, Lieutenant General Maccartney, and others, were order'd to attend, the next Morning, the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was refer'd to consider of the Matters relating to the Transportation of the Dutch Forces.

The same Day the Secret Committee met for the first Time, and chose Mr. Carter for their Chairman, in the Room of Mr. Walpole, who absented himself; and General Stanhope happening at this Time to be indispos'd, the Committee met several Times without being able to do any Business. This was the Reason why four other Persons were added to the rest, viz. Mr. Addison, Mr. Craggs, jun. Sir Nathaniel Mead and Mr. Jessop.

June

June 4. The House, according to Order, was to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the several Papers relating to the Charge of Transportation of the Dutch Troops, to and from Great Britain; and likewise the Papers relating to the Contingencies and Extraordinaries, for Services perform'd in North Britain during the Rebellion: But the Courtiers observing, That the Tory-Party, now strongly reinforc'd by the discontented Whigs, had the Majority, a Motion was made, That the ingross'd Malt-Bill be read a third Time. This Motion being contrary to Order, was oppos'd not only by all the Tories, but also by many of the Court-Party, who were not in the Secret of it; so that after a Debate of about an Hour, the Question being put, was carry'd in the Negative by a vast Majority. This preliminary Skirmish had, however, the Effect the Court-Party expected, which was only to give Time to their absent Friends to come to the House. In the mean while, the Court-Party having propos'd Mr Farrer to be Chairman of the Grand Committee, Mr. Walpole put up Mr. Edgcombe in Opposition to him; and the former doubting their Strength, chose rather to yield, than to run the Hazard of a Disappointment; so that Mr. Edgcombe was accordingly plac'd in the Chair. This done, the Clerk proceeded to the Reading of the Papers that had been laid before the House, relating to the Transportation of the Dutch Forces, after the Reading of which, Mr. Pulteney made a Speech, wherein he shew'd * That there had been great Sums of Money embezzel'd in this Expedition; that he could not fix the Fraud upon any Body; but that it plainly appear'd, that the Sum of upwards of 2000 l. was 'twice charg'd for the same Service, viz. for transporting the Dutch Forces into Great Britain.' This was answer'd by Mr. Craggs, * who, in particular, shew'd the Reason why the respective Sums of 2045 l. and 2061 l. were charg'd for Transports. On the other Hand, Lieutenant General Maccartney, who had assist-ed the Lord Cadogan in taking Care of the Marching and Embarkation of the Dutch Troops, being examin'd at the Bar, vouch'd several Particulars relating to the Provisions and Transports. But nevertheless, Mr Robert Walpole, Mr Shippen, and Mr Smith, maintain'd Mr Pulteney's Assertion, with a great deal of Warmth, and made severe Reflections on the Persons employ'd in bringing over the Dutch Troops. On the contrary, Mr Lechmere †, Gen. Stanhope, Mr Hampden, Sir William Thompson, and Mr Aislabe, spoke

Vol. I. S

Anno 3. Geo. 1.
1717.

Debate on the
Affair of the 6000
Dutch Troops.

Mr Pulteney.

Mr Craggs.

Mr R. Walpole,

Mr Shippen.

Mr J. Smith.

Mr Lechmere.
Gen. Stanhope.
Mr Hampden.
Sir W. Thompson.
Mr Aislabe.

* Made Secretary at War in the Room of Mr Pulteney.

† Made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in this Session.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Sir Jos. Jekyll.

Mr Lechmere.

Mr Hungerford.

in Vindication of the Lord Cadogan. Mr Robert Walpole supported Mr Pulteney's Charge with much Vehemence, and at two different Times, spoke near the Space of two Hours, and strain'd his Voice to that Degree, that he was taken with a violent Bleeding at the Nose, which oblig'd him to go out of the House ; but came back before the Question was put. The main Strefs of his Reasoning was, ' That by the Papers that had been read, there was an apparent Fraud ; tho' he could not say, but that it might afterwards appear otherwise ; and he could not tell, but that the Lord Cadogan might produce other Evidence to prove his Innocence.' Sir Joseph Jekyll took Notice of the Inconsistency of Mr Walpole's Argument ; for if the Fraud was apparent, it was consequently real ; and if such, it was impossible to appear otherwise, and consequently for the Person on whom the Fraud was laid, to prove himself innocent ; but that, in his Opinion, neither was there any apparent Fraud, nor, if there were, could it, with any Justice or Equity, be charg'd on the Lord Cadogan, who, in all this Affair, acted only as a publick Minister, and not either as a Commander, or an Agent ; concluding with some Praises on his Lordship, who, in Military Affairs, held the second Rank, next to that Great Man to whom every Body allow'd the first.' Mr Lechmere likewise distinguish'd himself on this Occasion ; and urg'd, ' That this Enquiry was altogether frivolous and groundless : That as it was the Result of Party Pique and Malice, so it had no other View than to blacken and asperse a Person whose greatest Crime was, that he had real bright Qualities, that drown'd the Tinsel Merit of others. That this Enquiry was of the same Nature with those that had formerly been set on Foot against the Duke of Marlborough, the Lord Townshend, and an honourable Member of that House ; and, he hop'd, would have the same End.. That it look'd very strange, that the Persons who now appear'd the hottest in this Enquiry, should have been silent about these pretended Frauds while they were in Place : But that it was still more surprizing to hear them exclaim, with so much Rancour and Bitterness, against a noble Lord, of whom they had been heard to say, That the speedy suppressing of the Rebellion in Scotland, was, under God, owing to his Activity and Indefatigableness ; and that if another General had had the Management of that Affair, he would have made it a ten Years War.' Mr Hungerford spoke in Favour of the Lord Cadogan, and said, ' He wonder'd there was so much Noise made about a Dutch Reckoning ; that by all that had been laid before them, the Lord Cadogan appear'd very innocent ; and therefore he thought he deserv'd rather the Praise, than the Censure of the House.' After both Parties had

had maintain'd the Conflict 'till near Eight in the Evening, General Stanhope, in order to let the Business drop, mov'd, That the Chairman leave the Chair: Which, upon the Question being put, was carry'd in the Affirmative by 204 against 194. This was look'd upon as a great Victory on the Court Side; for had the other Party gain'd their Point, it was apprehended, that they design'd not only to have pass'd a Censure, upon the Lord Cadogan, but also to have carry'd the Enquiry farther.

Anno 3: Geo. I.
1717.

June 12. Mr Carter reported from the Committee appointed to consider the State of the Impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, 'That the Committee had met several Times, and made some Progress in the Matters to them referr'd; but that the Prosecution of the said Impeachment having been interrupted for so many Months, by the Intervention of many weighty and urgent Affairs, which more nearly and immediately concern'd the Welfare, Defence, and Security of the Kingdom; it was become absolutely necessary for those who should be appointed to manage the said Impeachment, to review, and carefully peruse all the Treaties, Records, Letters, and other Papers proper and necessary for supporting this Prosecution; which being very voluminous, it would be impossible within the Time appointed for the Tryal, to adjust and apply the proper Evidence to the several Articles.' Hereupon it was moved, That a Message be sent to the Lords, acquainting them with the Reasons why this House could not proceed on the Tryal of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, at the Time appointed; and to desire that the same might be put off to a farther Day. Upon this there was, for two or three Minutes, a Silence in the House, the Members looking upon one another, waiting who should speak first. At last, Mr Hungerford rose up, and took Notice of the great Hardships which the Earl of Oxford had undergone. Then Mr Boscawen express'd his Concern, 'That a Prosecution which the Commons had begun in so solemn a Manner, and which was thought so necessary to vindicate the Honour and Justice of the Nation, should, at last, be dropp'd; which, he was sure, would be a Reflection on that House.' Here again was a deep Silence; and Mr Speaker rising, in order to put the Question, Mr Tuffnel took that Opportunity to speak as follows.

Motion for desiring
the Lords to delay
the Earl of Oxford's
Trial, the Com-
mons not being
prepar'd to proceed
against him.

Debate thereon.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr Boscawen.

Mr Speaker,

'I have not yet troubled the House upon any of the Impeachments: However, since I have given my Assent to every Article exhibited against this Noble Lord, I think it, in some Measure, incumbent upon me, to declare the Reasons why I did so. I am sure there is no Gentleman in this

Mr Tuffnel's
Speech.

Armo 2. Geo. I.
1717.

House, that at any Time more unwillingly comes into any Thing that has the least Appearance of Severity towards his Fellow-Subjects, than my self. And I can, with a great deal of Sincerity affirm, that no personal Pique, Prejudice, or Resentment ever did, and I hope never will, influence my Vote ; especially when either the Life, the Fortune, or the Reputation of any Man is concern'd. What I did, I did out of a disinterested Zeal ; out of an indispensable Love and Duty to my Country : And whatever may be the Fate of this Prosecution, I then thought, and still am of Opinion, that the Measures which this Noble Lord enter'd into, as Prime Minister, have, if I may be excus'd the Impropriety of the Expression, laid a Foundation for the Ruin of his Country. I have already declar'd, that I have, in every Part of the Accusation, voted against this Noble Lord. As to the Articles of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, I believe there is no Body but thinks there was sufficient Ground for them : As to the High Treason, where lay the only Difficulty, I must freely own, had I consulted only my private Opinion, I could scarce have thought it included in the twenty-fifth of Edward III. But when an honourable Gentleman, who was then Chairman of the Secret Committee, undertook, in a Fact which the House had already adjudg'd to be High Treason, to bring that Matter as home to the Earl of Oxford, as the Report had done to the then Lord Bolingbroke ; when he gave us all the Assurances imaginable, that they had living and legal Evidence to support the Charge ; such as it was almost the unanimous Opinion of the Committee, might be given in Westminster-Hall ; and he hop'd, that since the House had thought fit to repose a Confidence in them, it would not be expected the Evidence should be discover'd, lest it might give them an Opportunity of being seduc'd : This, I say, and this alone, sway'd my Opinion. I then consider'd my self acting, not as a Judge, but as a Prosecutor. And when that very ingenious Gentleman, whom I always hear with the greatest Pleasure, and to whose Judgment I always pay the greatest Deference, I say, when his Honour, his Understanding, his Veracity, his every Thing was so far engag'd, the only Question with me was, whether it was reasonable to undertake the Prosecution, or not ? And upon these Considerations I can't but think I should have been extremely wanting in that Duty which I owe to my Country, if I should have declin'd giving my Vote to bring an Offender to publick Justice ; when, at the same Time, I was fully convinc'd that he had betray'd the Honour and Interest of this Nation.'

Mr

Mr Bromley taking Notice, that the Dint of this Speech was principally levell'd at Mr Robert Walpole, endeavour'd to vindicate him, by saying, ' That tho' he was Chairman of the secret Committee, yet, if any Thing was done amiss among them, it were hard to lay all the Blame at his Door, since the whole Committee were equally concern'd in the Impeachments.' As to the Matter now under Consideration, Mr Bromley added, ' That they had been told above a Year and a half ago, that the Evidence was ready ; but that they ought not to give the Lords the Trouble of going thro' the whole Impeachment, since, in his Opinion, twenty of the Articles were altogether vain and needless.' Some Members resenting this Assertion, Mr Bromley immediately explain'd himself, saying, ' That if the two Articles that were for High Treason, could be made good, the other twenty would be needless and insignificant.' Mr Shippen, who spoke on the same Side, said, among other Things, ' That this Impeachment had been depending so long, that every Body expected it would be dropt ; and, indeed, unless the two Articles of High Treason could be made good, he thought it unreasonable to give the two Houses an unnecessary Trouble about the other Articles, by keeping them sitting in the hottest Part of the Summer : That, after all, those who had first begun the Impeachments, ought to be satisfy'd with having got the Places of those that were impeach'd ; which, indeed, seem'd to be what they had principally in View : That the Truth of this appear'd evidently from the Behaviour of the Gentleman who was the most forward and active in the Impeachments, [Mr Robert Walpole] whose Warmth was very much abated since he was out of Place : That he did not mention this as a Reflection on that Gentleman, for whom he ever had a great Respect ; but that he was afraid this would lessen him in the Esteem of others : That, for his own Part, he was not in the least surpriz'd at this Conduct ; of which he had, of late, observ'd many Instances ; but that he ever disapprov'd it : That if he would have been a Time-server, he might, as well as other People, have got some good Employment ; but that he rather chose to be contented with a small private Fortune, than betray his Sentiments : And as an Instance, he added, he could never be guilty of so much Adulation, as to compliment a certain Person with the Rank of second General, [meaning the Lord Cadogan] to the Prejudice of an honourable and worthy Member of that House, [meaning General Webb] whose glorious Actions had gain'd him an immortal Name.' Mr Hungerford then said, ' That for his own Part, he ever was against Impeachments, because he had observ'd that they generally come to nothing ;

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr Bromley.

Mr Shippen.

Mr Hungerford.

and 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Jo. Jekyll.

r Walpole.

r Tuffnell.

r Lechmere.

nothing; and as for the Reflection made by the worthy Gentleman who spoke last, he suppos'd it was meant for some Body else: [*Looking, as he spoke this, towards Sir Joseph Jekyll, who sat near him, and who, (Page 138) had spoken in behalf of the Lord Cadogan.*] Sir Joseph Jekyll justify'd himself, both as to this, and as to the Share he had in the Impeachment of the Earl of Oxford; having, from the Beginning, been against the Articles for High Treason. After this, Mr Walpole made a feint Apology for himself, saying, among other Things, 'That he had of late look'd over some of the most material Papers relating to this Impeachment, and he was still convinc'd in his Conscience, that the late Ministry had given themselves up entirely, and were ready to deliver up the Nation to France.' But having let drop an Insinuation, as if many who follow'd his Opinion in the Business of the Impeachments, did it rather out of Compliment to his Power, than to his Person, Mr Tuffnell resenting this Innuendo, immediately repell'd the Dint of it, by appealing to that honourable Member, 'Whether he ever made his Court to him? And whether he had not paid him more Respect since he was out, then when he was in Place?' On the other Hand, Mr Lechmere strongly supported the Motion for the Message, and, among other Things, said, 'It was no Wonder that a certain Set of Men, who had, at first, oppos'd the Impeachments, should now be for letting them drop; and that this was yet the less surprizing, in that the same Gentlemen had constantly oppos'd all that had been propos'd for the Support of the present happy Settlement: But that for his own Part, he was of the same Opinion he ever had been of, viz. that the Nation could not prosper, till they had brought those to Justice, who betray'd its Allies in so scandalous a Manner, and brought it to the very Brink of Ruin; and that he would venture his Life in this Prosecution.' After this, it was carry'd, without dividing, That a Message be sent to the Lords; which being done the same Day, their Lordships took it immediately into Consideration.

June 13. The Lords sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them with their Resolution, of putting off the Earl of Oxford's Trial to the 24th of June.

Mr H. Walpole
moves for a Bill to
enable any Mem-
ber, who takes a
leave, from being
re-elected.

June 18. Writs having been issued to supply Vacancies, occasion'd by several Members having accepted Places, Mr Horatio Walpole mov'd, that Leave be given to bring in A Bill to repeal so much of an Act pass'd in the sixth Year of Queen Anne's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government*, &c. as relates to the making any Person capable of being again elected after the Acceptance

acceptance of any Office of Profit from the Crown. He was seconded by Mr Daniel Campbell, and no Member opposing that Motion, the said Bill was order'd to be brought in.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

June 24. Being the Day appointed by the Lords for the Trial of the Earl of Oxford the Commons resolv'd to be present, as a Committee of the whole House; and the Managers and other Members having taken their respective Places in Westminster-Hall, the Lords came thither likewise, and the Earl of Oxford was brought to the Bar. Then, by the Lord High Steward's Commands, were read, I. The Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the Commons. II. The Earl's Answer to them; and, III. The Replication of the Commons. After the Reading of which, the Lord High Steward address'd himself to the Prisoner at the Bar in a Speech suitable to the Occasion. This done, his Lordship told the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that they might proceed: And then Mr Hampden, one of the Managers for the House of Commons, open'd his Charge, which being ended, Sir Joseph Jekyll stood up, in order to proceed on the first Article of the Impeachment; but as he was beginning to speak, he was interrupted by the Lord Harcourt, who signify'd to their Lordships, that before the Managers for the Commons proceeded farther, he had something to offer to their Lordships, who thereupon adjourn'd to their own House, and the Commons return'd to theirs. The Lords being about to go down again to Westminster-Hall, sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them therewith; upon which the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, return'd also to Westminster-Hall, where the Lord High Steward acquainted the Managers with their Lordships Resolution, viz. 'That the Commons be not admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, till Judgment be first given upon the Articles for High Treason.'

The Commons resolve to be present, as a Committee, at the Earl of Oxford's Trial.

The Lords resolve to proceed first, with the Articles for High Treason.

This Resolution of the Lords was highly disagreeable to the Commons; as it seem'd to prescribe to them the particular Articles on which they were first to proceed. Accordingly several Conferences were held between both Houses about the Method of Proceeding at the Earl of Oxford's Trial.

June 27. The Commons having desir'd a free Conference with the Lords on the subject Matter of the late Conferences,

Upon which a free Conference is desir'd, which the Lords refuse.

July 1. Mr Carter * reported, That the Lords insisted upon denying a free Conference; This put the House into a

Flame;

* Made Attorney General to the Prince of Wales in this Session.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Debate thereon.
Gen. Stanhope.
Mr Craggs.

Mr Tuffnell's
Speech.

Flame; and it being thereupon order'd, That the said Report be Now taken into Consideration, several warm Speeches were made on that Occasion, by General Stanhope and Mr Craggs, immediately after whom Mr Tuffnell rose up, and spoke as follows;

Mr Speaker,

' I can't but think the Proceeding of the Lords very extraordinary upon this Occasion, That, after having received the Articles as deliver'd in by this House, they should now come to a Resolution, ' That the Commons be not admitted to proceed upon the High Crimes and Misdemeanours, till Judgment be first given upon the Articles for ' High Treason.' And here, though unwillingly, I must observe, That the Expression made use of in their Lordships Message to the Commons, to me seems very unsuitable to that Candor which they have so remarkably shewn upon all Occasions, and from whence this House might reasonably expect a more becoming Treatment. There's another Thing which I can't but take Notice of, which is, That after having had Conferences with the Commons on this Subject, they should now refuse a free Conference, which I should have thought, must have been the natural Result of the former, as being the most probable Way to accommodate Matters in Cases of Difficulty. The Reason they give for this their adhering to their Resolution is, ' That this is a Point of Judicature which solely belongs to their Lordships; whereas the Commons say, 'Tis only a Matter of Prosecution. And yet, if this Objection were good, why was it not equally so against their agreeing to the first Conference?'

' Notwithstanding these Considerations, if I could be of Opinion with those Gentlemen who think, either that the Honour of this House is so much concern'd, or that it is so essential to the Rights of the Commons of Great Britain, I should be as unwilling as any one here, to contribute the least towards the betraying of them. But since I don't hear 'tis pretended that there are any Precedents on either Side; and I can, by no Means, think it of that Consequence which some Gentlemen seem to imagine, especially if there be a ' Saying to the Rights and Privileges of this ' House: ' I should be inclin'd to be of Opinion, That it would be better to acquiesce in the Method proposed by the Lords, than to let a Prosecution entirely drop, which has so universally rais'd the Expectations of Mankind. Then we should see, what that living and legal Evidence is, which we have been so often promis'd from those, in whom the House repos'd the greatest Confidence; and if there should be any Failure in the Proof of the High Treason, the Blame might lie in its proper Place.'

' Sir

' Sir, I am sorry to find there should be such Remissness in a Prosecution, which was formerly carry'd on with so much Warmth and Vigour. And I could wish to see that Spirit of Patriotism, which has hitherto animated this House; that just Resentment for our injured Country, once more revived. Where's now that publick spirited, disinterested Zeal, which then warm'd the Patriot's Breast? Are all those glorious Thoughts and Heroick Sentiments quite evaporated? How comes it that those who then felt, and made others to feel, such an Intenseness of Heat, such a lively Emotion of Spirit, are now so calm and undisturb'd? That those who were then so full of Heat and Flame, are now so cold and lifeless? Is the Nature of Things so far altered, that what was then the most flagrant High Treason, is now Nothing at all?

' Mr. Speaker, My Concern is for the Honour of this House, which has been so far engag'd by Assurances of Evidence to support the Charge. I must therefore take the Liberty to call upon those Gentlemen who gave them, to extricate us from our present Difficulties: And, I am sure, we shall not want their Assistance in an Affair where their Honour is so nearly concern'd. I call upon them the rather, because 'tis a Justice which they owe to themselves, 'tis a Justice which they owe to this House of Commons, 'tis a Justice which they owe their Country, their poor, unhappy Country, which they have so often describ'd, as involv'd in the greatest Difficulties, as labouring under the most ruinous Circumstances, occasion'd by the ill Conduct, the pernicious Counsels, and traitorous Practises of the Noble Person now under your Prosecution.'

In the Middle of this Debate, another Message was brought from the Lords, to desire that the Commons would continue sitting sometime, which the House agreed to. After this, Mr. Lechmere made a Speech, wherein having lamented the unhappy Dilemma, as he call'd it, to which they were brought, either to see so great an Offender as the Earl of Oxford escape unpunish'd, or to acquiesce in proceeding on his Tryal in the Manner prescrib'd by the Lords, he said, ' That he thought the later the more eligible of the two, with a Saving to the Rights and Privileges of the Commons; and therefore made a Motion for it.' He was seconded and back'd by Mr. Hampden: But the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative. Then a Message was brought from the Lords, to acquaint the Commons, That their Lordships intended presently to proceed farther on the Tryal of the Earl of Oxford in Westminster-Hall, of which the Commons took no Notice; but being sensible that the Lords would discharge the Prisoner, Sir

Mr 'Lechmere
moves to agree
with the Method
propos'd by the
Lords.

A Message from the
Lords that they
intend to proceed
immediately on the
Earl of Oxford's
Trial; of which
the Commons take
no Notice.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.

Sir W. Strickland
moves for a Bill of
Attainder against
him.

Mr Tuffnell's
Speech thereon.

William Strickland, Member for Carlisle mov'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to inflict such Pains and Penalties upon Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, as his traitorous Practices and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours do deserve, and as shall be thought reasonable. Hereupon Mr. Tuffnell rose up again, and said, 'That he could by no Means come into that Motion ; For that how necessary and reasonable soever such a Bill might be at another Juncture, he could not but think it unreasonable now ; when, as yet, it was uncertain what the Lords would do. But that, however, he would freely declare his Mind on this Occasion, viz. That notwithstanding he was convinc'd, the Earl of Oxford was guilty of the Crimes wherewith he was charg'd, and that no Man had ever contributed more to the Ruin of his Country than he had done : Yet, since there was a legal Prosecution begun ; since that Noble Lord had submitted himself to Publick Justice ; and considering that 'tis the peculiar Glory and happiness of a Free-born People to be govern'd by known Laws ; he would never give his Consent to a Bill, which, in his Opinion, must make the Lives, the Fortunes, and Liberties of the Subjects of Great Britain, stand upon so unsettled and precarious a Foundation.' Upon which it was adjourn'd to the third of July.

The Lords pro-
ceed to the Trial
of the Earl of
Oxford, but the
Commons not
appearing, his
Lordship is ac-
quitted.

The Lords went from their own House, into Westminster-Hall, about Seven in the Evening, where three several Proclamations were made for the Accusers of the Earl of Oxford to appear, and make good the Articles of Impeachment against him : But the Commons not appearing, their Lordships went back to their House, where the Lord High Steward put the Question, whether the Earl of Oxford should be discharg'd of the High Crimes and Misdemeanours as well as of the High Treason of which he was impeach'd ? This, after some Debate, being carry'd in the Affirmative, the Lords went again into Westminster-Hall, where the Lord High Steward put the Question to every Lord in the usual Method, viz. Content or not Content ; All the Lords present being Content ; his Lordship declared the Earl of Oxford acquitted by his Peers, of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the Commons ; commanded the Lieutenant of the Tower of London to discharge his Prisoner ; and, declaring his Majesty's Commission to be dissolv'd, broke his Staff.

Sir W. Strickland
renews his Motion
for the Bill of
Attainder.

Debate thereon.

Mr. Hungerford.

July 3. The Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the Motion made two Days before, by Sir William Strickland, who again insisting on that Motion, had the Mortification of seeing, that not one Member would second him : On the contrary Mr. Hungerford said upon that Matter, ' That for his own Part, he had ever been against violent Proceedings

Proceedings; That, in his Opinion, where the Life, Fortune, or Reputation of any Man is concern'd, the Parliament ought to go upon Evidence as strong and as full as is requir'd in Westminster-Hall; and that he had observ'd, that all Bills of Attainder proceeded from Party-Piques.' Sir William Strickland being offended at this Speech, made some severe Reflections upon it; and added, 'That for his own Part he had no personal Pique against the Earl of Oxford; but look'd upon him as an Enemy to his Country; and since the Commons could not bring him to Justice in the ordinary Way, they ought, in his Opinion, to have Recourse to an extraordinary Method; for which, however, they did not want Precedents.' Mr. Hungerford turn'd the Reflections made upon him into Raillery; and after some other Speeches, the Lord Castlemajor, Member for Ripon, mov'd, 'That an Address be presented to his Majesty, setting forth the many great Crimes of which Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer has been impeach'd by this House, as likewise the Endeavours that have been us'd by the Commons to bring the said Earl to Justice; in which Proceedings the unhappy Differences that have arisen between the two Houses have disappointed their just Expectations; and likewise humbly to pray his Majesty, that he will except the said Earl out of the Act of Grace. The Lord Castlemajor being seconded by Mr. Yonge, and the Question put upon his Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, and a Committee appointed to draw up the said Address. Another Committee was the same Day appointed to inspect the Lords Journals, in Relation to their Proceedings on the Tryal of the Earl of Oxford, and to report what they find therein, to the House.

July 4. The Lord Castlemajor, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the Address against the Earl of Oxford, reported the same, which being agreed to, it was resolv'd that the said Address be presented by the whole House.

July 5. The Commons, with their Speaker, presented the said Address to his Majesty, which is as follows.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

' **W**E your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do most humbly represent to your Majesty, That in our Impeachment exhibited against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, we did set forth, That he the said Earl did traiterously adhere to, aid, and abet the late French King, then an Enemy to her late Majesty, and did begin and carry on a clandestine and separate Correspondence and Negotiation with the Ministers of the said French King; in consequence of which it is evident, that great Part of

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.


Sir W. Strickland.

Lord Castlemajor
moves for an Address
to the King to
except the Earl of
Oxford out of the
Act of Grace.

Which a Committee
is appointed to
draw up.

The Address
thereon.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.



‘ the Forces maintain’d at the Expence of so much British
‘ Treasure, in order to reduce the Power of France ; as like-
‘ wise great Part of the Subsidies granted by Parliament to
‘ Foreign Princes for the same End, were, in Reality, made
‘ subservient and instrumental to awe the good Allies of
‘ her Majesty into a Compliance with the hard Terms dic-
‘ tated by France.

‘ The unhappy Catalans were abandon’d ; the Emperor,
‘ Empire, and King of Portugal, were left to treat for them-
‘ selves ; the Kingdom of Sicily was given to the Duke of
‘ Savoy, as an Inducement and Reward to him for quitting
‘ the common Cause, in direct Defiance and Violation of
‘ the grand Alliance, and of the declar’d Sense of most of
‘ her good Allies, and especially of the Dutch, who, to this
‘ Day, have never assented to that Condition of the Treaty
‘ of Utrecht. A shameful and dishonourable Treaty of
‘ Peace was at last concluded, by which impracticable Terms
‘ of Trade were impos’d on Great Britain ; the Demoliti-
‘ on of Dunkirk, which had been address’d for by Parlia-
‘ ment, was eluded by a treacherous Connivance, at the
‘ making of a new Canal at Mardyke ; and the Security
‘ which was propos’d by removing the Pretender out of
‘ France, was, in the like Manner, evaded by a treacherous
‘ Connivance at his residing in Lorrain.

‘ It is owing to your Majesty’s unwear’d Endeavours
‘ for the Good of your Subjects, and that just Regard which
‘ is paid to your Majesty by Foreign Princes and States,
‘ that we see our selves deliver’d, in a great Degree, from
‘ the Effects of those pernicious Measures, which might
‘ otherwise have prov’d fatal to your Kingdoms : But as we
‘ reflect with equal Gratitude and Admiration on your Ma-
‘ jesty’s being able to retrieve such Miscarriages, especially in
‘ a Time which has been disturb’d by publick Tumults and
‘ Rebellions : We think it is a great Aggravation of Guilt
‘ in those who gave up so many National Advantages, at a
‘ Time when they labour’d under no such Difficulties at
‘ Home, and when the continued Successes of a long and
‘ glorious War had put them into a Condition of gaining the
‘ most beneficial Terms from the Enemy.

‘ Your faithful Commons did likewise exhibit several o-
‘ ther Charges against the said Earl, representing him in
‘ many notorious Instances, as a Person who had abus’d the
‘ Trust and Confidence which her late Majesty had repos’d
‘ in him, and sacrific’d the Honour of his Sovereign and
‘ the Good of her People, to private Views of Interest and
‘ Ambition.

‘ Your faithful Commons have not been wanting in their
‘ Endeavours to bring the said Earl to Justice ; but by Rea-
‘ son

son of the unhappy Differences that have, in this Proceeding, arisen between the two Houses, we have found our selves disappointed of our just Expectation, and reduc'd to the Necessity either of giving up Rights and Privileges of the highest Importance to all the Commons of Great Britain, or seeing this great Offender escape with Impunity for the present.

For these Reasons, we do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that your Majesty will be pleas'd to except Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer out of the Act of Grace, which your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to promise from the Throne; to the End the Commons may be at Liberty to proceed against the said Earl in a Parliamentary Way.

To this Address, his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

Anno 3. Geo. I.

1717.

Gentlemen,

I Will give Directions in Relation to the Earl of Oxford, as you desire; and it is with Pleasure I observe the Sense, express'd in your Address, of my Endeavours for the Security, Honour, and Advantage of these Kingdoms.

The King's Answer thereto.

July 15. The King came to the House of Peers, and a Message was brought to the Commons by the Usher of the black Rod, commanding them to attend his Majesty immediately, which they did accordingly, and Mr. Speaker presented the Money-Bills to his Majesty; which done, the Lord Chancellor read a Speech deliver'd into his Hands by the King, from the Throne, as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

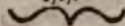
I Cannot put an End to this Session, without expressing my Thanks to you, for the Dispatch you have given to the publick Business, and declaring the Satisfaction I promise my self in meeting you again early the next Winter, with the same good Dispositions for the Service of your Country. The Measures we have taken in this Parliament, have, by the Blessing of Almighty God, effectually defeated all the Attempts of our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; and, as the Principle on which those Measures are founded, are equally conducive to the supporting the just Rights of the Crown and the Liberties of the People, I shall allways persevere in them my self, and distinguish those who adhere to them with the same Steadiness and Resolution.

King's Speech at concluding the Second Session.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you, in the most affectionate Manner, for the Supplies you have granted me, and for that Constancy
and

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1717.



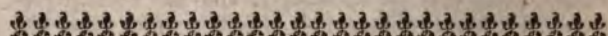
“ and Zeal which you have shewn in reducing our National
“ Debts, notwithstanding the many Incidents and Obstructions
“ you have met with in the carrying on of that great
“ Work. As you have furnish’d me with the Means of
“ disappointing any Designs of a foreign Enemy against
“ these my Kingdoms, so I cannot but ascribe, in a great
“ Measure, the happy Prospect of our Affairs abroad to
“ that publick Spirit which has appear’d in your Proceed-
“ ings, and has convinc’d the World, that no Insinuations or
“ Artifices can divert you from your Duty to your Sovereign,
“ and a disinterested Regard to your Fellow-Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is with great Pleasure that I see the Tranquility of
“ the Nation so well establish’d, as to admit of an Act of
“ Grace, which I have long desir’d a fit Opportunity to
“ grant. I hope that such as shall, by this Means, be re-
“ stor’d to the Enjoyment of Security, and the Protection
“ of those Laws against which they have offended, will have
“ a due Sense of this my Indulgence, and give me the most
“ acceptable Return they can possibly make me, that of
“ becoming Friends, instead of Enemies, to their Country.

The Parliament
prorogued.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu’d the Parliament to
the 12th of August: They were afterwards farther prorogued,
by several Prorogations, to the 21st of November.



SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the THIRD SESSION of the

First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

THE Parliament being met on the 21st of Novem-
ber, the King open’d the Session by a Speech to
both Houses as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King’s Speech at
opening the Third
Session.

“ I Am very glad I have been able to bring the Sitting of
“ Parliament into a more proper and usual Season of
“ the Year: I hope such an early Meeting will not only be
“ a Benefit to the Publick, but a Convenience to your pri-
“ vate Affairs.

“ As I have always had at Heart the Security and Ease
“ of my People, so I never kept up any Troops but for their
“ Protection, and have taken every Opportunity to disband

“ as

“ as many as I thought consistent with their Safety. I have
 “ reduc’d the Army to very near one Half, since the Begin-
 “ ning of the last Session of Parliament, and lessen’d them to
 “ such a Number as will neither be a Burthen to my good
 “ Subjects, nor an Encouragement to our Enemies to insult
 “ them.

“ You cannot but be sensible of the many Attempts which
 “ have been set on Foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and
 “ of these Kingdoms: They only pretend not to see, who
 “ are not afraid of them. But as no Application has been
 “ wanting on my Part to preserve the publick Tranquility,
 “ I have the Pleasure to find my good Offices have not been
 “ altogether unsuccessful, and have Reason to hope they will,
 “ in the End, have their full and desir’d Effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I question not but you are very well pleas’d to find that
 “ your Endeavours for lessening the National Debts, have
 “ at the same Time rais’d the publick Credit; and that
 “ whatever was propos’d for that End is actually and com-
 “ pletely effected. This Success must chiefly be attributed
 “ to that just and prudent Regard you have shewn to Parlia-
 “ mentary Engagements.

“ It was with the View of procuring and settling a lasting
 “ Tranquility, that I demand’d the extraordinary Supply
 “ which you granted me last Session. The Credit, which
 “ this Confidence repos’d in me, hath given us Abroad, has
 “ already been so far effectual, that I can acquaint you we
 “ have a much better Prospect than we had. I have order’d
 “ an Account to be laid before you of the very small Part
 “ of that Supply which as yet has been expended; any far-
 “ ther Issues that may be made of it, shall be also laid before
 “ you: And you may be assured, that every Part of it shall
 “ either be employ’d for your Service, or sav’d to the
 “ Publick.

“ I have order’d to be laid before you a State of the De-
 “ ficiencies of the present Year, and the several Estimates for
 “ the Service of the next; which you will find considerably
 “ diminish’d. I rely upon your making the necessary Pro-
 “ vision for them; not doubting of the Continuance of that
 “ Zeal for the Good of your Country, which hath been so
 “ eminently conspicuous in every Session of this Parliament.

“ I cannot in Justice avoid putting you in Mind, that se-
 “ veral Arrears of Pay and Subsidy, incurr’d before my Ac-
 “ cession to the Crown, are claim’d by Foreign Princes and
 “ States: I shall order them to be laid before you, to the
 “ End you may put them in a Method of being examin’d
 “ and stated; which will very much tend to the Honour and
 “ Credit of the Nation.

My

Anno 4. Geo. 1.
1717.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I could heartly wish, that at a Time when the common Enemies of our Religion are, by all Manner of Artifices, endeavouring to undermine and weaken it both at Home and Abroad, all those who are Friends to our present happy Establishment, might unanimously concur in some proper Method for the greater strengthening the Protestant Interest: of which, as the Church of England is unquestionably the main Support and Bulwark, so will she reap the principal Benefit of every Advantage accruing by the Union and mutual Charity of all Protestants.

“ As none can recommend themselves more effectually to my Favour and Countenance, than by a sincere Zeal for the just Rights of the Crown and the Liberties of the People; so I am determin'd to encourage all those who act agreeably to the Constitution of these my Kingdoms, and consequently to the Principles on which my Government is founded.

“ The Eyes of all Europe are upon you at this critical Juncture. It is your Interest; for which Reason I think it mine, that my Endeavours for procuring the Peace and Quiet of Christendom, should take Effect. Nothing can so much contribute to this desirable End, as the Unanimity, Dispatch, and Vigour of your Resolutions for the Support of my Government.

The King being retir'd, and the Commons return'd to their House, the Lord Hinchinbroke reported the Address of Thanks, which was agreed to, and the next Day presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons
Address of Thanks.

“ WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, crave Leave to express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne. Our Minds are fill'd with the most lively Sense of your Majesty's Regard to your People, in bringing the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper and usual Season of the Year. And as your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to consider the Convenience of our private Affairs in this early Meeting, we shall endeavour to answer your Majesty's gracious Intentions, by improving it, as much as we are able, to the Benefit of the Publick.

“ We are highly sensible of the Concern your Majesty has shewn for the Welfare of your People, by the Reductions you have been pleas'd to make, from Time to Time, of the Land Forces, so soon as the Posture of Affairs render'd

der'd it safe to these your Kingdoms. It is our peculiar Happiness to see our selves govern'd by a Sovereign who is not influenc'd by any Notions of Greatness that are inconsistent with the Prosperity of his Subjects; and who proposes to himself the Ease of his People, as the chief Glory of his Reign.

We acknowledge, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours to prevent the many Attempts which have been set on Foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and the Quiet of these Kingdoms; and have the more Reason to apprehend the ill Consequences of such Attempts, since there are those who, as they would be thought to see no Danger in them, give us Reason to believe that they would not be troubled at their Success. We are therefore firmly resolv'd, in the most effectual Manner, to support your Majesty in such Measures as your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall judge necessary to procure the Establishment of the Tranquility of Europe.

We receive, with the greatest Satisfaction, your Majesty's gracious Expressions and Assurances touching the extraordinary Supply granted last Year; and will cheerfully grant your Majesty such Supplies as shall effectually provide for the publick Service.

It is with unspeakable Sorrow of Heart, that we observe the many Artifices which are made Use of by the common Enemies of our Religion, to undermine and weaken it both at Home and Abroad; And as we have the most grateful Sense of the tender Concern which your Majesty has been pleas'd to express for the Protestant Religion, and especially for the main Support of it, the Church of England as by Law establish'd; so we are resolv'd, on our Part, to consider of the most effectual Methods for strengthening the Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms.

It is a Pleasure to us, that the Eyes of all Europe are turn'd upon us at this critical Juncture, since we have thereby an Opportunity of shewing the World the just Confidence we repose in your Majesty, and our unshaken Resolutions to support your Government in such Manner, as shall enable your Majesty to settle the Peace of Christendom.

To which the King return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for the repeated Assurances you have given me, in this dutiful and loyal Address, of your affectionate Support and Assistance in the present Juncture of Affairs. I expected no less from a House of Commons so affectionate to my Person, and so zealous for the publick Welfare.

The King's Answer.

Anno 4. Geo. 1.
1717.

Motion for a Supply for maintaining the Land Forces for the Year 1718.

Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.
Sir W. Wyndham.
Mr R. Walpole.

Nov. 25. The House began to enter upon Business, and voted a Supply, in general, to his Majesty.

Dec. 4. A Motion was made for a Supply for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain for the Year 1718, according to the Estimate laid before the House. This Motion was oppos'd by Mr Shippen, Sir William Wyndham, and Mr R. Walpole, which last made a Speech, wherein, besides the common Topick of the Danger of a Standing Army in a free Nation, he insisted on four principal Points, viz. ' I. That whereas they were given to understand, that the Army was reduc'd to 16,000 and odd Men, it still consist'd of above 18,000, which was one third Part more than the Number of Land Forces in Great Britain amounted to formerly in Time of Peace. II. That there was no due Proportion observ'd, either between the Number of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, or between the Number of the Officers and Soldiers that were kept standing; inasmuch, that of about 11000 l. which the Pay of a reduced Regiment of Foot amounts to, near 7000 l. goes towards the Pay of the Officers, and 4000 l. only to the private Soldiers. III. That the keeping up so great a Number of Officers, was, in effect, the maintaining of an Army almost double of what was intended, since the Soldiers that were wanting to compleat the Companies and Regiments, might be rais'd with a Drum in twice four and twenty Hours. IV. That the Pay of General Officers, which amounted to above 20,000 l. was an Expence altogether needless, and unprecedented in Time of Peace.' All these Particulars Mr Walpole enlarg'd upon, and made good his Assertions by proper Vouchers. Mr Craggs, Secretary at War, answer'd Mr Walpole. He said, ' That in all wise Governments, the Security of the State is the Rule chiefly to be regarded; and that his Majesty, both in the Augmentation and the Reduction of his Forces, had not only consult'd the Safety, but likewise the Ease of his People. That though, as was suggested, the Nation paid at present near 18000 Men, yet there were only 16347 who could give any Jealousy, unless some People should think our Liberties in Danger, from the Chaplains, Surgeons, Widows of Officers, and such harmless, inoffensive Persons, who were included in the first Number: That therefore there are not much above 4000 Men more now in Great Britain than there were kept up after the Peace of Ryfwick, which Number must be thought very moderate by all who wish well to the present happy Settlement, considering that the Embers of an unnatural Rebellion lately extinguish'd were still warm, and the Discontents industriously fomented by the Enemies

Mr Craggs.

Enemies of the Government ; That the Parliament had ever contented themselves with fixing the Number of the Forces that were thought necessary to be maintain'd, but had left to the Crown the Manner of reducing and modelling that Number ; and therefore, if they should now do otherwise, it would be but an indifferent Return to that gracious and tender Regard, which, on all Occasions, his Majesty has shewn to the Security and Ease of his Subjects. That after all, it is no less a Piece of Justice than Matter of Prudence, to keep up as great a Number of Officers as possible ; for, besides the Occasion which the Nation may have for them for the future, it is but reasonable to acknowledge the past eminent Services of Gentlemen, who having been brought up to no other Trade but War, had no other Way to subsist and provide for themselves and Families.' Mr Craggs was back'd by Mr Aislaby (a), Mr Hampden (b), Mr John Smith (c), Mr Coventry (d), Member for Bridport, Col. Bladen (e), Mr Barrington Shute, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, who chiefly insisted on the Necessity of keeping up 16000 Men, at least, one Year longer. Sir David Dalrymple (f) was of the same Opinion, and to that Purpose urg'd, ' That the Discontents run still as high in Scotland as before the late Rebellion ; for which he alledg'd several Reasons.' Mr Walpole, Mr Bromley, Mr Freeman, General Erle, and some other Gentlemen, were of Opinion, That 12000 Men were sufficient ; and the Debate having lasted 'till a Quarter past Six, the Question was going to be put, Whether the Number should be 16 or 12000 ? When Mr Shippen standing up, made the following Speech.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

Mr Aislaby.
Mr Hampden.
Mr J. Smith.
Mr Coventry.
Col. Bladen.
Mr Barrington.
Sir Joseph Jekyll.
Sir D. Dalrymple.

Mr Walpole.
Mr Bromley.
Mr Freeman.
Gen. Erle.

Mr Speaker,

' I congratulate the honourable Person below, [*General Lumley*] on his being restor'd to the good Opinion of the learned Gentleman who spoke last ; [*Sir J. Jekyll*], for it is not long since he [*See p. 138.*] complimented, I will not say flatter'd, another, at the Expence of that honourable Person, and most of the General Officers in this Kingdom.

' But as to the Question before us, 'tis my Misfortune to differ from that learned Gentleman in all he hath advanc'd, which, when strip'd of some Excursions, may be reduc'd to these two Propositions :

" I. That the only Danger of continuing the Army is
" the Expence of it.

U 2

" II.

(a) *Treasurer of the Navy.* (b, c.) *Tellers of the Exchequer.*

(d) *Comptroller of the Green Cloth.* (e) *Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.* (f) *Lord Advocate for Scotland in the Reign of Queen Anne.*

Mr Shippen.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1727.

“ II. That we ought to comply with the Number of Forces propos’d, because it is demanded by the King, who is the best Judge of our Necessities.”

‘ I do not object to the first Reason, that the Phrase is ambiguous, and that it is difficult to know what he means by the Danger of the Expence; but, if I understand him, the Answer is obvious. For though the Expence is doubtless a Matter highly deserving the Consideration of this House, whose Business and Duty it is to dispose of the publick Money with the utmost Frugality; yet it is by no Means the chief, or only Argument against keeping up an Army in Time of Peace. The chief Argument, with great Submission, is, That the civil and military Power cannot long subsist together; that a standing Army in Time of Peace will necessarily impede the free Execution of the Laws of the Land. And ’tis therefore very extraordinary that the Expence should be thought the only Danger, to use his own Terms, of a standing Army, by a Person whose Profession and present Station oblige him to make those Laws his first Care; and that it should be urg’d as such in this Place, where so many Millions have been cheerfully granted for the Defence of them.

‘ The second Reason is no more conclusive than the first, as I hope to make appear in the Sequel of what I have to offer.

‘ Gentlemen have insisted much on the great Grace and Favour shewn in reducing the Army since the Beginning of the last Session; and I presume not to say, that we were deceiv’d into the Vote then given for maintaining thirty two thousand Men, because we always proceed with the utmost Caution and Circumspection, and because the deep Designs of the Swedish Plot, which occasion’d such terrible Apprehensions amongst us, have since been fully discover’d to the World.

‘ But however wisely it was then done, I hope never again to see, either the same Number, or near the same Corps, after some artful Reductions, continu’d in this Nation in Time of Peace, on any Pretence, on any Apprehensions whatsoever.

‘ I will not trouble you, Sir, with my Remarks on the Fallacy of those Reductions. They have been sufficiently expos’d by a Gentleman [*Mr R. Walpole*] who is better inform’d of the Secret of that Affair, and who, I am glad to find, when he is contending for the Service of his Country, is no more afraid than my self, of being call’d a Jacobite, by those, who want other Arguments to support their Debates.

Our

‘ Our present Consideration is, whether there are any Reasons to induce us, as our Circumstances now stand, to keep up above sixteen thousand Men, with Officers for almost double that Number; and whether, if we should consent to keep them up, we should act, as his Majesty desires we should, agreeably to the Constitution of these Kingdoms, and consequently to the Principles on which his Government is founded.

‘ Now in Virtue of that Freedom of Speech we are all intitled to, I beg Leave to declare my Opinion, That the keeping up the Number propos’d, is so far from being necessary to our Protection, that it will be inconsistent with our Safety, and an excessive Burthen to his Majesty’s good Subjects. Nor do I think it possible any Arguments can be invented, none I am sure have been yet offer’d, to incline a House of Commons at this Time, when we are in a profound Tranquility, some domestick Feuds excepted, to submit to that, which every Member, every Lover of Liberty must own, abstractedly consider’d, to be a Grievance, and such a one as ought never to be submitted to, but in that most desperate and deplorable Circumstance, where it is to be chosen as the less Evil.

‘ I know these Assertions interfere with what is laid down in the second Paragraph of his Majesty’s Speech. But we are to consider that Speech as the Composition and Advice of his Ministry, and are therefore at Liberty to debate every Proposition in it; especially those which seem rather calculated for the Meridian of Germany, than of Great Britain.

‘ ’Tis the only Infelicity of his Majesty’s Reign, That he is unacquainted with our Language and Constitution; and ’tis therefore the more incumbent on his British Ministers to inform him, That our Government does not stand on the same Foundation with his German Dominions, which, by Reason of their Situation, and the Nature of their Constitution, are oblig’d to keep up Armies in Time of Peace. Nor is it in the least to be wonder’d at, that his Majesty, who hath spent the earlier Part of his Life in those Dominions, should think sixteen, or even thirty two thousand Men, might be continu’d in so rich and powerful a Nation as this is, without being a Burthen to it. But when he shall come to understand, that the smaller Number in Time of Peace would be destructive to that Security and Ease of his People, for which he expresses so tender a Regard, he will doubtless be convinc’d, that those act most conformably to their Duty and his Interest, who, as true Subjects of Great Britain, are against continuing more Troops, than have been usually thought and found sufficient, in the same Situation

Ann 4. Geo. I.
1717.

ment cannot alter the Nature of Things, cannot hinder the same Causes from producing the same Effects. An Army, tho' kept up by the Consent of Parliament, will, like other Armies, soon know its own Strength, will in Probability pursue the Dictates of Self-Preservation, and rather choose to dissolve that Authority with which it is incompatible, than tamely submit to its own Dissolution. An Army, tho' kept up by Consent of Parliament, if it hath no Enemies Abroad, will be apt to make Depredations at Home; and I wish there hath not been something of that Kind done this last Year: I wish we have no Complaints from some of our own most considerable Parliamentary Corporations, of Soldiers demanding free Quarter, and insulting the chief Magistrates for exerting the Power we have lodg'd with them, and endeavouring to redress the Grievances of the poor Inn-keepers and Inhabitants. Nay, the Consent of Parliament is so far from altering the Nature and Genius of Armies, that a Parliament Army, consisting of about the Number now demanded, once committed greater Outrages, and gave a deeper Wound to the Constitution, than all the Armies of the Crown have ever done; and that Army was the Creature of a Parliament which had establish'd itself. But, if we were to admit for Argument's Sake, that the Consent of Parliament could make Armies more tame and ductile than they would otherwise be, I think, however, it would not be adviseable for a Parliament, that intends to act rationally and agreeably either to the Principles on which his Majesty's Government, or its own Power is founded, to familiarize a military Force to this free Nation. For the very Name and Terror of it would, without Oppression, awe and subdue the Spirits of the People, extinguish their Love of Liberty, and beget a mean and abject Acquiescence in Slavery.

'Sir, We have already suspended some Laws, and repealed others, to comply with the Necessities of the Administration: But pray let us not go farther, let us not go on to continue the Army, or the greatest Part of it: For so long as it is continued, so long is the whole Constitution suspended, or, at least, in the Mercy of those whom we arm against it.'

The Expressions in the above Speech, which are distinguish'd with a ✕ gave Offence to several Members, and in particular to Mr Lechmere, who having taken them down in Writing, urg'd, 'That those Words were a scandalous Invektive against the King's Person and Government, of which the House ought to shew the highest Resentment, and therefore mov'd, That the Member who spoke those offensive Words should be sent to the Tower.' Mr Lechmere was
seconded

Mr Lechmere
moves for committing Mr Shippen to the Tower, on Account of some Expressions reflecting on the King's Speech.

Debate thereon.

seconded by Mr Spencer Cowper *, and back'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll †, and some others: Upon which Mr Robert Walpole said, ' That if the Words in Question were spoken by the Member on whom they were charged, the Tower was too light a Punishment for his Rashness; but as what he had said in the Heat of this Debate might have been misunderstood, he was for allowing him the Liberty of explaining himself.' Mr Snell, Mr Hutcheson, and some others, spoke also in Behalf of Mr Shippen, intending chiefly to give him an Opportunity of retracting or excusing what he had said, which Mr Shippen not thinking proper to do, a great Dispute arose, upon the Question, Whether the Words taken down in Writing were the same as had been spoken? A Member having suggested, That there was no Precedent of a Censure passed on a Member of the House for Words spoken in a Committee, Sir Charles Hotham **, Member for Beverley, produc'd Instances of the contrary; and, on the other Hand, Mr Shippen having maintain'd what he had advanced, it was, at last, resolv'd, by 196 Voices against 100 That the Words taken down in Writing were spoken by Mr Shippen. It was then about Nine in the Evening, and it being moved and carried, That the Chairman leave the Chair; Mr Speaker resum'd his Place, and Mr Farrer reported from the said Committee, ' That Exceptions having been taken to some Words spoken in the Committee, by William Shippen, Esq; a Member of the House, the Committee had directed him to report the Words to the House,' Which being done accordingly, Mr Shippen was heard in his Place, and then he withdrew. After this it was mov'd, that the Question might be put, ' That the Words spoken by William Shippen, Esq; a Member of this House, are highly dishonourable to, and unjustly reflecting on, his Majesty's Person and Government.' This occasion'd a Debate that lasted 'till past Eleven; when the Question being put, was carry'd in the Affirmative by 175 Voices against 81; and thereupon it was order'd, ' That William Shippen, Esq; be, for the said Offence, committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London, and that Mr Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.'

Dec. 5. The Commons went again into a Grand Committee, to consider farther of the Supply, and a Debate arising concerning the Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and Jersey and Guernsey only, without including the Forces Abroad, viz. the Plantations in

X

America,

Anne 4. Geo. 1.
1717.

Mr Spen. Cowper,
Sir Jos. Jekyll,
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Snell,
Mr Hutcheson,

Sir Ch. Hotham

Mr Shippen committed Prisoner to the Tower for reflecting on the King's Speech.

A second Debate concerning the Land Forces.

* He was made Chief-Justice of Chester, May 30. 1717.

† Appointed Master of the Rolls, May 27. 1717.

** Made Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Dragoons, July 18. 1717.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

America, the Garrisons in Minorca, Gibraltar, Placentia and Annapolis, and of the Islands Bahama and Providence, Mr Jefferies, Member for Droitwich, made the following Speech :

Mr Speaker,

Mr Jefferies's
Speech thereon.

‘ I Shall not waste the Time of the Committee in making an Apology for meddling in this Question ; since I apprehend whatever I can yet call my own to be at Stake in the Event of it. Whether the Army shall be disbanded or continued in Time of Peace ? Whether we shall be govern'd by the Magistrate, or the Soldier ? Or, whether we shall be bond or free ? are, in my Opinion, Questions of the same Import.

‘ I think myself justify'd in saying this, from the Examples of most Countries in Europe. They were once free ; but if it be inquir'd, how, from the State of Freedom, they sunk into Slavery, it will appear, that their common Ruin has proceeded from the Continuance of regular Troops in Pay, after the Occasion for which they were rais'd was over.

‘ That this Island has retain'd its Freedom longer than the Countries on the Continent, has been imputed to its Situation, which not being so much expos'd to the Incurfions of its Neighbours, there was not the like Pretence for keeping up regular Troops. But the Preservation of our Liberties to this Time, is, in my Opinion, rather to be ascrib'd to the due Sense our Forefathers had of the Danger the Publick underwent from intrusting Princes with a standing Force in Time of Peace ; and also to the Measure observ'd by the House of Commons, in giving such Supplies only, as enabled the Prince to live in the full Enjoyment of his Prerogative, without putting it into his Power to affect the Liberties of the Subject.

‘ From the first credible Account of Things in this Kingdom down to King Charles II's Time, I can find no Instance, where the Crown kept up regular Troops in Time of Peace, that of Richard II. excepted.

‘ He liv'd in a tempestuous Age ; he had Wars Abroad, and Commotions at Home. The first Rebellion, headed by Wat Tyler, was compos'd without shedding the Blood of any one of the Rebels, save Tyler himself : The King gave them good Words ; they laid down their Arms, went Home, and were all pardon'd. Another Rebellion of the Men of Kent and Essex broke out, which occasion'd the King's raising an Army of forty thousand Men. The Rebels apply'd by Petition to have their Liberties and Franchises allow'd them. But the King spoke to these in a different Style ; and told them, Slaves they were, and Slaves they should be. Five hundred

hundred of them were cut to Pieces in the Field, and fifteen Hundred of them were afterwards executed in cold Blood.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

' This Severity aw'd the Nation for a while. But, the Discontent of the People afterwards increasing, about the thirtieth Year of his Reign a Parliament was call'd, and to use the Historian's Words, lest I should offend any tender Ear, ' all Endeavours were us'd to procure such a Parliament, ' as would concur with the King's Designs.' Before they met, Forces were rais'd ' to attend and guard the Parliament; which might at the same Time be an Awe upon ' any refractory Members.' Touching the Numbers of which this Army consisted History is silent: This only we are given to know, that four thousand of them were Archers, and that many of them were Cheshire-Men. It is not to the present Purpose to go over the Extravagancies of that Parliament.

' Into what a State Things were brought by that King's Conduct, appears from an Observation made by the same Historian, who says, ' That the King having thus establish'd ' his Power, and put himself beyond all Opposition, thought ' himself secure, and an absolute Prince. But it being laid ' upon such a Foundation, as begat many Discontents among ' the People, all the Fabrick prov'd weak, and was soon ' follow'd with lamentable Ruin.' When that King's Affairs grew desperate, an Oath was requir'd from the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. that he should cause the King to send Home the Cheshire Guard, which was accordingly done.

' I observe in the Debate it has been taken for granted, That the Crown of England has a Right to a Number of regular Troops, under the Denomination of Guards. This is a Notion I can by no Means give into. It was not so *ab Antiquo*.

' The first Guards we hear of, the Yeomen of the Guard, which were constituted by Henry VII. being of another Kind, were in Charles II's Time. That Prince immediately after his Restoration, got together a small Number of Guards, which at first seem'd to be meant only to add to the Equipage and Splendor of the Court. But it soon appear'd, that he had other Views: The Guards, by adding Men to Troops and Companies, and Troops and Companies to Regiments, were insensibly increas'd; so that in the Year 1677, they were got up to five thousand eight hundred ninety Men. Few Sessions pass'd, but they were taken Notice of in the House of Commons, and though Money was not ask'd of Parliament for their Support, yet they occasioned a general Uneasiness.'

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

' About that Time there was a Prospect of War with France, on which Pretence an Army was rais'd. But the War not proceeding, an Act pass'd, which gave the King six hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty eight Pounds for disbanding the Army. When the Parliament met again, they were told from the Throne, ' That the ' Forces were still kept on Foot for the Preservation of our ' Neighbours, who otherwise had absolutely despair'd, and ' for preserving what was left in Flanders; and that the King ' was confident no Body would repine at the Employing that ' Money, which was rais'd for the disbanding of the Army, ' for the Continuance of it.

' This did not satisfy the House, and they came to a Resolution, ' That it was necessary, for the Safety of his Majesty's Person, and preserving the Peace of the Government, That all Forces, rais'd since the twenty-ninth of ' September 1677, should be disbanded.' Whereupon that Parliament, which went under the Name of the Pensioner-Parliament, was dissolv'd.

' The new Parliament which met on the first of March following, had the same Apprehensions of regular Troops. Money was given to disband them, and the Act directed, that it should be paid into the Chamber of London; and Commissioners of their own were appointed to see it apply'd to that Use. Whatever Diffidence of the King this might imply, I do not find that any Member lost his Liberty for Freedom of Speech on that Occasion. The Opinion that Parliament had of a standing Army, appears in the Resolution they came to, ' That the Continuance of standing ' Forces in this Nation, other than the Militia, was illegal, ' and a great Grievance and Vexation to the People.

' I shall now take Leave to consider the Arguments advanced for continuing sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven Men for the ensuing Year.

It is said, ' That there is a disaffected Party in the Kingdom, which makes an Army necessary.

' If this Argument will prevail, 'tis strange it has not prevail'd for six hundred Years past, since no Period within that Time can be assign'd, wherein this Argument was not as strong as in the present.

' During the long Controversy between the Houses of York and Lancaster touching the Right of Succession, in which each Side had its Turn of being uppermost, one would think it should have been natural for the prevailing Party, in order to their Security, to have insisted on the Continuance of their regular Troops, at least for a Time. There was a Pretender to the Crown, who had a strong Party in the Nation, and the Government was insecure 'till the

the Spirit of Rebellion was suppress'd. It might then with an Appearance of Reason have been insisted on, That the Taxes on the Disaffected should be increas'd, that those, who occasion'd the Expence, should bear the Burthen 'till the Danger was over.

' Why this Sort of Reasoning did not then prevail is obvious. They saw it was unsafe to trust any Prince, even one of their own setting up, with such a Power, which, if ill apply'd, might enslave them.

' Another Period of Time I shall take Notice of is, that of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. The Disaffection to her in the Beginning of it was great, occasion'd by the Reformation in Religion, and the Application of Ecclesiastical Revenues to secular Uses. Many Plots there were against her Life. Spain, one of the greatest Powers in Europe at that Time, attempted an Invasion, and a more proper Juncture could not have happen'd, wherein to have ask'd for an Army. But instead of that, the greatest Part of the Forces then got together to oppose the Invasion consisted of Militia, and as soon as the Armado was scatter'd, the Army was disbanded. That Queen being sensible, that the true, the only Support of the Crown, was the Good-will and Affections of the People.

' Another Argument brought for the Continuance of the Army is, ' That the denying it does insinuate a Distrust of ' his Majesty.

' How disingenuous and unparliamentary a Way of Arguing this is, let Gentlemen judge: For to draw that sacred Name into a Debate, must put every Body to Pain, who takes the other Side of the Question, in Regard it may be constru'd, that the stronger the Argument is, the greater is the Distrust.

' But this Reasoning, in my Opinion, turns quite another Way, and instead of implying a Distrust, argues the greatest Regard to the Safety of his Majesty's Person and Government. Who can answer for the Caprice of an Army, when once establish'd?

' Although no Man living has a greater Esteem than my self for these honourable Gentlemen, who have with so much Bravery serv'd their Country in a military Way, nor shall any Man go farther in rewarding their Services; yet the common Experience of Mankind demonstrates, That it is not reasonable to expect an Army should be always in the same Humour. Augustus Cæsar liv'd in great Peace and Security with the Prætorian Bands, which had put an End to the Roman Liberties; but the Case was different with his Successors; for of twenty-six Emperors, no less than sixteen were

Anno 4. Geo. I.
17 17.

were pull'd to pieces by their own Soldiers. Did not the Army here in England, in the Times of Usurpation, if I may be allow'd to name them, in a short Space change the Government into ten several Forms? What Treatment did the Parliament, who had rais'd and supported them, meet with from them? They beset the House, repuls'd many Members who would have come in, others they dragg'd out even by the Legs, and at length they were all turn'd out, and the Doors shut up. I say this with the more Assurance, having had the Account from an honourable Person, lately dead, who was an Eye-witness of it. This Army, 'tis true, which consisted of about seventeen thousand Men, afterwards brought in King Charles the second. But that Prince soon disbanded them, being well aware that the same Army which brought him in, should their Minds change, might again turn him out.

' This Objection, drawn from a Distrust of his Majesty, deserves another Name. 'Tis an honest, 'tis a reasonable Jealousy of the growing Power of the Crown, which those that went before us always avow'd. May it not with Parity of Reason be said, That because I will not consent, that the King shall by his Proclamation raise Money without Parliament, that this is a Distrust of his Majesty? Because I will not consent to give up *Magna Charta*, and accept of a new Patent at Pleasure, may not this likewise be call'd a Distrust of his Majesty? But suppose from an Opinion of the Virtue of the Troops; from an Opinion, that Men in Power will not make an ill Use of it; that those who may be Masters, will chuse to continue Servants; that Men under the same Circumstances will not do the same Things; and that we should consent for ourselves, to deposite our Liberties in their Hands for a while; will any one say, that we have an Authority also to consent on the Behalf of those we represent? A Sum of Money, a Jewel, or other valuable Thing is committed to my Care; I without the Owners Consent leave it in the Possession of another, although the Person with whom I left it, does not actually embezel the Money, or detain the Jewel, yet do I break my Trust by putting it into his Power so to do.

' It is self-evident that, by keeping up such a Number of Forces, who may, when they are dispos'd, controul the Power of the civil Magistrate, the Strength and Security of our Constitution is at an End, and that we have no other Rule of Government left, than Will and Pleasure. The Notion I have of Slavery is the being subjected to the Will of another; and notwithstanding the Rod be not always on my Back, or the Dragoon in my House; yet, if it is not in my Power to prevent its being so, I am no longer

longer free. After Augustus had establish'd his eight thousand regular Troops, the Roman Constitution was as much at an End, as it was in Nero's Time. Although the Tyranny was not by Augustus exercis'd with the like Severity it was by his Successors; yet, from the Time his Power became irresistible, the Romans were Slaves.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

' Another Argument us'd for this Number of Troops is, ' That there are no Thoughts of establishing them; but only ' continuing them for a Year.

' If the Notion be true, which no Gentleman in the Debate has deny'd, That the Number of disciplin'd Men now contended for, are sufficient to dictate to the greatest Number of undisciplin'd; I desire to know who shall dare to bid them go Home? 'Tis said indeed the Parliament will not provide for them: Why may not they then, as others in their Circumstances have done, provide for themselves? Is it reasonable to think, that Men will starve with Swords in their Hands?

' I am sensible, that I have too much trespass'd on Gentlemen's Patience. I shall say no more; but that Bodies Political as well as Natural, have their Periods: Governments must die as well as Men; ours is grown old and crazy; and tho' she hath surviv'd her Neighbour, yet I fear her Day approaches.

After Mr Jefferies had ended his Speech, Sir Thomas Hanmer spoke as follows:

Mr Speaker,

' I cannot forbear troubling you with a few Words upon this Subject, tho' I can neither flatter myself with the Hopes of convincing any one, nor pretend to be able to offer any Thing to your Consideration, which has not in a better Manner been urg'd already. But I am truly concern'd for the Mischiefs which, I think, we are giving Way to; and if I cannot prevent them, it will be a Satisfaction to me at least to protest against them.

Sir Thomas Hanmer's Speech in the Debate concerning the Land Forces.

' All Gentlemen who have spoke in this Debate, have, for their different Opinions, agreed in one Thing, to press very much the Argument of Danger; and the only Question is, on which Side the Danger lies; whether to the Government, without a military Force to support it; or to the Constitution and Liberties of Great Britain, from that military Force, if it be allow'd to continue in it.

' As to the Dangers which threaten the Government, I think I am not willing to overlook them. But I hope we may be excus'd, if we cannot be convinc'd of Dangers, which no Man, that I hear, pretends to explain to us.

' Abroad

Anno 4. Geo. 1.

1717.

* Abroad the State and Circumstances of Europe happen to be such, that I think it is hard to suppose a Time possible, when there shall be less Appearance or Apprehension of any immediate Disturbance to this Kingdom. The three great Powers, those which are most considerable in themselves, and of nearest Concern to us, I mean the Empire, France and Holland, are so far from being at any Enmity with us, that they are all of them our fast Friends and Allies, at least we are told so, and hear very often a great deal of boasting upon that Subject, whenever the Administration of the Government is to be extoll'd, and the Merits of it are to be set forth to us. Upon those Occasions we hear of nothing, but the wise and useful Treaties which have been made, the great Influence which we have acquir'd in foreign Courts and Councils, and the solid Foundations which are laid for our Security. But when, in Consequence of these great Things, we come to talk of reducing Forces, then I observe the Language is quite turn'd the other Way, then we are in the weakest and most insecure Condition imaginable, there is no Dependence upon any Thing, and we must even be thought disaffected to the Government, if we will not believe that we are surrounded on all Sides with the greatest Dangers.'

' But in the midst of these Contrarieties and Contradictions I think we need not be at any Loss what our Conduct ought to be ; if we will but have Regard to those plain Rules and Maxims which have always been observ'd in the like Cases with that which is now before us.

' It would certainly be an endless Thing, for an House of Commons to enter into the Secrets of State, and to debate upon the different Views, and Interests, and Intrigues of Foreign Courts ; what Jealousies are among them, and what Treaties are on Foot to reconcile them. If we take such Things into our Considerations, to guide us in Questions concerning our own Guards and Garrisons here at Home, we shall be in a Labyrinth indeed ; and must be compell'd at last to put an absolute Trust in the Government, because they only know the Truth of such Matters, and from them we must be content to receive whatsoever Account they think fit to give us of them. But the only Thing proper for us to look to is, what is plain and obvious to the Sense of all Mankind, I mean, When are the Times of present Peace. There need no Refinements of Politicks to know that, and I will venture to say, that during such Times of Peace no remote Fears, no Arguments drawn from Contingencies of what may be hereafter, have ever yet brought this Nation into a Concession so fatal to Liberty, as the Keeping up of standing Forces, when there is no other Employment for them, but to insult and oppress their Fellow Subjects. I say there has

hitherto

hitherto been no Precedent of that kind, and the Misfortune of this Case is, there will need but one Precedent in it; one wrong Step taken, in this Particular, may put an End to all your Claims of Rights and Privileges.

Ann^d 4. Geo. I.

1717.

‘ And on the other Hand I beg it may not be taken for granted, that if we dismiss our Soldiers, we shall therefore leave ourselves naked, and void of all Protection against any sudden Danger that may arise. No, Sir, Providence has given us the best Protection, if we do not foolishly throw away the Benefit of it. Our Situation is our natural Protection; our Fleet is our Protection; and if we could ever be so happy as to see it rightly pursu’d, a good Agreement betwixt the King and People, uniting and acting together in one National Interest, would be such a Protection as none of our Enemies would ever hope to break through.

‘ It is a melancholy Thing to me to hear any other Notions of Government advanc’d here, and that his Majesty, either from his private or his general Council, should ever upon this Subject have any Thing inculcated to him, but this great Truth, ‘ That the true and only Support of an English Prince ‘ does and ought to consist in the Affections of his People.’ It is That should strengthen his Hands; it is That should give him Credit and Authority in the Eyes of other Nations; and to think of doing of it by keeping up a Number of Land Forces here at Home, such a Number as can have any Awe or Influence over the great Powers on the Continent, is, I think, one of the wildest Imaginations that ever enter’d into the Heart of Man. The only Strength of this Nation must always consist in the Riches of it; Riches must be the Fruits of publick Liberty; and the People can neither acquire Riches, nor the King have the Use of them, but by a Government founded in their Inclinations and Affections.

‘ If this be true, then of Consequence it follows, That whoever advises his Majesty to aim at any additional Security to himself from a standing Army, instead of increasing his Strength, does really diminish it, and undermine his true Support, by robbing him of the Hearts of his Subjects. For this I take for granted, that as there are but two Ways of Governing; the one by Force, and the other by the Affections of the People govern’d, it is impossible for any Prince to have them both. He must chuse which of the two he will stick to, for he can have but one. If he is Master of their Affections, he stands in no need of Force; and if he will make Use of Force, it is in vain for him to expect their Affections. For it is not in Nature, and it can never be brought to pass, that Men can love a Government, under which they are loaded with heavy Taxes; and pay a considerable Part of their Estates to maintain an Army,

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

which insults them in the Possession of the rest, and can turn them out of the whole whenever they please.

‘ With Submission therefore, the Argument is taken by the wrong End, when it is said, There are great Animosities in the Kingdom, the People are disaffected, and upon that Account there is a Necessity of keeping up an Army. It concludes much righter the other Way; that is, dismiss your Army, and give no other Cause of Suspicion that any Part of the Constitution is to be invaded, and the People will be well-affected. Upon any other Foot than this, what Minister will ever care, whether he does right or wrong? It is not his Concern, whether the People are easy or uneasy; his Army is his Dependence: Nay, and the more by his wicked Counsels he exasperates and enrages the People, the stronger he makes his Pretence for maintaining and increasing that Army which supports him.

‘ What I have said, I confess, goes upon a Supposition, that the Numbers contain’d in the Estimate, and in the Question before you, do make an Army formidable enough, and able to enslave this Nation; of which indeed there remains no Doubt with me. In the Manner those Forces are constituted, I think, a Prince who would wish to be arbitrary, could desire no more; and if he had all the Power in his Hands, I think, for his own sake he would keep no more.

‘ Of what Nature the Reductions have been other Gentlemen have so fully explain’d, and I believe it so generally understood, that it will be needless for me to dwell upon it. But the Short of the Case is this, That out of thirty two thousand Men, thirteen Regiments only have been disbanded, which do not amount to more than five or six thousand, besides a few Invalids, which were taken from the Establishment of the Army, and put upon the Establishment of the Hospital. So that there are the Corps now subsisting of more than twenty five thousand Men, which Corps may be fill’d up to their entire Complement whensoever the Government pleases, and that even without any Noise, or Notice taken. For the Case is very different in that Respect, where the Regiments are few, and those kept compleat: There, if the Numbers allow’d by Act of Parliament are exceeded, it must be by raising new Regiments, which is easily seen and known. But where the Corps are kept up with only a few Men in them, and some Recruits will always be necessary for them, there, if the Government is willing to be at the Charge, they may keep the Numbers up to what they please, and it is impossible to know when the Parliamentary Standard is exceeded, and when not. Thus therefore stands our Account: In the first Place, the
Publick

Publick is to pay eighteen thousand Men ; in the next Place, the Number of effective Men is to be sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven ; and if those are not sufficient to exercise Dominion over us, yet, in the Manner they are kept together, they are equivalent to twenty five thousand Men ; the Charge is inconsiderably less, and the Terror, which is the main Thing, is not at all abated.

For the taking this dangerous Step, the only Justification I hear Gentlemen offer for themselves, the only Shelter they fly to, is the great Confidence which is to be repos'd in his Majesty's just and gracious Intentions ; of those I will entertain no Doubt ; I believe his Majesty is too good to be suspected of any arbitrary Designs. But yet there is a general Suspicion, which I will never be asham'd or afraid to own ; because it is a Suspicion interwoven in our Constitution ; it is a Suspicion upon which our Laws, our Parliament, and every Part of our Government is founded ; which is, That too much Power lodg'd in the Crown, abstracting from the Person that wears it, will at some Time or other be abus'd in the Exercise of it, and can never long consist with the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind. And therefore whatever Opinions we have of his Majesty's Goodness, and how much soever he deserves them, we should still consider, that in this Place we are under a distinct Duty to our Country, and by that Duty we should be as incapable of giving up such an unwarrantable Trust, as his Majesty, I am perswaded, would be incapable of abusing it, if he had it in his Hands. Those we represent will expect, and they ought to expect from us, that they should not only continue to enjoy what belongs to them, as Englishmen ; but that they should hold it still by the same Tenure. Their Estates, their Lives, and their Liberties they have hitherto possess'd as their Rights ; and it would be a very great and sad Change, and such as shall never have my Consent along with it, to make them only Tenants at Will for them.

Anno 4. Geo. 1.

1717.

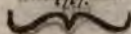
Dec. 6. In a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, the Commons came to twelve several Resolutions.

The Committee of Supply come to several Resolutions.

It not being in the Compass of our Design to recite them all, nine of them being, without any Opposition, agreed to by the House, and to be found at large in the *VOTES* of this Session, we shall only quote those three Resolutions of the Committee, as gave Rise to some *SPEECHES* and *DEBATES* ; which, for the better Understanding thereof, it will be necessary to do. They are as follows ;

I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Jersey, Guernsey,

Anno 4. Geo. II.
1747.



Guernsey, for the Year 1718, be 16347, commissioned and non-commissioned Officers included. II. That a Sum not exceeding 681,618 l. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 16347 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1718. III. That a Sum not exceeding 130361 l. 5 s. 5 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of Half-pay to the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Year 1718.

Motion for recom-
mitting three of
them.

Debate thereon.

Mr R. Walpole.

Sir Jo. Jekyll.

Debate concerning
the Charge of the
Land-Forces.

Mr Craggs.

The first of these Resolutions being read the second Time, a Motion was made, that the same be recommitted; upon which there arose a warm Debate, and most of the Members who spoke in the Debate of the 4th Instant, [See p. 154.] spoke either for or against the said Motion: But the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 175 Voices against 125; and then the first Resolution was agreed to by the House. The second Resolution being afterwards read a second Time, a Motion was made, that the same be recommitted, which occasion'd a fresh Debate. Mr Robert Walpole, who made the most remarkable Speech, urg'd, 'That by the Method that had been follow'd in the Reduction of the Army, the Nation was put to an extraordinary and needless Charge.' Which he endeavour'd to prove, 'By entering into the Particulars of the Regiments that were kept standing; shewing the Disproportion between the Foot, and the Horse and Dragoons, which last were most grievous and oppressive to the Country; and suggested, 'That by reducing the Army in another Manner, the full Number of Land Forces already voted, might be kept up, and yet near a hundred thousand Pounds saved to the Nation, besides the Pay of General Officers, which, he doubted not, all Gentlemen would readily acknowledge, with him, to be an unnecessary Expence.' This Overture was listen'd to with great Attention, and particularly by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who, being desirous to know what Mr Walpole had to propose, to save so considerable a Sum to the Nation, declar'd his Opinion for recommitting the second Resolution above-mention'd, which was carry'd without dividing. It was also resolv'd, That the last of the three above-recited Resolutions be recommit-
mitted.

Dec. 9. The House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, to take into Consideration the second Resolution, viz. for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 681,618 l. which had been recommitted. Mr Craggs, who spoke first, said, 'That having already agreed to the Number of Troops, it was but natural and reasonable to grant the Sum necessary

necessary to maintain those Troops; that the Commons had never enter'd into the Particulars of the Regiments, whether Horse, Dragoons, or Foot; but contenting themselves with fixing the whole Number, had wholly left the regulating of that Matter to the Crown; and therefore he hoped, they would not shew less Regard to his Majesty, or repose less Confidence in his Wisdom, of which they had seen so many Instances, particularly both in augmenting and reducing of the Army.' Mr Craggs was seconded by Mr Aislable, Mr Lechmere, Mr Treby, Mr Yonge, Sir Richard Steele, Gen. Carpenter, Gen. Wade, Gen Stanwix, and others: But, on the other Hand, Mr R. Walpole, represented, ' That the best Way for the Commons of Great Britain to acknowledge his Majesty's most gracious Intentions for the Good of his Subjects, was to point out to him the Means of rendering those good Intentions effectual; that this might be done by disbanding or dismounting eight or nine Regiments of Dragoons, whereby the Country would be eased of a great Burden and Oppression; and that by this, and some other Reductions, of which he made mention, a considerable Sum of Money might be saved to the Nation; as well as by taking off the Pay of the General Officers, and other useless Contingencies.' Mr Walpole was back'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Wyndham, Mr John Smith, and Sir Thomas Cross; and, on the other Hand, the Courtiers endeavour'd to shew, either that the Reductions propos'd were impracticable, or would not answer the End intended thereby. But some General Officers having said, ' That for their own Parts, if their having no Pay could any way contribute to make the Nation easy, they readily acquiesced,' They were taken at their Words; and the Question being put, That a Sum not exceeding 650,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 16347 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in Great Britain, Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1718, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 172 against 158. And this Resolution was the next Day reported and agreed to by the House without Opposition.

Dec. 11. In a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, after some Debate upon the Question, Whether two or three Shillings in the Pound be laid upon Land, it was by 164 Votes against 97, carry'd for the latter. There were great Struggles to save the odd Shilling, but it would not do; for the next Day Mr Farrer reported the Resolution of the Committee, which was agreed to by the House; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

This

Anno 4. Geo. II.
1717.

Mr Aislable.
Mr Lechmere.
Mr Treby.
Mr Yonge.
Sir R. Steele.
Gen. Carpenter.
Gen. Wade.
Gen. Stanwix.

Mr R. Walpole.

Sir J. Jekyll.
Sir T. Hanmer.
Sir W. Wyndham.
Mr J. Smith.
Sir Tho. Cross.

Debate concerning
the Land-Tax.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717.

Debate concerning
the Half-Pay Offi-
cers.
Mr Freeman.
Mr Hutcheson.

Mr Craggs.
Col. Bladen.
Mr Aislaby.
Mr Lechmere.

Debate concerning
the Scarcity of Sil-
ver, and lowering
the Gold Species.
Mr Aislaby.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Caswall.

This Bill, with an unusual Dispatch passed through both Houses in ten Days.

Dec. 18. Mr Freeman and Mr Hutcheson, upon examining the Lists of Half-Pay Officers that had been laid before the House, represented, That there were three Sorts of Officers in the said Lists, who, in their Opinion, had no Title to the said Half-Pay, viz. the Warrant-Officers; those under Age, and therefore incapable to serve; and the Officers who had Civil Employments. Mr Craggs*, Col. Bladen, Mr Aislaby, and Mr Lechmere†, in Answer to those Objections, said, 'That the Half-Pay had never been deny'd to Warrant-Officers; and as for Officers under Age, they were very few in Number, and their Half-Pay given as a Recompence for the Services of their Fathers or near Relations.' However, after a Debate, it was resolv'd to present four Addresses to his Majesty on that Head.

Dec. 19. Mr Aislaby, took Notice of the great Scarcity of the Silver Species, which, in all Probability, was occasion'd by the Exportation of the same, and the Importation of Gold; and propos'd, That a speedy Remedy might be put to that growing Evil, by lowering the Value of the Gold Species. He was seconded by Mr Caswall, Member for Leominster, one of the Sword Blade Company: But Mr R. Walpole, who did not expect such a Motion, said, 'This was a Matter of so great Importance, that it ought to be well weigh'd and maturely consider'd, before the House came to any Resolution thereupon.' It was accordingly resolv'd to consider of it the next Morning in a Committee of the whole House.

Dec. 20. Mr Aislaby renew'd the Motion he made the Day before, relating to the Coin, and was seconded by Mr Caswall**, who made a Speech, on the various and respective Values which, at different Times, Gold and Silver Coins have born, with respect one to the other, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of either; and suggest'd, 'That the Over-valuation of Gold in the current Coins of Great Britain, had occasion'd the Exportation of great Quantities of Silver Species; and to that Purpose, laid open a clandestine Trade, which of late Years had been carry'd on by the Dutch, Hamburgers, and other Foreigners, in Concert with the Jews and other Traders here, which consist'd in exporting Silver Coins, and importing Gold in Lieu thereof, which being coin'd into Guineas at the Tower, near 15 Pence was got by every Guinea, which amounted to about 5

per

* Made Secretary of State in this Session.

† Made Attorney-General and a Privy-Counsellor in this Session, in the Room of Sir Edward Northey.

** Knighted during this Session.

per Cent. and as these Returns might be made five or six Times in a Year, considerable Sums were got by it, to the Prejudice of Great Britain, which thereby was drain'd of Silver, and over-stock'd with Gold: Concluding, that in his Opinion, the most effectual Way to put a Stop to this pernicious Trade, was to lower the Price of Guineas, and all other Gold Species.' This Speech was received with general Applause, and it was resolv'd in the Grand Committee, and unanimously agreed to by the House, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, to issue his Royal Proclamation, to forbid all Persons to utter or receive any of the Pieces of Gold call'd Guineas, at any greater or higher Rate than one and twenty Shillings for each Guinea, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Pieces of coin'd Gold. This Address being presented to his Majesty, a Proclamation was issued accordingly.

Dec. 22. The King gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill, and then the House adjourn'd.

Jan. 22. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther on the Supply, and Mr Hutcheson urg'd. ' That the Lists of the Half-pay Officers were charg'd with many who had no Right to it: He was strenuously supported by Mr R. Walpole, who particularly objected against allowing Half-pay here to the Officers of the 13 Regiments lately reduc'd in Ireland. Mr Craggs answer'd them; and Mr Walpole having suggested that Mr Craggs had not been long in Office; this last readily own'd, ' That tho' he could not boast of so much Experience in Affairs, as a certain Gentleman, yet this he was sure of, that, though a Novice, he would, ten Years hence, be of the same Opinion he was of at present, and not imitate them, who chang'd theirs, as they were in or out of Place.' Hereupon Mr Walpole appeal'd to the Committee, ' Whether, while he had the Honour to be in Employment, he had not declar'd his Opinion as freely as he did at present, particularly in relation to the Matter now before them?' Mr John Smith, Sir Henry Bunbury †, Member for Chester, and Sir William Wyndham, supported Mr Walpole, and all of them did Justice to the Officers who had serv'd their Country in the two last Wars; excepting only against the Abuse which had been made of the National Bounty, in granting Half-pay to those that did not deserve it. On the other Hand, Mr Aislaby, Colonel Bladen, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir Richard Steele, General Wade, Mr Lowndes, and several others, supported Mr Craggs; and Mr Boscawen, said, ' That, in his Opinion, the Officers who had

lately

Anno 4. Geo. 1.
1717.

Second Debate relating to the Officers on Half-pay.

Mr Hutcheson.

Mr R. Walpole.
Mr Craggs.

Mr J. Smith.
Sir Hen. Bunbury.
Sir W. Wyndham.

Mr Aislaby.
Col. Bladen.
Sir Ch. Hotham.
Sir Rich. Steele.
Gen. Wade.
Mr Lowndes.
Mr Boscawen.

† *Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, in the late Queen's Reign.*

ANNO 4. Geo. I.
1717-18.

lately serv'd against the Rebels in Scotland, and in the North and West of England, had no less merited than those who had serv'd many Years in foreign Wars, since by suppressing a most unnatural and detestable Rebellion, they had deliver'd their Country from its most dangerous Enemies.' But though the Court Party, instead of about 130,361 l. to which the List of Half-pay for 1718 amounted, would have been contented with 115,000 l. yet a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Chairman leave the Chair, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 186 Voices against 148.

Farther Debate
relating to the
Half-pay Officers.

Mr Hutcheson.

Lord Broderick.

Mr R. Walpole.

Jan. 24. The House went into a grand Committee, to consider farther of the Supply; particularly in relation to Half-pay; and Mr Hutcheson and Mr Walpole chiefly insisted, 'That the Officers of the 13 Regiments reduc'd in Ireland, ought to have been plac'd on the Establishment of that Kingdom.' The Lord Viscount Broderick *, Member for Midhurst, endeavour'd to justify the Ministry there, and represented how hard the Case of those Officers would be, if they were struck off the English Establishment. To which Mr Walpole reply'd, 'That 'twas Matter of Surprize, that an End had been put to the Session of the Parliament of Ireland, without making Provision for the said Officers.' After this it was agreed to strike off the List of Half-pay all the Minors under sixteen; several Warrant Officers, the Officers of the 13 Regiments reduc'd in Ireland, and the Chaplains not provided for; Notwithstanding which, the Courtiers still demanded 115,000 l. for the List of Half-pay; but upon the Motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which was carry'd without dividing, the Speaker resum'd it, and the farther Consideration of that Matter was put off to the next Day.

94,000 l. granted
for the Half-pay
List.

Jan. 25. The Commons went again into a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, and the Courtiers renew'd the Demand of 115,000 l. for the List of Half-pay. On the other Hand, the opposite Party were for reducing that Sum to 80,000 l. But Mr Walpole having propos'd 94,000 l. the same was readily accepted on both Sides.

Then Mr Freeman mov'd, 'That the Vacancies in the Guards should be supply'd by Half-pay Officers: ' But the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative by 164 Voices against 156.

An Address for supplying all Vacancies in the Troops, (the Horse and Foot Guards, and Horse Grenadiers excepted,) with Half-pay Officers.

Mr Speaker having resum'd the Chair, Mr Farrer immediately reported to the House, 'That the Committee had directed him to move, and it was accordingly resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that all Vacancies

* Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

cancies which shall happen in the Troops upon the British Establishment be supply'd by Half-Pay Officers, or Officers reduc'd in Great Britain of the same Rank, except in the Horse and Foot-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers.' The said Address was accordingly presented to the King.

Anno 4. Geo.
1717-18.

Jan. 27. Mr Boscawen acquainted the House, that his Majesty had commanded him to inform the House, " That Orders should be given, pursuant to the above Address, his Majesty being desirous, on all Occasions, to contribute, as far as in him lies, to the Ease of his People." After this, Mr Farrer reported the Resolutions on the Supply, which were agreed to, and may be seen at large in the *VOTES* of this Session.

The King's Answer theret

February 4. The House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, upon the Bill, *For regulating the Forces, and for Payment of the Army, &c.* After reading the Bill, and the Articles of War, Mr Hutcheson excepted against the Clause, enacting, ' That it shall and may be lawful to and for Court Martials to punish Mutiny and Desertion with Death, urging, ' That a Court Martial was never allowed of in England in Time of Peace, as being inconsistent with the Rights and Liberties of a free People; and mov'd, ' That the Offences committed by the Soldiery be cognizable and punish'd by the Civil Magistrate.' Sir William Thompson answer'd Mr Hutcheson, and the latter was seconded by Mr Edward Harley, who, to shew the Danger of a standing Army govern'd by Martial Law, quoted a Book written by a noble Member of the House, intitled, *An Account of Denmark*. Hereupon Lord Moleworth, [*Author of that Book,*] endeavour'd to shew, ' That this was not a parallel Case; that the present Posture of Affairs in Great Britain was vastly different from the State of Things in Denmark at that Juncture; and that the Commons having already declar'd it necessary to maintain the standing Forces, it was no less necessary to keep those Forces within the Bounds of Duty and Discipline, by the ordinary Rules of Martial Law, as was ever practis'd in all civiliz'd Nations.' Sir Gilbert Heathcote having back'd the Lord Moleworth, Mr Hungerford said, ' He remember'd a remarkable Passage in *The History of the Revolutions of Sweden*, which was, ' That one Bung, a rich Burgher of Stockholm, who had much contributed to the keeping up a standing Army, was the first that was hang'd by Martial Law. General Lumley and some others were of Mr Hutcheson's Opinion; and, on the other Hand, Sir Joseph Jekyll was for keeping up the Martial Law, at least, one Year longer.' But the main Dispute fell between Mr Craggs and Mr Robert Walpole, who in the Heat of Argument could not forbear letting drop some sharp Reflections.

Debate concerning the Mutiny Bill

Mr Hutcheson

Sir W. Thompson,

Mr E. Harley.

Lord Moleworth,

Sir G. Heathcote

Mr Hungerford.

Gen. Lumley,

Sir J. Jekyll,

Mr Craggs,
Mr R. Walpole,

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717-18.

Mr Lechmere.

ons. Mr Lechmere, in Answer to what Mr Walpole had advanced, viz. That a Court Martial in Time of Peace was altogether unknown in England, shew'd to the contrary, 'That the Court of Admiralty, which is allow'd in Times of Peace as well as of War, has an equal Power in relation to Seamen, with a Court Martial in Relation to Soldiers. At last, about Eight in the Evening, the Question being put, That the Clause relating to the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion should stand as express'd in the Bill, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 247 against 229.

The Mutiny-Bill
passes the House.

Feb. 12. The engrossed Bill, *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* was read the third Time, and the Question being put, That the said Bill do pass, it was carried in the Affirmative by 186 Voices against 105 : This great Majority was ascrib'd to Mr Walpole's voting with the Courtiers, and his having declar'd to his Friends, 'That tho' in the Debate about this Bill, he was for having Mutiny and Desertion punish'd by the Civil Magistrate, yet he had rather those Crimes should be punish'd by Martial Law, than not punish'd at all.

Debate on the
Merchant's Petition
relating to the
Trade to Sweden.

Feb. 27. The House proceeded to take into Consideration the Matters of the Petition of several Merchants and Owners of Shipping, and other Petitions which had been presented to the House, in Relation to the Trade to and from Sweden : And the Extracts of the Letters between the Secretaries of State, and his Majesty's Residents in Holland ; and also the Memorials which Mr Jackson presented to the Regency of Sweden, and the Answers to them, were read : After which Mr Jackson being call'd in, Mr Craggs ask'd him, whether he was of Opinion, That if the Trade were open'd with Sweden, our Merchants would be upon a better Foot than they are at present ? Mr Jackson answer'd, 'That, in his Opinion, the contrary would happen : For now that the Swedes are distress'd for want of our Commodities, particularly Corn and Salt, they are inclin'd to facilitate to us, underhand, the Purchase of their Iron ; whereas if the Prohibition of Trade with them was taken off, they would immediately provide themselves with what they want ; and knowing at the same Time, that there are amongst us a Set of Men, who make it their Study and Business to embarrass the Government, the Court of Sweden would be more stiff than ever, and render the Purchase of their Iron more difficult to us.' Some Members being offended at Mr Jackson's Expression, viz. *A Set of Men*, cry'd out, *Custody, Custody* : But the more moderate contented themselves with putting him upon explaining himself : Hereupon Mr Jackson reply'd, 'That he meant the Merchants who presented unreasonable Petitions.' This being by some look'd upon rather as an

Mr Craggs.

Aggra-

Aggravation than an Excuse, the Cry of *Custody, Custody*, was repeated; but Mr R. Walpole brought him off, by suggesting, 'That that Gentleman had liv'd so long in a despotick Government, where Petitions and Representations of that Nature are accounted capital Crimes, that he had forgot the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen; and therefore mov'd, that his unguarded Expressions might be excus'd;' Nobody opposing Mr Walpole, Mr Jackson withdrew. Then the Petitioners, and some other Merchants being call'd in, and farther heard, they represented among other Particulars, 'That since the Prohibition of Trade with Sweden, they bought Swedish Iron of the Dutch 4 l. *per* Ton dearer than before; and that whereas the English were formerly, about 30,000 l. *per* Annum, Gainers by the Trade with Sweden, they now lost about 90,000 l.' But this was contradicted by Mr Craggs, who suggested, 'That the Exports from Stockholm for England had never amounted to 120,000 l. in one Year; and therefore the Difference of the Profit and Loss could not come up to this last Sum.' The Merchants being withdrawn, Mr Heysham spoke in their Favour, and made a Motion, upon which the Question was propos'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, to take into his Consideration the State of the Trade with Sweden, and that such Measures might be taken, that his Majesty's Subjects, and those of his Allies, might carry on the said Trade in the same Manner. Hereupon there arose a warm Debate, in which Mr Craggs represented, 'That such an Address would be derogatory to the King's Honour, and even a Reflection on the Parliament, who had desir'd his Majesty to prohibit all Commerce with Sweden; and that on the other Hand, such an Address was altogether needless, since his Majesty's Wisdom would not fail to apply all proper Remedies to the Evil that was complain'd of.' Hereupon Sir William Wyndham said, 'That the Prohibition of Trade with Sweden having been thought convenient, when there was some Grounds to fear an Invasion from thence; now that Apprehension was entirely over, it would be no Reflection either upon the King or his Parliament, to take off the said Prohibition; and that he wonder'd we should distress and endeavour to ruin a Prince and Nation, who have ever been the Support of the Protestant Interest, and whom, by Treaties, we stand oblig'd to defend and protect.' After this it was resolv'd by a Majority of 201 Votes against 111, to adjourn the Debate 'till that Day Month.

Mr Heysham.

Mr Craggs.

Sir W. Wyndham.

March 17. Mr Boscawen acquainted the House, That he had a Message to the House, sign'd by his Majesty: Which was as follows, viz.

Anno 4. Geo. I.
1717-18.

King's Message for
an additional
Number of Sea-
men.

GEORGE R.

" HIS Majesty being at present engag'd in several Ne-
gotiations of the utmost Concern to the Welfare of
these Kingdoms, and the Tranquility of Europe; and ha-
ving lately receiv'd Information from Abroad, which
makes him judge that it will give Weight to his Endeavours, if a Naval Force be employ'd where it shall be
necessary, does think fit to acquaint this House therewith;
not doubting but that in case he should be oblig'd, at this
critical Juncture, to exceed the Number of Men granted
this Year for the Sea-Service, the House will, at their
next Meeting, provide for such Exceeding.

An Address there-
on.

Upon this Sir William Strickland mov'd, 'That an Ad-
dress be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the
Thanks of this House, for his unwearied Endeavours to
promote the Welfare of his Kingdoms; and to preserve the
Tranquility of Europe; and to assure his Majesty, That this
House will make good such Exceedings of Men for the Sea
Service of the Year 1718, as his Majesty in his Royal Wis-
dom shall find necessary to obtain those desirable Ends.' This
Motion being seconded, and the Question put thereupon,
was carry'd without dividing.

Mr R. Walpole's
Observation on
that Address.

It is very remarkable, that the Spanish Ambassador ha-
ving about this Time expostulated concerning the great
Preparations for sending a Fleet into the Mediterranean, Mr
Walpole said, 'That such an Address had all the Air of a
Declaration of War against Spain.

The King's Ap-
swer to the above
Address.

March 18. Mr Boscawen acquainted the House, That their
Address had been presented to his Majesty; and that he was
commanded by his Majesty, to return his Majesty's hearty
Thanks to this House, and to assure them, that his Majesty
shall think himself oblig'd, in Return of the great Confi-
dence they have repos'd in him, not only to use the utmost
OEconomy that shall be consistent with the real Interest of
his Subjects for this ensuing Year; but likewise to apply his
most earnest Endeavours to prevent future Burthens to his
People, by establishing a lasting Peace and Tranquility.

March 21. The King went to the House of Peers, and
the Commons attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent
to several Bills.

After which the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's
Speech to both Houses of Parliament, as follows, viz.

The King's Speech
at putting an End
to the Third Ses-
sion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I Cannot put an End to this Session, without returning
my hearty Thanks to so good a Parliament, for the
Dispatch which has been given to the publick Buſines.

" You

“ You will, I hope, in your private Capacities, feel the
 “ Convenience of an early Recess; and I am persuaded the
 “ Publick will receive great Benefit, by the seasonable Zeal
 “ and Vigour of your Resolutions in Support of my Go-
 “ vernment.

“ Nothing can add so much to the Credit and Influence
 “ of this Crown, both at Home and Abroad, as the re-
 “ peated Instances of your Affection to me. This Steadi-
 “ ness and Resolution of yours, will, I hope, enable me to
 “ procure, against your next Meeting, such Treaties to be
 “ concluded, as will settle Peace and Tranquility among
 “ our Neighbours.

“ If through the Blessing of God my Endeavours to this
 “ End prove successful, I shall have the Satisfaction to
 “ silence even those who will never own themselves con-
 “ vinc’d; and to let all the World see plainly, that what
 “ I have most at Heart, is the Good and Welfare of my
 “ People, who may then be eas’d in their Taxes, and en-
 “ rich’d by their Trade.

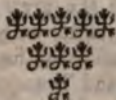
Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I must return you my particular Thanks for the Sup-
 “ plies you have so chearfully granted, and for the late In-
 “ stance of your Confidence in me. I promise you, that
 “ my Endeavours shall not be wanting to make Use of both
 “ to the best Advantage for the Good of my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The Practices which are daily us’d by a most restless
 “ and unhappy Set of Men, to disturb a Government by
 “ whose Clemency they are protected, require our utmost
 “ Attention and Vigilance. I must therefore recommend
 “ it to you, that in your several Stations and Countries,
 “ you will endeavour to quell that Spirit of Disaffection,
 “ which our common Enemies are so industrious to fo-
 “ ment.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu’d the Parliament to
 the 20th of May; after which they were farther prorogued
 to the 11th of November.



SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the FOURTH SESSION of the

*First Parliament of King GEORGE I.*Anno 5. Geo. I.
1718.

ON the 11th of November the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, his Majesty deliver'd the following Speech into the Hands of the Lord Chancellor, who read the same to both Houses :

King's Speech at
opening the Fourth
Session.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Since your last Recess, I have, by the Blessing of Almighty God, concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the greatest Princes of Europe, as will, in all human Appearance, induce others to follow their Example, and make any Attempts to disturb the publick Tranquility not only dangerous but impracticable.

“ These Engagements, I am persuaded, will be so much the more agreeable to all my good Subjects, as they bind the contracting Powers to support the Succession to these Kingdoms in my Family, to which some were not at all, and others not so fully, bound by any former Treaties.

“ During the whole Course of these Negotiations, a most strict Regard has been had to the Interest of Spain ; and better Conditions have been stipulated for that King, than were insisted upon in his Behalf even at the Treaty of Utrecht ; but the War in Hungary, which by our Mediation is since happily ended, having tempted the Court of Spain unjustly to attack the Emperor, and the Hopes they have since conceiv'd of raising Disturbances in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere, having encourag'd them to believe, that we should not be able to act in Pursuance of our Treaties, for the Defence of the Dominions invaded by them, nor even to support those other essential and necessary Conditions of the Treaty of Utrecht, which provide against the great Monarchies of Europe, being at any Time hereafter united under one Sovereign, they have not only persisted in such a notorious Violation of the publick Peace and Tranquility, but have rejected all our amicable Proposals, and have broke thro' their most solemn Engagements for the Security of our Commerce.

“ To

“ To vindicate therefore the Faith of our former Treaties, as well as to maintain those which we lately made, and to protect and defend the Trade of my Subjects, which has in every Branch been violently and unjustly oppress’d, it became necessary for our Naval Forces to check their Progress. It was reasonable to hope, that the Success of our Arms, the repeated Offers of Friendship, which I have never ceas’d to make in the most pressing Manner, and the Measures taken in Concert with the Emperor and the most Christian King, to restore the publick Tranquility, would have produc’d a better Disposition in the Court of Spain; but I have receiv’d Informations, that instead of listening to our reasonable Terms of Accommodation, that Court has lately given Orders at all the Ports of Spain and of the West-Indies, to fit out Privateers, and to take our Ships.

“ I am persuad’d that a British Parliament will enable me to resent such Treatment, as becomes us; and it is with Pleasure that I can assure you of the ready and friendly Resolutions of our good Brother the Regent of France, to concur and join with me in the most vigorous Measures.

“ The firm Confidence I repose in the Affection of my People, together with my earnest Desire to ease them of every Charge not absolutely necessary, determin’d me, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of our great Alliance, to make a very considerable Reduction of our Land-Forces; nor could I better express, than by so doing, how little we apprehend the Attempts of our Enemies to disturb the Peace of my Kingdoms, even tho’ Spain should think fit to continue some Time in War. Our Naval Force employ’d in Concert with our Allies, will, I trust in God, soon put a happy End to the Troubles which the ambitious Views of that Court have begun, and secure to my Subjects the Execution of the many Treaties in Force relating to our Commerce.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I must desire you to grant me such Supplies, as will enable me to carry on the Service of the Year. I have given Orders to have the proper Estimates laid before you, whereby you will perceive I have reduc’d the Expence as much as our Circumstances can well admit. I have the Pleasure to observe to you, that the Funds appropriated for sinking the publick Debts, have answer’d above Expectation. I must however recommend to you to consider of proper Methods for improving them, by preventing the Frauds and Abuses daily committed in the publick Revenues, not doubting in all your Pro-

ceedings

Anno 5. Geo. I.
1718.

ceedings you will have that Regard to the inviolable Preservation of the publick Credit, which may quiet the Minds of all those that have trusted to Parliamentary Engagements.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ There never was a Time when your Unanimity, your Vigour, and Dispatch, were more necessary to so many good Ends, as those we have now in View. I have done my Part. It remains with you to give the last Finishing to this great Work. Our Friends and our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, are waiting the Event of your Resolutions: And I dare promise my self that the first have nothing to apprehend, nor the others to hope, from your Conduct in this important Juncture, who have, during the whole Course of my Reign, given such lively Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Person, and of your Love to your Country.”

Ed Hinchinbroke,
moves for an Ad-
dress of Thanks.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr Craggs, by his Majesty's Command, presented to the House Copies, in Latin, of several Treaties, with a List of them; and the Title of the Copies of the said Treaties were read, and then the Lord Hinchinbroke mov'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of the House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for the many and great Instances which he has therein given to his People, of his constant Endeavours for their Security and Welfare; That the House has intire Satisfaction in those Measures which his Majesty has already taken for strengthening the Protestant Succession, and establishing a lasting Tranquility in Europe; and particularly in relation to the Crown of Spain; and is resolv'd to enable his Majesty, in Concurrence with his Allies, not only to resent the Injuries that Crown has already done to the Commerce of these Kingdoms, in Breach of the Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, but will likewise support him, in the most vigorous and effectual Manner, in such farther Measures as his Majesty shall judge necessary to compleat the publick Tranquility, and to check the Growth of that Naval Power, which must otherwise prove dangerous to the Trade of these Kingdoms, and to the Repose of Europe.' The Lord Hinchinbroke was back'd by the Lord Tyrconnel, Sir David Dalrymple, Mr Lechmere, Mr Craggs, Mr John Smith, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir W. Lawton, Mr Hampden, Mr Aislable, Mr Boscawen, Col. Bladen, Mr Freeman, Mr Heytham, Mr Walpole, Mr Snell, Mr Hungerford, Mr Herne, Sir J. Jekyll, Mr Cowper, Sir

Debate thereon.

Lord Tyrconnel.
Sir D. Dalrymple.
Mr Lechmere.
Mr Craggs.
Mr John Smith.
Sir G. Heathcote.
Sir W. Lawton.
Mr Hampden.
Mr Aislable.
Mr Boscawen.
Col. Bladen.
Mr Freeman.
Mr Heytham.
Mr Walpole.
Mr Snell.
Mr Hungerford.
Mr Herne.
Sir J. Jekyll.
Mr Cowper.

Sir William Wyndham, Mr Shippen, Lord Moleſworth, and General Roſs, a warm Debate enſued.

Anne ſ. Geo. I.
1718.

The Country Party ſtrenuouſly objected againſt the Words, *entire Satisfaction in thoſe Meaſures which his Majeſty had already taken.* In order therefore to have theſe Words left out of the Addreſs, it was alledg'd in the firſt Place, That it was unparliamentary and unprecedented, on the firſt Day of a Seſſion to enter upon Particulars ; That the Buſineſs in Queſtion being of the higheſt Importance, viz. Peace or War, deſerv'd the matureſt Deliberation ; That before they approv'd of the Meaſures that had been taken, they ought to examine the Treaties, and the Reaſons on which thoſe Meaſures were founded, which muſt needs take up ſome Time ; And therefore they ought, for the preſent, according to the uſual Cuſtom, to content themſelves with returning his Majeſty their Thanks for his Speech, with general Aſſurances of their Zeal and Affection for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and then appoint a Day to take the ſaid Speech into Conſideration.

Sir W. Wyndham.
Mr Shippen.
Lord Moleſworth.
Gen. Roſs.

To this the Courtiers anſwer'd, That tho' all Applications from the Houſe to the Throne differ'd according to the various Circumſtances of Affairs, yet there were not wanting Precedents to ſupport the Expreſſions excepted againſt, of which ſome Inſtances were produc'd : That the Meaſures that had been taken, were grounded on Treaties that had been laid before them, and which might be examin'd into as ſoon as the Houſe thought fit ; but that it was neceſſary, at this critical Juncture, when the Eyes of all Europe were fix'd on this Parliament, early to come to a vigorous Reſolution, which would not fail having its due Weight Abroad.

This was warmly oppos'd by Mr R. Walpole, who urg'd, ' That it was againſt the common Rules of Prudence, and the Methods of proceeding in that Houſe, to approve a Thing before they knew what it was : That he was thoroughly convinc'd of, and as ready as any Perſon in that Aſſembly, to acknowledge his Majeſty's great Care for the general Peace of Europe, and the Intereſt of Great Britain ; but that the giving Sanction, in the Manner propos'd, to the late Meaſures, could have no other View, than to ſcreen Miniſters, who were conſcious of having done ſomething amiſs, and, who having begun a War againſt Spain, would now make it the Parliament's War : Concluding, That inſtead of an entire Satisfaction, they ought to ſhew their entire Diſſatisfaction with a Conduſt that was contrary to the Laws of Nations, and a Breach of ſolemn Treaties.' Upon this Mr Craggs gave the Houſe an Account of the Meaſures which the King and his Miniſters had purſued for reſtoring

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Craggs.

Anno 5. Geo. I.
1714.

and securing the Tranquility of Europe, and said, ' That upon that View a Treaty of defensive Alliance between his Majesty and the Emperor had been sign'd in May 1716, and by that very Gentleman, then in a high Station, who now expected against these Measures: That, at the same Time, his Majesty sincerely desir'd and endeavour'd to maintain a perfect Friendship with the King of Spain, and had even propos'd a defensive Alliance to him, before he made one with any other Power: That notwithstanding the Engagements his Majesty was under to guaranty the Neutrality of Italy, and to defend the Emperor in the Possession of his Dominions, which, upon the Invasion of Sardinia, might have justify'd his Majesty's assisting his Imperial Majesty against Spain; yet the King chose rather to act as a friendly Mediator, and, in Concert with the Regent of France, endeavour'd to find out Means of reconciling the Interests of the Emperor and of the King of Spain, as the only Way to put a Stop to the War that threaten'd Italy, and in which all Europe might be involv'd: That the Catholick King was often sollicitated by the British Ministers at Madrid, to concur with his Majesty's good Intentions, and to give such Instructions to the Spanish Minister here, as would put it in his Majesty's Power to stand up for the Interest and Advantages of Spain in the ensuing Negotiations: That the Catholick King having declin'd to concert Measures with Great Britain, and demanding, in general, Satisfaction for the Breaches he pretended the Emperor had made upon the Treaty of Utrecht, the Balance of Power in Europe, and the Security and Liberty of the Princes and States of Italy, all that his Majesty, with the Regent's Assistance, could do, was to obtain of the Emperor such Conditions as were thought most agreeable to his Catholick Majesty; to wit, an absolute Renunciation of the Monarchy of Spain and the Indies, and a very considerable Settlement in Italy for a Prince of Spain, particularly the Great Duchy of Tuscany: That as the Emperor's Pretensions to Sicily were the principal Reasons of his opposing the Treaty of Utrecht, from which he could not afterwards be brought off by the Treaty of Baden, it became necessary, towards an Accommodation, to dispose of that Island in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, of whom, upon that Consideration, his Majesty and the Regent of France obtain'd the Disposition of Sardinia in Favour of the King of Sicily: That these were the principal Articles of the Treaty of Alliance, for restoring and settling the Publick Peace, commonly call'd the Quadruple Alliance, which was a long while depending, and at last sign'd here, on the 22d of July, 1718: That in Order to support the Views of this Treaty, and to add Weight to the Endeavours

for

for restoring the Tranquillity of Europe, his Majesty acquainted the Commons, toward the End of the last Session of Parliament, that he intended to employ a Naval Force when it should be necessary; whereupon this House unanimously resolv'd to return his Majesty their Thanks for his unwearied Endeavours to promote the Welfare of his Kingdoms, and to preserve the Tranquillity of Europe; and to assure his Majesty, that they would make good such Exceedings of Men for the Sea Service for the Year 1718, as his Majesty, in his Royal Wisdom, should find necessary to obtain those desirable Ends: [See p. 180.] That this unanimous Resolution undoubtedly imply'd an entire Satisfaction in the Measures his Majesty was at that Time concerting for preserving the Tranquillity of Europe; and if an Action has since happen'd in Consequence of those Measures, this cannot, with any Justice, be call'd the War of the Ministers, but rather the War of the Parliament: That, however, it was not with Design of making War, but only of restoring Peace, that his Majesty sent a strong Squadron into the Mediterranean: That, pursuant to this View, as soon as Sir George Byng reach'd the Coast of Spain, he wrote a Letter to that King, desiring him to accept his Majesty's Mediation, and to desist from the Hostilities already begun; offering him his Service, either to withdraw his Troops, or even to assist him, in case the Emperor should not consent to a Suspension of Arms; which the Admiral propos'd while an Accommodation should be negotiated: That the Spaniard, having with Haughtiness rejected his Majesty's repeated amicable Proposals, and not only persisted in the Violation of the publick Peace, by the Invasion of Sicily, but likewise broke thro' most solemn Treaties for the Security of our Trade, it became necessary for his Majesty's Naval Forces to check these insolent and violent Proceedings, as well to maintain the Faith of his Majesty's Engagements, and prevent the Consequences of this War, as to protect and defend the Trade of the British Subjects, which labours under the heaviest Hardships and Difficulties.' To confirm this last Assertion, Col. Bladen produc'd a List of many Merchant Ships, taken or detain'd by the Spaniards.

Col. Bladen.

Mr R. Walpole having made solemn Professions of his Duty and Affection to the King, and of his Readiness to acknowledge his Majesty's Royal Care and constant Endeavours for the Security and Welfare of his People, and the Tranquillity of Europe; but distinguishing between his Majesty and his Ministers, and shewing an Unwillingness to approve the Measures pursu'd by the latter, 'till the Treaties on which those Measures were founded, had been fully and maturely examin'd, Mr Cragg readily admitted of the

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Cragg.

Disinc-

ANNO 5. GEO. I.
1718.

Distinction between the King and his Ministers, adding, 'That he observ'd with a great deal of Pleasure, how unanimous they were all for the King, and that he should be extremely sorry if the Ministers should be the Occasion of any Delay in the House's expressing their Duty and Affection to his Majesty: That he own'd Ministers were not infallible; That he had the Honour to be one of his Majesty's Servants, and had gone as great Lengths as any in the Measures that had been taken: But that he was so positive, that in the Course of this whole Affair nothing had been done that was not entirely consistent with the Faith of Treaties, and the Honour and Interest of the Nation, that he durst promise, both for himself and the rest of the Ministers, that if the House came into this Vote, which he thought of the highest Importance at this critical Juncture, no manner of Advantage would be taken of it to palliate any Faults, which, through human Frailty, might have been committed; and that for his own Part he was ready to undergo the severest Examination, whenever the House should think fit to enquire into the Conduct of the Ministry.'

Upon the whole Matter, the Question being at last put, upon the Lord Hinchinbroke's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 216 Votes against 155.

The Address agreed to and presented.

Nov. 12. The Commons having made the usual Orders; the Lord Hinchinbroke reported the Address from the Committee of which his Lordship was Chairman; which on the 13th was presented to his Majesty, as follows.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do return our most sincere and unfeigned Thanks to your Sacred Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for the many and great Instances, which you have been graciously pleas'd therein to give your People, of your constant Endeavours for their Security and Welfare.

'It is with the greatest Pleasure that we have this Opportunity to assure your Majesty, that we have entire Satisfaction in those Measures which you have already taken, for strengthening the Protestant Succession to the Crown of these Realms in your own Family, and for establishing a lasting Tranquility in Europe, and particularly in relation to the Crown of Spain; and we are resolv'd on our Parts, to the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty, in Concurrence with your Allies, not only to resent the Injuries which that Crown has already done to the Commerce of these Kingdoms, in Breach of the

the Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, but will likewise support your Majesty, in the most vigorous and effectual Manner, in such farther Measures as in your great Wisdom you shall judge necessary to compleat the publick Tranquility, and to check the Growth of that naval Power, which must otherwise prove dangerous to the Trade of these Kingdoms, and the Repose of Europe.

Anno 5. Geo. 1.
1718.

We should be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty, if we did not express, in the most affectionate Manner, the great Sense we have of that Instance of your tender Concern for the Ease of your People, in the farther Reduction which you have made of your Land-Forces; which must be accepted by all your good Subjects, as the strongest Proof of your Wisdom and Goodness.

We crave Leave to concur with your sacred Majesty, that Regard must always be had to the inviolable Preservation of the publick Credit, for the Quiet and just Security of all those who have trusted to Parliamentary Engagements.

And do farther assure your Majesty, That we will, by our Conduct in this important Juncture, give your Majesty and the whole World, all imaginable Proofs of our Zeal and inviolable Duty and Affection to your Person and Government, and of our Love to our Country.

To which His Majesty's Answer was as follows.

Gentlemen,

I Am extremely sensible of the Duty and Affection you express to my Person: Your Vigour and Resolution to support me will encourage our Friends, and, by the Blessing of God, enable me to defeat the ill-grounded Hopes of our Enemies: As I am persuaded the Necessity and Usefulness of your Proceedings will be approved by the Event, I do return you my very hearty Thanks for this loyal Address.

The King's Answer thereto.

Nov. 13. Mr Craggs presented the Translations of several Treaties of Alliance, and Articles belonging thereto, which were order'd to lie on the Table.

Dec. 17. Mr Boscawen, by the King's Command, acquainted the House, That all his Majesty's Endeavours and those of the most Christian King, to procure Redress of the many Injuries done to the Subjects of Great Britain by the King of Spain, to the unspeakable Detriment of the Trade of these Kingdoms; or even to obtain a Discontinuance of the unjust Hostilities, carrying on by that Crown, having prov'd ineffectual, his Majesty had found it necessary

Mr Boscawen acquaints the House with the King's having declar'd War against Spain.

Anno 3. Geo. I.
1712.

Mr Treby's Motion for an Address of Thanks.

Debate thereon.

Mr Western.
Mr Shippen,
Mr Freeman.
Mr T. Hanmer.

Col. Stanhope.

Mr Methuen.

Mr Shippen.

to declare War against Spain. After the reading of this Message, Mr Treby*, mov'd, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the most unfeigned Thanks of the House for having communicated to them the necessary Resolution of declaring War against Spain; and to assure his Majesty, That this House will, with the greatest Chearfulness and with the utmost Vigour, assist and support his Majesty in the War with the King of Spain, 'till Spain is reduc'd to accept of reasonable Terms of Peace, and to agree to such Conditions of Trade and Commerce, as this Nation is justly intitled to by their several Treaties.' Mr Treby was seconded by Mr Western, Member for Sudbury, but Mr Shippen, Mr Freeman, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and some others excepted either against the Motion or against some Expressions in it, which occasion'd a warm Debate. Some Members alledging, 'That they did not see the Necessity of declaring War against Spain, and that they rather were inclin'd to believe that the Grievances complain'd of by our Merchants might have been redress'd in an amicable Manner', Colonel Stanhope, Member for Derby, told the House, that he had had the Honour to serve his Majesty as his Envoy to the King of Spain, and he could assure them, that he had presented at least five and twenty Memorials to that Court, in relation to the Complaints of our Merchants, without any Success. Hereupon Mr Methuen, Member for Brackley, interpos'd, and accounted for the Dilatoriness of the Court of Madrid in the Dispatch of Commercial Affairs, occasion'd by the different Regulations and Judicatories in the several Kingdoms, Provinces, and Ports of Spain; which might be the Reason why the Grievances complain'd of by our Traders had not been redress'd so soon as might have been expected. A Member having hinted that the Ministers had shewn no great Concern for the Trade and Interest of the Nation, since it appear'd by the Answer from a Secretary of State to the Marquess de Monteleone's Letter, that they would have pass'd by the Violations of the Treaties of Commerce, provided Spain had accepted the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance: That his Majesty did not seek to aggrandize himself by any new Acquisition, but was rather inclin'd to sacrifice something of his own, to procure the general Quiet and Tranquillity: That no Body could yet tell how far that Sacrifice was to extend, but certainly it was a very uncommon Piece of Condescension; Mr Shippen went yet farther, and insinuated, That this War seem'd to be calculated for another Meridian. [See p. 157.] But wrapt up the

* Made Secretary at War in this Session.

the Innuendo so dextrously, that no Exception was taken at it. Mr Horatio Walpole also found Fault with the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, particularly as to the Disposition of Sicily in Favour of the Emperor, which was a Breach of the Treaty of Utrecht; and his Brother Mr Robert Walpole, exclaim'd against the Injustice of attacking the Spanish Fleet before the Declaration of War. They were answer'd by Mr Craggs, Mr Lechmere, Mr Aislaby, Mr T. Broderick, and Sir Joseph Jekyll; which last said, 'That some Weeks before, when this Affair was first mention'd in the House, he was shy of giving his Opinion, because he had not then examin'd the several Steps that had been taken in it; but that now he was fully convinc'd, that if there was any Injustice, it was on the Side of the King of Spain; and that the Conduct of his Majesty and his Ministers was entirely agreeable to the Law of Nations and the Rules of Justice and Equity. Was it just, added he, in the King of Spain to attack the Emperor's Dominions [*meaning Sardinia*] while he was engag'd in a War with the Turks, without any Declaration of War? Was it just in the same Prince to invade the Dominions of one of our Allies, the King of Sicily, without the least Provocation? And was it not just in his Majesty to vindicate the Faith of his Treaties, and to defend and protect the Trade of his Subjects, which had been violently oppress'd? Then the Question being put upon Mr Treby's Motion, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative by 178 against 107; and it was resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty, by the whole House: which being done accordingly his Majesty gave the following Answer.

Anno 5. Gen. I.
1718.

Mr H. Walpole.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Craggs.
Mr Lechmere.
Mr Aislaby.
Mr T. Broderick.
Sir J. Jekyll.

The above Address
agreed to.

Gentlemen,

"**T**His seasonable and loyal Address, will, I trust in
" God, contribute effectually to what you desire. I
" return you true Thanks for it."

The King's An-
swer.

Dec. 24. The engross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*, was brought down to the Commons, who read it the first Time, and order'd it to be read a second Time, on the 7th of January, to which Day the House then adjourn'd.

A Bill from the
Lords, For strength-
ening the Protestant
Interest.

Jan. 7. The Commons read a second Time the engross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for Strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*: And then so much of the Act, *Against Occasional Conformity*, as was intended to be repeal'd by the said Bill, as also of the Act, *To prevent the Growth of Schism, &c.* both which were pass'd in the 12th Year of the late Queen Anne, were read. After which,

Debate on the se-
cond Reading
thereof.

upon

Anno 5. Geo. I.
1718-19.

Mr Hampden.
Mr Cartwright.
Mr J. Chetwynd.
Sir Tho. Palmer.
Mr Yonge.
Mr Carter.
Sir W. Thompson.
Mr Boscawen.
Mr Bar. Shute.
Sir W. Lowther.
Sir J. Jekyll.
Sir G. Heathcote.
Mr Craggs.
Mr Lechmere.
Lord Castlemore.

Mr Graham.
Mr Ward.
Mr R. Hopton.
Col. Strangeways.
Mr Blundel.
Sir W. Wyndham.
Mr Jefferies.
Mr Shippen.
Mr H. Walpole.
Sir Tho. Hanmer.
Mr John Smith.
Mr Snell.
Mr R. Walpole.
Mr Lutwyche.

Sir W. Thompson.

upon a Motion made to commit the said Bill, there arose a very warm Debate, that lasted above eight Hours. Mr Hampden spoke first in Behalf of the Bill, and was seconded by Mr Cartwright*, Member for Boffiney. The other Members who spoke for the committing of the Bill, were Mr J. Chetwynd †, Member for St Maws, Sir Tho. Palmer, Member for Rochester, Mr Yonge, Mr Carter, Sir William Thompson, Mr Boscawen, Mr Barrington Shute, Sir William Lowther, Member for Pontefract, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr Craggs, Mr Lechmere, and the Lord Castlemore. Against the committing of the Bill. Mr Graham, Member for Westmoreland, Mr Ward, Member for Thetford, Mr Richard Hopton, Member for Herefordshire, Col. Strangeways, Member for Dorsetshire, Mr Blundel, Member for Haslemere, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Jefferies, Mr Shippen, Mr Horatio Walpole, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr John Smith, Mr Snell, Mr Robert Walpole, and Mr Lutwyche, Member for Apulby.

Sir William Thompson urg'd, ' That the Schism Bill depriv'd Parents of their natural Right of educating their Children as they think proper ; to which Mr Shippen answer'd, ' That it was somewhat strange to see so able a Lawyer inconsistent with himself: For when the twelve Judges were consulted, in a Case relating to a great Family, [*The Prince of Wales's Children*] he was of the Opinion of ten of them, ' That Children may be taken from their Parents, and educated as the Good of the Nation requir'd.' To this Sir William Thompson reply'd, ' That as he never was consulted, so had he never declar'd his Thoughts in the nice Case hinted by that Gentleman, and therefore he could not, with any Colour of Justice, be said to have chang'd his Opinion: But that the Member who tax'd him with it, and who thereby declar'd against the Opinion of the ten Judges, if he would be consistent with himself, must now be for the Bill that repeals the Schism Act, which restores Parents to their natural Right.' After some personal Altercations between Mr R. Walpole and Mr Lechmere, the Question being put upon the Motion for committing the Bill, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 243 Votes against 202, and the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

An exact List of the Names of all those who voted *Pro* and *Con*, in this important Debate, will be found in the *APPENDIX*, by which it appears that the Majority was chiefly owing to the Scots Members, 31 out of 35, then in the House, having voted for the Bill.

Jan.

* Commissioner of the Victualling Office.

† Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.

Jan. 9. The Order of the Day being read for the going into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill from the Lords, *For strengthening the Protestant Interest, &c.* the Lord Guernsey mov'd, ' That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause, That any Person when he comes to take the Oath of Abjuration and other Oaths, subsequent to the receiving the Sacrament, in order to his Qualification, shall acknowledge that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by Divine Inspiration, and shall acknowledge his firm Faith and Belief in the Ever-blessed Trinity: But the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put upon the said Motion, it pass'd in the Negative, by 90 Voices; several Members who voted against the Bill, *For strengthening the Protestant Interest, &c.* having, notwithstanding their Opposition to that Bill, voted also against the Amendment propos'd by Lord Guernsey; as the Reader will find particularly distinguish'd in the abovemention'd List. Then the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee upon the said Bill, went through the same, Mr. Hampden being Chairman, and resolv'd to pass it without any Amendment, by a Majority of 221 Votes against 170.

Anno 5. Geo. I.
1715-19.

Jan. 10. The Bill, *For strengthening the Protestant Interest, &c.* was read the 3d Time, pass'd without any Amendment, and sent back to the Lords.

The Bill *For strengthening the Protestant Interest* passes the House.

February 11. Upon a Motion made by Mr Snell, and seconded by Mr Shippen, it was resolv'd to present an Address to his Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of what Pensions, if any, have been granted by his Majesty to any Member of this House during Pleasure, or for any Term of Years; and also what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been directed to the Lords of the Treasury since the 10th of May, 1715.

An Address presented to the King, for an Account of Pensions granted to Members since May 10, 1715.

Feb. 12. Mr Controllor acquainted the House, That his Majesty had given Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House the Accounts desir'd by their Address.

March 10. The King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, he was pleas'd to say, That he had given Orders to the Lord Chancellor to declare to both Houses, in his Name and Words, a Matter his Majesty thought of the greatest Importance; whereupon the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
" HAVING receiv'd from our good Brother and Ally,
" the Most Christian King, repeated Advices, that
" an Invasion will suddenly be attempted from Spain against
Vol. I. B b " my

King's Speech relating to an Invasion from Spain.

Anno 5. Geo. I.
1718-19.

" my Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender to my Crown,
" I have judg'd it convenient to make you acquainted with
" it, and shall, on my Part, take all the necessary Measures
" to defeat the Designs of our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" This Attempt, if it proceed, must engage me in some
" farther Expences by Sea and Land than Provision has been
" made for. I must therefore recommend it to you that I
" be enabled, in such Manner as you shall judge convenient,
" to make the necessary Dispositions for our Security; and
" you may depend upon it, that I shall upon this and all
" Occasions have as much Regard to the Ease of my Peo-
" ple, as shall be consistent with their Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The many Proofs I have had of the Affection and
" Loyalty of this Parliament leave me no Room to doubt
" of your steady and vigorous Perseverance, in Support of
" my Person and Government upon this Occasion."

Motion for an Ad-
dress of Thanks.

The Commons being return'd to their House, it was
mov'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Ma-
jesty, to return him the dutiful and unfeigned Thanks of
this House for having graciously communicated to his Par-
liament, that he has receiv'd Intelligence of an Invasion in-
tended from Spain against these Kingdoms; and to assure
his Majesty that this House will support him with the ut-
most Vigour and Efforts to defeat so extraordinary an At-
tempt: And to desire that his Majesty would give the ne-
cessary Orders to strengthen and augment his Forces by Sea
and Land, in such Manner as he, in his great Wisdom,
shall think fit; assuring his Majesty that this House will
effectually make good any Increase of Expence that shall
arise from such an Augmentation, and effectually enable his
Majesty not only to disappoint the Designs of his Enemies,
both at Home and Abroad, but by the Blessing of God turn
them to their own Confusion.' None of the Members did
directly oppose this Motion, only Mr W—— took this Op-
portunity to find Fault with the Administration; particularly
with Respect to the sending a Fleet into the Mediterranean,
whilst Great Britain was left naked, and expos'd to the In-
sults of a provok'd Enemy Abroad. He also reflected on
some Steps, whereby the Discontents had been much en-
creas'd at Home; and, among others, took notice of a
Bill lately brought into the House of Lords, [*meaning an
Act for settling the Peerage of Great Britain*] which could
not fail making most of the Scots Peers implacable En-
emies.' He added, ' That tho' he could not forbear blaming
the Conduct of the Ministers in some Particulars, yet he
still

Debate thereon.

Mr W——

still retain'd the same Thoughts with Respect to his Majesty, and would readily concur with the House, in giving him the most hearty Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government; and even go so far as to give his Vote for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, in Case of Necessity; but that, in his Opinion, it became the Wisdom of that House, to know whether the Advices his Majesty had receiv'd of an intended Invasion, were well grounded, before they either alarm'd the Publick, or engag'd the Nation in needless Expences.' This Speech was answer'd by Mr Craggs, who said, 'That as to what has been suggested about the Peerage Bill, that Affair being yet depending in the other House, it was unparliamentary to take Notice of it, before it came regularly before them: But that however, he would before-hand venture to say, That as it was a most gracious Condescension in his Majesty, to suffer a Branch of his Royal Prerogative to be restrain'd, in order to secure the Liberty of Parliaments, so he doubted not, that when that Bill came down to them, it would be unanimously approv'd. That as to the Advices the King had communicated to his Parliament of the Invasion with which his Dominions were threaten'd, tho' it was unusual for the Sovereign to declare his Intelligence, yet his Majesty had been most graciously pleas'd to tell them from whence he receiv'd his Information. That therefore it would be want of Respect, to question his Majesty's Intelligence; and he was sure no Member of that House had Authority to do it. That he hop'd there was no great Danger from the Invasion with which they were threaten'd: but that it would be the highest Piece of Imprudence not to take all the necessary Precautions to repel any Insults from the Spaniards, and to defeat all the Designs of his Majesty's and the Nation's Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And as to the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on which that Member [Mr W—] was pleas'd to reflect, if a Motion were made for appointing a Day to inquire into the same, he would readily second it.' After this, the Motion, for an Address to his Majesty pass'd into an unanimous Resolution, and without losing Time in drawing it up in Form, it was farther resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the whole House; which being done accordingly the next Day, the King return'd this Answer.

Anno 5. Geo.
1728-29.

Mr Craggs.

The Address re-
solv'd on, and
laid before the
King.

Gentlemen,

" I Take this Address as a fresh Instance of that Duty and His Majesty's
" Affection which you have so often express'd for my Answer thereto.
" Person and Government. I trust in God it will enable
" me to defeat the Designs of our Enemies, and to provide
" effectually

Anno 5. Geo. 1.
1719.

“ effectually for what is dearest to me, the Security and
“ Welfare of my People.”

Mr Freeman's
Motion for ad-
journing the Call
of the House.

April 14. Upon reading the Order of the Day for the House to be call'd over, Mr Freeman made a Speech importing, ‘ That some Weeks before, he thought it necessary that the absent Members should be summon'd to attend the Service of the House, in order to oppose some dangerous Alterations [*meaning the Peerage Bill then depending in the House of Lords*] which were intended to be made; and that he observ'd, with a great deal of Satisfaction, that the Summons had not been ineffectual, since there was so great, and so unusual an Appearance of Members; which shew'd that all true Patriots were resolv'd to exert their Zeal and Efforts in Defence of our excellent Constitution: But that he hoped, that by this Time the Danger was pretty well over, and that the Contrivers of that Project began already to repent it; that therefore he thought it unnecessary to give the Members the Trouble of calling over the House; and since they had dispatch'd all the publick Business that lay before them, they had best adjourn themselves to the 17th.’ Accordingly the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day; to which Time likewise the House adjourn'd themselves.

April 18. The King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills; after which the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses as follows, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's Speech at
putting an End
to the Fourth
Session.

“ I Am now come to put an End to this Session, in which
“ you have shewn many great and seasonable Proofs of
“ your Duty and Affection to my Person and Government,
“ and of your Care for the Safety and Welfare of your
“ Fellow-Subjects.

“ By the Blessing of God on our Endeavours, we have
“ hitherto disappointed the ill Designs of our Enemies,
“ who flatter'd themselves with Success from our unhappy
“ Divisions.

“ We perceive by the rash and wicked Counsels which
“ have lately prevail'd in the Court of Spain, that the de-
“ sperate and extravagant Projects of one ambitious Man,
“ though not capable of giving Fears to their Neighbours,
“ may occasion to them some Expence and Trouble.

“ That Court being influenc'd by Counsels odious and
“ destructive to the Spaniards, who find themselves neglect-
“ ed and oppress'd, after having endeavour'd to foment
“ Conspiracies and Seditions both here and in France, and
“ keep'd

“ stoop'd to Practices unusual, accompanied by Manifestoes,
“ of a Style unheard of among great Princes, has at last
“ proceeded to acknowledge the Pretender.

“ As this News has given great Surprize to all Europe, I
“ question not but it will be receiv'd by every good Briton
“ with Indignation and Contempt.

“ It is our Happinefs, at this Juncture, to find ourselves
“ affifted by the greatest Powers of Europe, against an Ene-
“ my that has no Allies, but those who would betray the
“ Governments under which they live and are protected.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I thank you very heartily for the Supplies you have
“ granted me this Year. The Manner in which you have
“ rais'd them without any new Burden to my People, the
“ great Addition you have made to the Fund for sinking
“ the Debts of the Nation, the Discharge of the Exchequer
“ Bills, and the Provision you have made to pay whatever
“ remains justly due to Foreign States and Princes, are the
“ strongest Proofs of your Wisdom, as well as of your
“ Zeal for my Service, and the Good of your Country.
“ You may observe I have hitherto been very cautious of
“ making Use of the Power you have given me, to increase
“ our Forces by Sea and Land. If our Enemies should
“ oblige me to a greater Expence, it shall be employ'd for
“ your Service. This is what the Trust you repose in me
“ requires at my Hands, and what I owe to so dutiful and
“ affectionate a House of Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ There being nothing more desirable at all Times than
“ a firm Union between Protestants, I reflect with Satisfac-
“ tion upon the Law you have pass'd this Session, which
“ will, I hope, prove effectual to that Purpose. As it is a
“ signal Instance of Moderation and Indulgence in our
“ establish'd Church, so I hope it will beget such a Return
“ of Gratitude from all dissenting Protestants, as will great-
“ ly tend to her Honour and Security, both which I shall
“ ever have near at Heart.

“ I have, always look'd upon the Glory of a Sovereign
“ and the Liberty of the Subject as inseparable; and I think
“ it is the peculiar Happinefs of a British King to reign over
“ a free People. As the Civil Rights therefore and Privi-
“ leges of all my Subjects, and especially of my two Houses
“ of Parliament, do justly claim my most tender Concern,
“ if any Provision design'd to perpetuate these Blessings to
“ your Posterity remains imperfect, for want of Time,
“ during this Session, maturely to discuss and settle Matters
“ of so great Importance, I promise myself you will take
“ the first Opportunity to render my Wishes for your Hap-

“ piness

Anno 5. Geo. I.
1719.

“ pines compleat and effectual, and to strengthen the Union,
“ which is of so much Consequence to the Welfare of this
“ Kingdom.

“ If the Circumstances of my Affairs shall allow of my
“ going Abroad this Summer, I shall take the same Care
“ of your Interest as if I remain'd here. The many Ne-
“ gotiations which will be on Foot to restore the Peace of
“ the North, in which the Trade and Tranquility of this
“ Kingdom may be very much concern'd, will make my
“ Presence there of great Use to those my Dominions:
“ And as in that Case I design, by the Blessing of God, to
“ meet you early next Winter, I will only recommend to
“ you most earnestly, that, laying aside all Animosities,
“ you would, in your several Countries and Stations, use
“ your utmost Endeavours to preserve the publick Peace,
“ and see a due Execution of the Law.”

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu'd the Parliament to
the 19th of May following; and they were afterwards, by
several Prorogations, farther prorogued to the 23d of No-
vember.



SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the FIFTH SESSION of the

First Parliament of King GEORGE I.

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1719.

THE King went to the House of Peers on the 23d
of November, with the usual State, when the Lord
Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, read the
following Speech to both Houses:

King's Speech at
opening the Fifth
Session.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
“ **T**HE Satisfaction, with which I always meet you,
“ is very much increas'd at this Time, when it has
“ pleas'd Almighty God so to strengthen the Arms of Great
“ Britain and our Confederates, and so to prosper our
“ several Negotiations, that, by his Blessing on our En-
“ deavours, we may promise our selves to reap very soon
“ the Fruits of our Successes. I am persuaded it will be
“ accounted, by all my good Subjects, a sufficient Reward
“ for some extraordinary Expence, that all Europe, as well
“ as these Kingdoms, is upon the Point of being deliver'd
“ from the Calamities of War by the Influence of British
“ Arms

“ Arms and Counfels. One Protestant Kingdom has already been reliev'd by our seasonable Interposition; and such a Foundation is laid by our late Treaties for an Union amongst other great Protestant Powers, as will very much tend to the Security of our Holy Religion.

“ I believe you cannot but be surpriz'd at the Continuation of a War, where our Enemies have nothing to hope, and so much to fear. It is indeed difficult to frame any Judgment of those Counfels, which have broke out of late in so many rash and ill-concerted Measures: If they depend upon our Divisions at Home, I doubt not but in a very short Time, their Hopes, founded upon this Expectation, will prove as vain and ill-grounded as any of their former Projects.

“ In congratulating with you on this happy Posture of Affairs, I must tell you, that as I have been very just and faithful to my Engagements, so I have met such frank and powerful Returns of Assistance from my Allies, as will, I doubt not, establish a lasting Friendship among us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ You will see, by the Accounts I have order'd to be deliver'd to you, how moderate a Use I have made of the Power entrusted with me to augment my Forces by Sea and Land. I depend upon the eminent Duty and Affection you have always shewn to my Person and Government, that you will be vigorous in dispatching the necessary Supplies for the Year: To which Purpose I have order'd the Estimates to be laid before you. And, at the same Time, I must desire you to turn your Thoughts to all proper Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ You all must be sensible of the many undeserv'd and unnatural Troubles I have met with during the Course of my Reign. Our Divisions at Home have gone magnified Abroad, and by inspiring into some foreign Powers a false Opinion of our Force, have encourag'd them to treat us in a Manner which the Crown of Great Britain shall never endure while I wear it. The Trouble and Expence which this hath brought upon us have been the most loudly complain'd of by those, who were the Occasion of them. But with your Assistance I have hitherto got through all those Difficulties, and by the Continuance of your Help, I hope very soon to overcome them, since the Hand of God hath so visibly been with us in all our Undertakings.

Anno 6. Geo. I.

1719.

“ If the Necessities of my Government have sometimes engaged your Duty and Affection to trust me with Powers, of which you have always with good Reason been jealous, the whole World must acknowledge they have been so used, as to justify the Confidence you have reposed in me. And as I can truly affirm, that no Prince was ever more zealous to increase his own Authority, than I am to perpetuate the Liberty of my People, I hope you will think of all proper Methods to establish and transmit to your Posterity the Freedom of our happy Constitution, and particularly to secure that Part which is most liable to Abuse. I value my self upon being the first who hath given you an Opportunity of doing it; and I must commend it to you, to compleat those Measures which remain'd imperfect the last Session.

“ So far as human Prudence can foretell, the Unanimity of this Session of Parliament must establish, with the Peace of all Europe, the Glory and Trade of these Kingdoms on a lasting Foundation. I think every Man may see the End of our Labours. All I have to ask of you, is, that you would agree to be a great and flourishing People, since it is the only Means by which I desire to become a happy King.”

Earl of Hertford
moves for an Address
of Thanks.

Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.

The Commons being return'd to their House, the Earl of Hertford mov'd for an Address of Thanks.

Tho' this Motion was carry'd without dividing, yet it did not pass without Opposition. Mr Shippen in particular said, ‘ That no Man was more ready than himself to concur in giving his Majesty unfeigned Assurances of the Zeal and Affection of that House to his Person and Government, in returning him Thanks for his Care and Endeavours to procure the Tranquility of Europe, and in congratulating his safe Return amongst us; but he could not forbear observing that his Majesty's Speech contain'd many Heads, of different Nature, and of great Importance; and as he remembred that this House had formerly been reflected on, for approving the Measures of the Ministry by the Lump, and without knowing what those Measures were, he therefore was of Opinion, they ought to proceed with Caution in this Juncture, the rather, because Mention was made in his Majesty's Speech, of a Thing of the highest Consequence, viz. the altering some Part of our Constitution; that it was plain enough that thereby was meant the Bill of Peers; but it was surprizing, that this Affair should be brought again upon the Stage, after it had miscarry'd the last Session in the other House, and that the major Part of this House had express'd such an Aversion to it; concluding with

with a Motion to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe Return, and to give him Thanks for Part of his Speech, and appoint a Day to take the rest into Consideration.' Mr Herne hereupon seconded Mr Shippen; but Mr Hungerford foreseeing, that if the House should divide, a Negative was like to be put upon Mr Shippen's Motion, said, 'That Addreses of this Nature were but customary Compliments; but he hoped that in the Course of this Session they should have Opportunities enough to inquire into the Grievances of the Nation, and the Conduct of the Ministry; that as to the Bill of Peerage in particular, since the Court seem'd to have it at Heart, he doubted not but it would soon pass the other House, and be sent down to them, and then, and no sooner, he hoped to see a great Division in that House.' Hereupon Mr Shippen wav'd his Motion.

ANNO 6. GEO. I.
1719.

Mr Herne.
Mr Shippen.
Mr Hungerford.

Nov. 24. The House presented their Address to his Majesty, as follows.

May it please your Majesty,

' **W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do return our most unfeigned Thanks to your Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and assure your Majesty, that our Hearts are fill'd with unspeakable Joy upon your safe and happy Return to these your Kingdoms, and with the most just and grateful Sense of your unwearied Labours for our Welfare, and the Security of the Protestant Religion.

The Commons Address of Thanks,

' We heartily congratulate with your Majesty on the Success of your British Arms, and return the Thanks of this House, in the most dutiful Manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of British Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefit of Trade and Tranquility.

' And we crave Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, on our Parts, by the Vigour of our Resolutions for the Support of your Government, and by the Dispatch which we will give to the necessary Supplies, convince the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Divisions at Home, this hath been the vainest of all their Projects. And we will enable your Majesty, in Concert with your Allies, effectually to support and perfect those just and equitable Measures which have been taken to establish a general Peace.

' And we farther assure your Majesty, That we will apply ourselves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation, and supporting the publick Credit; and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and

Anno 6, Geo. I.
1740.

‘ preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for
‘ which your sacred Majesty has given so many tender
‘ Proofs of your Care and Affection.

To which Address the King return'd the following Answer:

The King's An-
swer thereto.

Gentlemen,
“ THIS loyal Address deserves my best Thanks. It
“ contains the most dutiful and affectionate Expressions
“ to my Person and Government; and you shall perceive
“ my Sense of them, by the Endeavours I will always use
“ to procure your Welfare and Prosperity.”

A Bill sent from the
Lords, For settling
the Peerage of Great
Britain.

Debate thereon.

December 1. Upon a Message from the Lords, by the Lord Chief Justice King, and the Lord Chief Baron Bury, that the Lords had pass'd a Bill, intituled, *An Act for the Settling the Peerage of Great Britain*, to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons, the said Bill was read the first Time, and a Motion being made that the said Bill be read a second Time the Friday next ensuing, the same was oppos'd by a great many Members, who mov'd, That this important Affair might be put off to the 18th of this Month; which last Motion, after a long and warm Debate, was carry'd by a Majority of 203 against 158.

Debate on the se-
cond Reading of
the Peerage Bill.

Lord W. Paulet.
Sir Cha. Hotham.
Col. Moreton.
Mr Hampden.
Mr Craggs.
Mr Plummer.
Mr Lechmere.
Mr Aislaby.
Serj. Pengelly.
Mr Hungerford.

Sir R. Steele.
Mr Pitt.
Sir Wilf. Lawson.
Mr Hor. Walpole.
Mr Wykes.
Sir J. Packington.
Mr Methuen.
Mr Herne.
Mr Tuffnell.
Mr R. Walpole.
Mr J. Smith.

Sir Rich. Steele's
Speech against the
Peerage Bill.

Dec. 7. The engross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for the Settling the Peerage of Great Britain*, was read a second Time, and a Motion being made by the Lord William Paulet*, Member for Winchester, for committing the Bill, which was seconded by Sir Charles Hotham, the same occasion'd a warm Debate, which lasted eight Hours. The Members who spoke for committing the Bill, were Lord William Paulet, Sir Charles Hotham, Col. Moreton†, Knight of the Shire for Gloucester, Mr Hampden, Mr Craggs, Mr Plummer, Mr Lechmere, Mr Aislaby, Serjeant Pengelly, and Mr Hungerford; Against committing it, Sir Richard Steele, Mr Pitt, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr Horatio Walpole, Mr Wykes, Sir John Packington, Mr Methuen, Mr Herne, Mr Tuffnell, Mr Robert Walpole, and Mr John Smith.

Sir Richard Steele spoke first against committing it, as follows,

Mr Speaker,

‘ I am against the Bill, because I fear it may change this free State into the worst of all Tyrannies, that of an Aristocracy

* Teller of the Exchequer.

† One of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland. Afterwards created an English Baron.

stocracy, which is the most likely Consequence to attend such a Law as this would be: The whole Tenor of the Bill is very unfortunately put together, if any Thing, but an Addition of Power to the Peers, is intended by it. All Mankind must allow, that the only plausible Reason for this Law, was what happen'd in the last Reign, when twelve Peers were made in one Day; but the Preamble assigns no such Reason, but says, 'That Sixteen Peers of Scotland, by Reason of many new Creations since the Union, are not a sufficient and proportionable Representative of that Nobility.' And therefore they shall hereafter not be represented at all: But, 'A Thing much more suitable to the Peerage of Scotland ought to be done for them', to wit, 'That twenty-five of them should, at all Times hereafter, have Hereditary Seats in Parliament.'

'I always imagin'd that no Man could judge what was suitable to him but himself; and that it could be no Manner of Comfort to one who has any Thing taken from him, that the Possession of it is more suitably plac'd in another. How is it suitable to the Peerage of Scotland, that instead of having a Representative of sixteen sitting by their Election, they are hereafter to be favour'd with having five and twenty there instead of them, and not one there in their Behalf? It must be confess'd, that the Peers of Scotland cannot complain of any Thing like being trick'd; but their Potential Seats in Parliament are barr'd and taken from them, not by Collusion and Double-dealing, but by the most unreserved and candid Usurpation imaginable: But tho' this is done with so much Ease, and no Reason given but that they who do it are pleas'd to say it is most suitable; it is to be presum'd, that those, whose Consent is necessary for the divesting innocent Men of their Liberty and Honour, will desire some better Account of the Matter, before they deprive their Fellow-Subjects of their undoubted Rights. I cannot but, from a natural Detestation of Injustice, say, that it is the highest Wrong done to the Indulgence mention'd in the Preamble, to expect it will be granted in Favour of any Men, in Wrong of any other; and I doubt not but this House will alarm that Benignity from being employ'd to the Destruction of itself, or Oppression of others.

'I hope the best Man and best Prince in the World, will be gracious, so as to have it always in his Power to be gracious: I am sure he will never give his People any Reason to complain, but of his too great Goodness: Happy the Sovereign and happy the People, when excessive Grace is all that can be fear'd of him!

'The Peers of Scotland have an indefeasible Right by the Act of Union, to be elected and serve in Parliament as

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1719.

Peers of Great Britain, in the Manner therein stipulated, and it would be but more cruel, not more unjust, to take from them their Lives and Fortunes, than this Honour and Privilege, which their Ancestors purchas'd by the frequent Hazard of theirs: The Terms of the Union are plain and absolute; nor can any Privilege, Liberty, or Property secur'd by it to the meanest Subject of either Nation, be violated or alter'd against his Will, and no satisfactory Reparation done him, without Infringement of the whole Act, and leaving the Persons, so injur'd, at Liberty to avenge by Force what was done by it: For Protection and Obedience are reciprocal, and the withdrawing the one, discharges the other: What then is the Condition of these unhappy Men, who are to be divested of their Rights and Privileges of Subjects, and yet, no doubt, to be deem'd Traitors, should they fly to any foreign Power, or Invader of that Nation, which has in the dearest and greatest Considerations, those of Honour and Distinction, made them Foreigners? The Terms of the Union cannot be revok'd without disuniting the Kingdoms; for when that is done they are no longer held together by the Law, but by Force; and the Power which then keeps us together must be arbitrary, not legal; or if legal, not righteous: For a Law, not supported by Justice, is, in itself, null and void; nor are the Makers of it Legislators, but Oppressors. It appears, without any possible Contradiction, that the Parliament of Great Britain cannot exclude the Peers of Scotland from the Benefit of the 23d Article in the Act of Union without becoming an arbitrary Power, acting with an Indifference to Good and Evil, on the Foundation of Might only.

We are safer under the Prerogative in the King, than we can be under an Aristocracy. The Prerogative is a Power in the Sovereign, not express'd or describ'd in the Laws, but to be exercis'd in the Preservation of them by the Rule of the general Good: And if it could be prov'd, that the Business of the twelve Gentlemen [*meaning the twelve Lords created by Queen Anne in the Time of the Earl of Oxford's Ministry*] was purely done to save the Nation, and that it was done for the Good of the Whole, the Statesman, who advis'd it, would deserve the Thanks of all Mankind, for exposing himself to the Misrepresentation and Repentment of future Parliaments, for the Good of his Fellow-Subjects.

I will not pretend to doubt but those noble Personages have, under the Hands and Seals of all and every of their Electors, the Peers of Scotland, full Power and Authority for this Alteration, without which their Proceeding could not be reconcil'd to common Honour: And if the thirty
odd,

odd, who are to be ennobled by this Bill, are to be made up by present Members of the House of Commons, such Members are to climb to Honour through Infamy.

‘ The Bill seems to me to be calculated for nothing but an Aristocracy, and, indeed, has not so much as the Appearance of any Thing else ; for tho’ a Man of Honour and conscious Integrity knows, that he is a Peer for the Sake of his Fellow-Subjects, and that this Right is vested in him and his Family for the Sake of Society, not for himself and Successors only, yet is there no Part of Society consider’d in this Bill, but merely the Peers and Nobles. The Lords exercise a Power in the last Resource ; and an Appeal lies to them from all the Courts of Westminster-Hall, for determining all the Property of Great Britain, and yet they are willing to have a Law, which must necessarily disable them from being a capable Court of Justice for the future ; for the Bill even provides for their Insufficiency as to this Purpose ; and there is a Clause, which, instead of looking out for Great and Knowing Men, is very careful to leave the Power in the King to give Titles, in Case of Extinctions, to Minors : Much of the same Stamp is the Partiality of the Bill, that Females are excluded from their future Right ; as if a Lady of good Sense were not as capable of bringing into the World a Man of Sense, as a Boy, under Age, is of becoming a Man of Justice and Honour from the mere Recommendation of his Fortune ; for it is not to be doubted but that would be his best Pretensions ; but Lords have thought it more eligible to have in View the Providing rich Husbands for their Daughters from among the Commons, than the leaving it to their female Heirs, to make Lords of the Descendents of meritorious Commoners.

‘ Thus the Aristocracy is set out by this Bill ; for all the Provisions and Limitations of it regard only the Titles and Honours of the Peers, and prodigious Care is taken, that no one should suffer from possible Contingencies and distant Incidents among themselves, but no Regard had to the known immediate present Rights of those who do not sit in their House, but have Title of Election into it : There is no Difficulty of destroying those whom they know to have Titles, but they are prodigious tender of hurting those who may have Titles, of which they do not know : The Lords will be Judges, and give and admit to whom they please incident Claims ; but Extinctions are to be supply’d only by the King, and he might possibly give them to Persons they should not like. The Restraint of the Peers to a certain Number will make the most Powerful of them have the rest under their Direction ; and all the Property dispos’d before
them

ANNA & GEO. I.
1719.

them will be bestow'd, not by Judgment, but by Vote and Humour, or worse. Judges so made by the blind Order of Birth will be capable of no other Way of Decision.

' It is said that Power attends Property ; but it is as true, that Power will command Property ; and, according to the Degeneracy of human Nature, the Lords may as well grow corrupt as other Men ; and if they should do so, how will this be amended, but by the Consent of those, who shall become so corrupt ? What shall we say then ? Shall we expose ourselves to probable Evils, with the Foresight of impossible Remedies against them ?

' It is hardly to be read seriously, when the Bill in a grave Stile and sober Contradiction has these Words, viz. ' The twenty five Peers on the Part of the Peerage of Scotland ; ' as if they who were made instead of the Peers of Scotland, could, without a Banter, be call'd Peers on the Part of the Peerage of Scotland ; the true Description of them is, Peers made when the Peers of Scotland were no more to be Peers ; for the Title resting in their Families, without Hopes of Succession in the Peerage and Legislature, is only a Bar against any Participation of Power and Interest in their Country : It is putting them into the Condition of Papists Convict, as to what ought to be most dear to them, their Honour and Reputation. It is held by true Politicians a most dangerous Thing to give the meanest of the People just Cause of Provocation ; much more to enrage Men of Spirit and Distinction, and that too with downright Injuries.

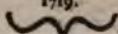
' We may flatter ourselves, that Property is always the Source of Power ; but Property, like all other Possessions, has its Effects according to the Talents and Abilities of the Owner ; and as it is allow'd, that Courage and Learning are very common Qualities in that Nation, it seems not very adviseable to provoke the greatest, and, for ought we can tell, the best Men among them. Thus we are barr'd from making this Law by prudential Reasons, as well as from the inviolable Rule of Justice and common Right, with Relation to the Scots Peers.

' If we consider the Matter with Regard to the King's Prerogative, this Law will diminish it to an irreparable Degree ; and it is a strange Time to take away Power, when it is in the Possession of a Prince, who uses it with so much Moderation, that he is willing to resign it : But we are to consider the Prerogative as Part of the Estate of the Crown, and not consent to the taking it out of the Crown, till we see just Occasion for it. His Majesty's Indulgence makes it safe in his Royal Breast ; and we know of nothing, any other of the Family has done, to alter it for fear of him.

' The

* The Prerogative can do no hurt, when Ministers do their Duty ; but a settled Number of Peers may abuse their Power, when no Man is answerable for them, or can call them to an Account for their Incroachments. It is said, and truly too, that the Manner of their Power will be the same as now ; but then the Application of it may be alter'd, when they are an unchangeable Body : Schemes of Grandeur and Oppression can be form'd to invade the Property, as well as Liberty, of their Fellow-Subjects ; which would, according to the present Establishment, be vain to undertake, when they are subject to an Alteration before their Project could be ripen'd into Practice and Usurpation.

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1719.



* As for any sudden and surprizing Way of Creation, That lies before the Legislature for Censure ; and the great Diminution which all Creations bring upon the King's Authority, is a sufficient Defence against the abusive Employment of that Authority this Way : For when the King makes Peers, he makes perpetual Opponents of his Will and Power, if they shall think fit ; which one Consideration cannot but render frequent Creations terrible to the Crown. This Constitution has subsisted in spite of Convulsions and Factions, without restraining or repressing the Extent of the Legislative Powers ; nor is it possible for any Man, or Assembly of Men, to circumscribe their distinct Authorities : No, they are to be left eternally at large ; and the Safety of each Part, and the Good of the Whole, are to be the Rules of their Conduct : And as 'tis impossible to foresee all the Circumstances which must arise before them, there is no safe Way but leaving them at large, as vigilant Checks upon each other, unconfid'd, but by Reason and Justice.

* If there was any Outrage committed in the Case of the twelve Gentlemen, the Peers should have then withstood the receiving of them, or done what they thought fit at another Season for their Satisfaction ; and not, when it is too late, instead of asserting their Liberties, mediate their future Security in unreasonable Concessions from the Crown, and Discouragements upon the Merits of the Commons : And can the Gentlemen in present Power reasonably think, that the Consummation of the English Glory and Merit, is to close and rest in their Persons ?

* After the Bill has sufficiently provided for the Aristocracy over these Dominions, it goes into a kind of OEconomy and Order among themselves, which relates to their Nobility and not to their Peerage. We plain Men and Commoners will not dispute about any Thing which we know to be merely trifling and ornamental ; and if they will be satisfy'd with a Power in them as Peers, they shall be Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, or whatever other Words they please.

ANNO 6. GEO. I.
1749.

please, without our Envy or Opposition : But when we come seriously to consider what we are going to do, we must take the Liberty to be very jealous at the last Time that it may be in our Power to make a Stand for ourselves and Posterity ; and Noblemen cannot blame Commoners, who are as shy in bestowing, as they are importunate in urging, the Grant of such a Power in themselves, which can be of no Use or Advantage but to themselves : At the same Time one cannot resist observing to them, that, with Respect to the Prerogative, the Peerage of Scotland, and the Rights of the whole Body of the People of Great Britain, they cannot be more exorbitant in the Use of this Bill, should it become a Law, than in the Circumstances under which they send it to us for our Concurrence ; and it is not Thirst of Power, but Moderation in the Demands made of it, which can recommend Men to farther Trust ; and I cannot but apprehend that what is founded on Usurpation, will be exerted in Tyranny.

It is to be hoped, that this unreasonable Bill will be entirely rejected, since none can pretend to amend what is in its very Nature incorrigible ; for it would be in vain to attempt a good Superstructure, upon a Foundation which deserves nothing but Indignation and Contempt.

It is a melancholy Consideration, that under the Pressure of Debts, the Necessities of a War, the Perplexities of Trade, and the Calamities of the Poor, the Legislature should thus be taken up and employ'd in Schemes for the Advancement of the Power, Pride, and Luxury, of the Rich and Noble. 'Tis true, this Affair ought to be treated in a most solemn Manner, by Reason of the awful Authority from whence it comes ; but we must not, on such Occasions, be oppress'd by outward Things, but look to the Bottom of the Matter before us, divested of every Thing that can divert us from seeing the true Reason of what passes, and the Pretensions to what is ask'd.

If this Bill is requir'd for preventing the Creation of occasional Peers, why, at the same Time, are five and twenty Scots, and eight English, to be now made ? Is not this the same Thing, as to say, If you will let us make so many this one Time, under the Sanction of a Law, we will make no more, for we shall have no Occasion for any more ? The latter End of this Bill seems to have some Compassion towards the Prerogative, and enacts something gracious towards the Descendents of the Sovereign, before the Commencement of the Aristocracy, viz. ~~Prohibited altho' perhaps nevertheless,~~
' That nothing in this Act contain'd, shall be taken or constru'd to lay any Restraint upon the King's Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, from advancing or promoting any Peer

Peer, having Vote and Seat in Parliament, to any higher Rank or Degree of Dignity or Nobility; nor from creating or making any of the Princes of the Blood Peers of Great Britain, or Lords of Parliament; and such Princes of the Blood, so created, shall not be esteem'd to be any Part of the Number; to which the Peers of Great Britain are by this Act restrain'd.' This is the Grace and Favour, which, as soon as all their own Posterity, and Accidents that could befall them, are provided for, is most bounteously bestow'd on the Children of the Royal Family: As this Goodness is conferr'd on those of it, who are not yet intitled to that Honour, it is to be presum'd, that nothing vested in others of them will be assaulted; but that whatever becomes of this Bill, their present Estates, their then remaining Estates, will be still inviolable.

Anno 6. Feb. 1.
1719.

'Since there is so full a House at this Debate, I doubt not but it will infallibly end according to Justice; for I can never think the Liberty of Great Britain in Danger at such a Meeting; but for my Part, I am against committing of this Bill, because I think it would be committing of Sin.'

Mr Pitt, Member for Old Sarum, spoke next against the Projectors of this Bill, whom he tax'd with mean Obsequiousness to Foreigners, and with Designs against the Liberties of their Countrymen.' Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Member for Borough-Bridge, and Mr Horatio Walpole, who spoke on the same Side, were answer'd by Colonel Moreton. Sir John Packington, Knight of the Shire for Worcester, spoke next as follows.

Mr Pitt.

Sir Wilfrid
Lawson.
Mr H. Walpole.
Col. Moreton.
Sir John Pack-
ington.

Mr Speaker,

'We have all the Reason in the World to acknowledge the good Intentions his Majesty has been pleas'd to express in his Speech for the Good of his Subjects and the Liberty of our Constitution; but, in my Opinion, his Majesty is not rightly inform'd of the Manner of making his Subjects feel the Effects of those gracious Intentions; and in particular, the Bill now before us is a very improper Return to all the Demonstrations of Duty, Zeal, and Affection, which his faithful Commons have given since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne. When the King and his Ministers thought fit to enter into a strict Alliance with France, and thereby give that ancient and almost irreconcilable Enemy of England, an Opportunity to retrieve the extreme low and desperate Condition of their Affairs, the Commons did not oppose those Measures. When his Majesty judg'd it necessary, either for the Good of his Subjects, or to secure some Acquisitions in Germany, to declare War against Sweden, and to send strong Squadrons into the Baltick, his faithful Commons readily provided for those great Expences. When as-

Vol. I.

D d

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Anno 6. Geo. 1.
1729.

terwards it was thought proper to deprive his Majesty's Subjects of the beneficial Trade to Spain, by declaring War against that Crown, and sending a Fleet into the Mediterranean to serve as Ferry-Boats for the Emperor's Troops, the good-natur'd Commons approv'd those wise Counsels: After all these and several other Instances of Obsequiousness and Complaisance, which this House has shewn for the Ministers, it is Matter of Wonder we should, at last, be no better rewarded, than by a Bill, visibly calculated to exclude the Commons from Titles of Honour, and to raise the Dignity and Power of the Peers. It seems to have been the principal Design of the Ministry, since the Beginning of this Reign in particular, to give one Family the absolute Disposol of all Honours and Favours. For my own Part, I never desire to be a Lord, but I have a Son, who may one Day have that Ambition; and I hope to leave him a better Claim to it, than a certain great Man [*meaning General Stanhope*] had, when he was made a Peer. It is indeed an extraordinary and unexampled Condescension in his Majesty, to part with so valuable a Branch of his Royal Prerogative, as is the bestowing Marks of Honour and Distinction on such as have deserv'd them, by their eminent Virtues and Services to their King and Country: However, considering what Equivalent is given by this Bill to his Majesty, no Body will wonder at this Concession, if it reach'd no farther than his Majesty; but I hope this House will never concur in depriving of so bright a Jewel of the Crown, the Prince, who, in his proper Turn, is to wear it; and who is so worthy of it by all the Royal Virtues that shine in his Person; and which, during his Regency, have gain'd him the Hearts and Affections of all true Englishmen. And if some Persons have, thro' their Indiscretion, occasion'd an unhappy Difference, I am apprehensive, that if this Bill, so prejudicial to the Rights of the presumptive Heir, should pass into a Law, it may render that Division irreconcilable; and therefore I am against the committing this Bill.

Mr Hampden.

Mr Hampden answered one of the most material Objections against the Bill, viz. 'That it would give the Peerage an 'aristocratical Authority;' and endeavoured to shew on the contrary, 'That the Limiting the Number of the Peers would rather diminish than increase their Power and Interest, since these were mainly owing to the constant Addition of Riches which the Peerage receives by the ennobling of wealthy Commoners.' Mr Craggs spoke on the same Side, and urg'd, 'That his Majesty, since his Accession to the Throne, had had no other View than to procure the Good and Happiness of his Subjects, and to secure their Rights and Liberties. That having, in his Royal Wisdom, consider'd

Mr Craggs.

consider'd the Abuse that was made, in the last Reign, of that Branch of the Prerogative, relating to the Creating of Peers, which Abuse had brought the Liberties of Great Britain, and of all Europe, into imminent Danger; his Majesty, through a Condescension worthy of a Prince truly magnanimous; had graciously been pleas'd to consent, that such Bounds be set to that Part of the Prerogative, as may prevent any exorbitant and dangerous Exercise of it for the Time to come: That it was only in the Reigns of good Princes, that Legislators had Opportunities to remedy and amend the Defects to which all human Institutions are subject; and that, if the present Occasion of rectifying that apparent Flaw in our Constitution were lost, it might, perhaps, never be retriev'd.' Mr Methuen answer'd Mr Craggs, and shew'd the Danger of making Alterations in the Fundamental Laws and Ancient Constitution; ' Urging the Comparison of a Building, in which the Removing one single Stone from the Foundation, may endanger the whole Edifice.' Mr. Herne spoke on the same Side; after which Mr. Lechmere own'd, ' That he did not like this Bill, as it was sent down to them, yet he did not doubt but it might be made a good one, provided the Lords would give the Commons an Equivalent, and suffer them to share several Privileges and Advantages, which their Lordships enjoy. Therefore he insisted on the committing of the Bill, that they might make Amendments to it; and as to the Objection, that it was dangerous to make any Innovations in the Constitution, he alledg'd several Instances, particularly, the Act for limiting the Succession, and the Act of Union, which, indeed, had alter'd, but, on the other Hand, had rather improv'd and strengthen'd, than prejudic'd the original Constitution.' Mr Robert Walpole spoke next, and endeavour'd to confute all that had been offer'd in Favour of the Bill. He took Notice, ' That among the Romans, the wisest People upon Earth, the Temple of Fame was plac'd behind the Temple of Virtue, to denote that there was no coming to the former, without going through the other: But that if this Bill pass'd into a Law, one of the most powerful Incentives to Virtue would be taken away, since there would be no coming to Honour, but through the Winding-Sheet of an old decrepit Lord, and the Grave of an extinct noble Family. That it was Matter of just Surprise, that a Bill of this Nature should either have been projected, or at least promoted, by a Gentleman who not long ago sat amongst them; [meaning Lord Stanhope] and who having got into the House of Peers, would now shut up the Door after him. That this Bill would not only be a Discouragement to Virtue and Merit, but also endanger

Mr Methuen.

Mr Herne.

Mr Lechmere.

Mr R. Walpole.

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1719.



our excellent Constitution : For as there was a due Ballance between the three Branches of the Legislature, if any more Weight were thrown into any one of those Branches, it would destroy that Ballance, and consequently subvert the whole Constitution. That the Peers were already possess'd of many valuable Privileges, and to give them more Power and Authority, by limiting their Number, would, in Time, bring back the Commons into the State of the servile Dependency they were in, when they wore the Badges of the Lords. That he could not but wonder, that the Lords would send such a Bill to the Commons; for how could they expect that the Commons would give their Concurrence to so injurious a Law, by which they and their Posterities are to be excluded from the Peerage? And how would the Lords receive a Bill by which it should be enacted, That a Baron should not be made a Viscount, nor a Viscount be made an Earl, and so on? That besides all this, that Part of the Bill which related to the Peerage of Scotland, would be a manifest Violation of the Act of Union, on the Part of England, and a dishonourable Breach of Trust in those who represented the Scots Nobility. That such an Infringement of the Union, would endanger the entire Dissolution of it, by disgusting so great a Number of the Scots Peers as should be excluded from Sitting in the British Parliament. For as it was well known, that the Revolution-Settlement stood upon the Principle of a mutual Compact, if we should first break the Articles of Union, it would be natural for the Scots to think themselves thereby freed from all Allegiance. And as for what had been suggested, ' That the Election of the sixteen Scots Peers was no less expensive to the Crown, than injurious to the Peerage of Scotland,' it might be answer'd, ' That the making twenty five Hereditary sitting Scots Peers would still encrease the Discontents of the electing Peers, who thereby would be cut off of a valuable Consideration for not being chosen.' Mr Aislabe stood up next, and answer'd a material Objection that had been rais'd against the Bill, viz. ' That it was dangerous to make any Innovations in the Constitution ; ' and made it appear, that several Alterations had been made in the original Constitution by *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and several other Laws made for the Benefit of the Subject ; and upon the whole was for committing the Bill. He was back'd by Serjeant Pengelly, but they were oppos'd by Mr Smith, who urg'd, ' That the Foundation of this Bill being wrong and faulty, there was no Room for Amendments, and therefore he was against committing it.' Mr Hungerford, who brought up the Rear, was for committing the Bill ; but
about

Mr Aislabe.

Serjeant Pengelly.
Mr J. Smith.

Mr Hungerford.

about Eight in the Evening, the Question being put upon the Lord William Paulet's Motion, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 269 Voices against 177. After this it was mov'd and resolv'd, by about the same Majority, that the Bill be rejected:

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1719-20.

The Peerage
Bill rejected.

The Reader will find a List of the Members, who voted for and against this remarkable Bill, in the *APPENDIX*.

January 22. The Commons in a grand Committee, took into Consideration that Part of his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this Session, which relates to the publick Debts, and read the Account of those Debts, as they stood at the Exchequer at Michaelmas 1719; as also a Proposal of the South-Sea Company, towards the Redemption and Sinking of the said Debts. But as this Proposal came short of what was expected, and the Friends of the Bank of England having represented, in Behalf of this last Corporation, the great and eminent Services they had done to the Government, in the most difficult Times, and which deserv'd at least, that if any Advantage was to be made by any publick Bargains, they should be preferr'd before a Company that had never done any thing for the Nation, the Consideration of that important Affair was put off till the 27th.

The Commons take into Consideration the King's Speech relating to the Publick Debts, and the Proposals of the S. Sea Comp. and the Bank.

Jan. 27. The Commons in a Grand Committee consider'd farther of the publick Debts; and the Bank of England having laid their Proposition before the Committee, whereby it appear'd, that they offer'd about two Millions Sterling more to the Government, in less Time than the South-Sea Company; it was thought fit to give the said Company some Time to consider farther on that Matter; which was thereupon put off till the first of February.

February 1. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, resum'd the Consideration of that Part of the King's Speech which relates to the publick Debts, as also the second Schemes, or Proposals, both of the South-Sea Company and of the Bank of England.

Debate concerning the Proposals of those two Companies.

These two different Schemes occasion'd a Debate, in which Mr Robert Walpole was the chief Person who stood up for the Bank; but Mr Aislaby made it appear that the Proposals of the South-Sea Company were more advantageous to the Publick, and it was at last resolv'd, That the Proposals made by the South-Sea Company be accepted. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill thereupon order'd.

Mr R. Walpole.
Mr Aislaby.

The House resolve to accept the Proposals of the S. Sea Company.

March 4. An engros'd Bill from the Lords, intitled, *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain*, was read a second Time; and a Motion being made for committing it to a Committee of the whole House, it occasion'd a Debate.

Debate on a Bill from the Lords, For securing the Dependency of Ireland.

Mr

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1720.

Mr Pitt.

Mr Walter
Plummer.

Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Hungerford.

Lord Molefworth.

Lord Tyrconnel.
Mr Yorke.

The Bill, For
securing the De-
pendency of Ire-
land, pass'd.

The Bill, For
enabling the South
Sea Company to
increase their Ca-
pital Stock, passes
the House.

Mr Pitt first spoke against the Bill, saying, 'It seem'd calculated for no other Purpose than to increase the Power of the British House of Peers, which, in his Opinion, was already but too great. He was seconded by Mr Walter Plummer, who excepted against the Preamble of the Bill, as incoherent with the enacting Part, which was partly own'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who, in the main, spoke for the Bill. Mr Hungerford, on the contrary Side, endeavour'd to shew, That Ireland was ever independent, with Respect to Courts of Judicature: And he was supported by the Lord Molefworth, the Lord Tyrconnel, and some other Members: But Mr Philip Yorke *, having back'd Sir Joseph Jekyll; and the Question being put upon the Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 140 against 83, and so the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

March 26. It was resolv'd, that the Bill, *For the better securing the Dependency of Ireland* do pass.

April 2. An engross'd Bill, *For enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their present Capital Stock, &c.* was read the 3d Time, and some Amendments having been made thereto by the House, the Question was put, that the said Bill do pass, which, after a Debate, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 172 against 55, and the said Bill was sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

May 4. Mr Aislalie †, presented to the House the following Message from the King.

G E O R G E R.

The King's Mes-
sage relating to
erecting Corpora-
tions for insuring
Ships and Mer-
chandize.

" HIS Majesty having receiv'd several Petitions from
" great Numbers of the most eminent Merchants of
" the City of London, humbly praying, that he would be gra-
" ciously pleas'd to grant them his Letters Patents for erect-
" ing Corporations to insure Ships and Merchandize; and
" the said Merchants having offer'd to advance and pay a
" considerable Sum of Money for his Majesty's Use, in
" Case they may obtain Letters Patents accordingly: His
" Majesty being of Opinion, that erecting two such Corpo-
" rations, exclusive only of all other Corporations and So-
" cieties for insuring of Ships and Merchandize, under pro-
" per Restrictions and Regulations, may be of great Ad-
" vantage and Security to the Trade and Commerce of the
" Kingdom, is willing and desirous to be strengthen'd by
" the Advice and Assistance of this House, in Matters of
" this Nature and Importance: He therefore hopes for their
" ready Concurrence to secure and confirm the Privileges
" his

* Made Solicitor General, March 23d, 1719-20.

† Chancellor of the Exchequer.

" his Majesty shall grant to such Corporations, and to enable him to discharge the Debts of his Civil Government, without burdening his People with any new Aid or Supply."

Ann 6. Geo. I.
1720.

Hereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to enable his Majesty to grant Letters of Incorporation to the Uses and Purposes mention'd in his Majesty's Message.

A Bill order'd to be brought in, in Pursuance thereof.

May 6. A Motion was made by Sir William Wyndham, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to direct an Account to be laid before the House, of the Debts which were owing to the several Heads of Expence for his Majesty's Civil Government, at Lady-Day last, and also an Account of the Arrears of the Civil List Funds to pay the same; but the Question being put upon the said Motion, it pass'd in the Negative. On the other Hand, Mr Henry Pelham made a Motion for an Address to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his gracious Condescension, in desiring the Advice of this House upon a Matter of such Importance, as the Insurance of Ships and Merchandize, and to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness, in applying the Advantages arising to him from such Proposals, to the Use of his Civil Government, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, without burdening his People with any new Aid or Supply; and to assure his Majesty, That this House would most readily concur to make his Majesty's most gracious Intentions effectual, for the Ease, Security, and Welfare of his trading Subjects. Mr Pelham being seconded by Mr Robert Walpole, it was resolv'd to present the said Address, and a Committee was appointed to draw it up: It was likewise mov'd and carried to address his Majesty, I. For an Account of the Disposition of the 250,000 l. granted in the 3d Year of his Majesty's Reign, for enabling his Majesty to concert such Measures with foreign Princes and States, as might prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden for the future. [See p. 125.] II. For an Account of what Pensions have been granted, and what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been issu'd by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, since the 10th Day of May 1719, to any Member of this House.

Motion for an Account of Debts owing for the Civil List, which is rejected.

Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King for his Message,

Which is agreed to.

An Address for an Account of the 250,000 l. granted against Sweden, Anno 1717; and for an Account of Pensions given to Members since the 10th of May 1719.

May 7. Mr Boscawen acquainted the House, that the King had given Directions, pursuant to the Desires of the House, express'd in those two Addresses; and, in the Afternoon, the Commons, in a Body, waited on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks for his Majesty's Message, as follows.

Most

Anno 6. Geo. 1.
1720.

The Commons Address of Thanks for the King's Message, relating to Insurance of Ships, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for communicating to this House the Application made to your Majesty for obtaining the Charters for insuring of Ships and Merchandizes. Your Majesty's being graciously pleas'd not to take any Steps, in a Matter of such Importance to the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, without the Advice and Concurrence of your Parliament, is an Instance of so much Condescension, as deserves the highest Returns of Duty and Thankfulness.

We acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness, in applying to the Use of the Civil Government the Advantages arising to your Majesty from such Proposals. It is a great Satisfaction to your Commons, to see the Honour and Dignity of the Crown supported under the Difficulties, which the Necessity of your Majesty's Affairs may have occasion'd, without laying the Burden of any new Aid or Supply upon your People.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that this House is resolv'd to render effectual your Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Ease, Security, and Welfare of your trading Subjects.

To this Address the King return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Answer.

I Receive this Address as a particular Mark of your Affection to me. It is a new Proof to me and all the World, how much I can always depend upon it. I thank you for it in a particular Manner."

June 11. The King came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to several Bills; after which his Majesty made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's Speech at concluding the Fifth Session.

I Am now come to put an End to this Session, which, tho' it hath advanc'd so far into the Summer, cannot be thought a tedious one, when we consider how much Business hath been done, and the great Advantages that may be expected from it.

Your seasonable Vigour and Perseverance to support me in the Measures I have taken with my Allies, for restoring the Tranquility of Europe, have produc'd most of the Effects I could desire. Much the greatest Part of Christendom is already freed from the Calamities of War, and,

“ and, by what hath happen'd both Abroad and at Home,
 “ my People must be convinc'd, that their Welfare is in-
 “ separable from the Strength and Security of my Govern-
 “ ment.

Anno 6. Geo. I.
 1720.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I return you my Thanks for the Supplies you have
 “ rais'd for the Service of the current Year ; and it is a
 “ particular Satisfaction to me, that a Method has been
 “ found out for making good the Deficiencies of my Civil
 “ List, without laying any new Burden upon my Subjects.
 “ The good Foundation you have prepar'd this Session for
 “ the Payment of the National Debts, and the Discharge
 “ of a great Part of them, without the least Violation of
 “ the publick Faith, will, I hope, strengthen more and
 “ more the Union I desire to see among all my Subjects,
 “ and make our Friendship yet more valuable to all Foreign
 “ Powers.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ You will see the good Effects which our Steadiness
 “ hath produc'd ; there remains but little, on our Part, to
 “ satisfy the World, that more Credit, Security, and Great-
 “ ness, is to be acquir'd by following the Views of Peace,
 “ and adhering strictly to just Engagements, than by de-
 “ pending on the Advantages of War, or by pursuing the
 “ Measures of Ambition. To compleat what remains un-
 “ finish'd, I propose very speedily to visit my Dominions
 “ in Germany, hoping to put an End to those Troubles in
 “ the North, which are now reduc'd to a very narrow
 “ Compass. I flatter my self, that my Presence this Sum-
 “ mer in those Parts will prove useful to our poor Prote-
 “ stant Brethren, for whom you have express'd such sea-
 “ sonable and charitable Sentiments.

“ I doubt not but to meet you again next Winter, dis-
 “ pos'd to put a finishing Hand to all those good Works
 “ which, by your Assistance, I have brought so near to
 “ Perfection. I could wish that all my Subjects, con-
 “ vinc'd by Time and Experience, would lay aside those
 “ Partialities and Animosities which prevent them from
 “ living quietly, and enjoying the Happiness of a mild
 “ legal Government : It is what I chuse to recommend at
 “ this Time, when I am sensible, that all Opposition to it
 “ is become vain and uselefs, and can only end unfortu-
 “ nately for those who shall still persist in struggling against
 “ it. I am persuaded that, during my Absence, every one
 “ of you will take particular Care to preserve the Peace in
 “ your several Countries, and that I shall find you, at my
 “ Return, in such a State of Tranquility, as will shew
 “ Mankind how firmly my Government is establish'd ;

Anno 6. Geo. I.
1720.

“ which I chiefly desire, because I think the Security and
“ Preservation of my People, and of this happy Constitution,
“ depends entirely upon it.”

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command,
prorogu'd the Parliament to the 28th of July: After which
they were by several Prorogations farther prorogu'd to the
8th of December.

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## SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the SIXTH SESSION of the

*First Parliament of King GEORGE I.*

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720.

P Urſuant to the laſt Prorogation of the Parliament,  
the King came to the Houſe of Lords, on the 8th of  
December, and the Commons attending, the Lord  
Chancellor, by his Maſteſty's Command, read the follow-  
ing Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's Speech at  
opening the Sixth  
Session, wherein  
his Maſteſty men-  
tions particularly  
the S. S. Calamity.

“ S Ince we laſt parted, the Face of our Affairs Abroad  
“ is become more favourable: The Peace in the South  
“ only wants the Form of a Congreſs, and that of the  
“ North is brought much nearer to a Concluſion. I ſhall,  
“ at a proper Time, order the ſeveral Treaties I have made  
“ to be laid before you; by which you will perceive the  
“ Succeſs of our Endeavours to eſtabliſh a Peace throughout  
“ Europe, and to ſecure and ſupport the Proteſtant Reli-  
“ gion: At the ſame Time, I can never ſufficiently expreſs  
“ my Concern for the unhappy Turn of Affairs, which  
“ has ſo much affected the Publick Credit at Home.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

“ I do moſt earneſtly recommend it to you, that you  
“ conſider of the moſt effectual and ſpeedy Methods to re-  
“ ſtore the National Credit, and fix it upon a laſting Foun-  
“ dation. You will, I doubt not, be aſſiſted in ſo com-  
“ mendable and neceſſary a Work by every Man that loves  
“ his Country, and eſpecially by the ſeveral great Societies  
“ of this Kingdom. I hope you will, on this Occaſion,  
“ remember, that all your Prudence, your Temper, and  
“ Reſolution, are neceſſary to find out and apply the pro-  
“ per Remedies to our Miſfortunes; which will, if you  
“ ſucceed, ſerve to increaſe that Reputation you have ſo  
“ juſtly acquir'd, particularly, if you ſhall be able, notwith-  
“ ſtanding



“ standing these Difficulties, to discharge a Part of the  
“ Publick Debt.

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1720.

“ I have order'd the several Estimates to be laid before  
“ you of the Expence of the ensuing Year ; and must de-  
“ fire you to dispatch the Supplies necessary for them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I am glad to observe to you, that our Trade does ap-  
“ pear to have been more extended this Year than in the  
“ preceding one ; we have the most flourishing Navy of  
“ any Nation whatsoever to protect it : And I hope you  
“ will turn your Thoughts to the best Methods for the Se-  
“ curity and Enlarging of our Commerce. You may de-  
“ pend on my hearty Concurrence to all such Provisions ;  
“ as shall appear to you necessary for the Good of my  
“ People.”

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr Pul-  
teney mov'd, ‘ That an humble Address be presented to his  
Majesty, to return him the Thanks of this House for his  
most gracious Speech from the Throne ; to express the Sa-  
tisfaction of his faithful Commons at the near Prospect  
there is of Peace being establish'd throughout Europe, by  
the Success of his Majesty's Endeavours ; to acknowledge  
his Majesty's great Goodness in his tender Concern for the  
Misfortunes of his People, occasion'd by the unhappy Turn  
of Affairs, that hath so much affected the Publick Credit of  
this Kingdom ; to assure his Majesty, that this House will,  
at this critical Conjuncture, wherein his Majesty's Govern-  
ment and the Interest of his People are so highly con-  
cern'd, proceed with all possible Care, Prudence, and Tem-  
per, to inquire into the Causes of these Misfortunes, and  
apply the proper Remedies for restoring and fixing Publick  
Credit upon such solid and lasting Foundations, as may  
effectually give Ease and Quiet to the Minds of his Ma-  
jesty's Subjects ; and that this House will, with Readiness  
and Cheerfulness, grant the Supplies necessary for the Ser-  
vice of the ensuing Year, and consider in what Manner the  
Trade and Commerce of the Nation may be best secur'd  
and extended.’

Mr Pulteney's Mo-  
tion for an Address  
of Thanks.

Debate thereon.

Mr Henry Pelham \*, Member for Seaford, seconded this  
Motion, but Mr Shippen offer'd a Clause to be added after  
the Words, *For restoring and fixing Publick Credit*, viz.  
‘ As far as it is consistent with the Honour of Parliaments,  
‘ the Interest of the Nation, and the Principles of Justice.’

Mr H. Pelham.

Mr Shippen.

Mr Shippen's Reasons for this Addition, were, ‘ That  
in order effectually to remedy the present Misfortunes,

E e 2

[meaning

\* His Majesty's Treasurer of the Chamber.

Anne 7. Geo. I.  
1720.

*[meaning the fatal South-Sea Scheme]* it was absolutely necessary to maintain the Honour and Faith of Parliamentary Engagements, and to shew the highest Repentment against those, who, abusing the Trust repos'd in them, had given so fatal a Wound to Publick Credit, and enrich'd themselves by the Plunder of the Nation; That, in his Opinion, the Managers of the South-Sea Project were not the most criminal, since there were those above them, whose Duty it was to overlook and direct their Proceedings; and had those at the Helm interpos'd in the Affair of the South-Sea, as they did in the Case of other Projects, they would have prevented that dismal Calamity which has since befallen the Nation.' Mr Shippen was seconded by Mr Bromley, and Sir William Wyndham, who said, 'That it would be a Disgrace to a British House of Commons, to shew, on this Occasion, less Vigour and Spirit than the Parliament of Paris, then sitting at Pontoise: That that Parliament was justly look'd upon as the Shadow of an English Parliament; and yet that very Parliament had, by their Firmness and Resolution, carry'd their Point so far, as to get that Person remov'd from the Administration, whom they look'd upon as the Author of the present Misfortunes of France.' The Lord Moleworth, who spoke on the same Side, run over the King's Speech from the Throne, and said, 'He was glad they were told, that the Peace in the South only wanted the Form of a Congress, which gave him Hopes, that the Difficulties started by Spain, in Relation to Gibraltar, were, at last, surmounted, and that we were like to preserve that important Conquest of the preceding War, together with Port-Mahon, which would make us some Amends for the great Expence of Blood and Treasure we had lately been at, to conquer Sicily for the House of Austria.' And speaking of the South-Sea Calamity, he said, 'That before they consider'd of the proper Remedies, they ought to enquire into the Cause and Nature of the Distemper: That it is with the Body Politick, as with the Body Natural; and therefore they ought to imitate skilful Surgeons, who, in order to cure a Wound, begin with probing it, and, when they find it necessary, make Incisions and Scarifications to get the venomous Core out of it, before they apply healing Plaisters; and that they who follow a contrary Method are but meer Empiricks, who, by using Palliatives, make the Sore rankle and fester, and endanger the Life of the Patient. He own'd it had been by some suggested, that there was no Law to punish the Directors of the South-Sea Company, who were justly look'd upon as the immediate Authors of the present Misfortunes: But that, in his Opinion, they ought, on this Occasion, to follow

follow the Example of the ancient Romans, who having no Law against Parricide, because their Legislators suppos'd no Son could be so unnaturally wicked, as to embrace his Hands in his Father's Blood, made one to punish so heinous a Crime, as soon as it happen'd to be committed; and adjudg'd the guilty Wretch to be thrown alive, sew'd up in a Sack, into the Tyber.' Concluding, 'That as he look'd upon the Contrivers and Executors of the villainous South-Sea Scheme, as the Parricides of their Country, he should be satisfy'd to see them undergo the same Punishment.'

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1720.

Sir Joseph Jekyll said, 'That as he doubted not but among the South-Sea Directors some might be innocent, and others criminal; so he was of Opinion, there were those, who were not Directors, no less, if not more criminal, than the Directors themselves; and who therefore deserv'd an equal, if not a severer Punishment.' Adding, 'That upon extraordinary Emergencies, where the Laws are deficient, the Legislative Authority may and ought to exert itself; and he hop'd a British Parliament would never want a vindictive Power to punish National Crimes.' Mr Grey Neville, Mr Pitt, and some other Members, spoke also for the Clause offer'd by Mr Shippen: But, on the other Hand, it was represented by Mr Craggs, Mr Philip Yorke, and Mr Rob. Walpole \*, 'That such a Restriction did but ill suit with an Address of Thanks; which, in their Opinion, ought to run in the usual Form, and answer, in general Terms, the several Heads of the Speech from the Throne: That as to the main Drift of that Clause, they thought it inconsistent with the Rules of Prudence, to begin this Session with irritating Inquiries: That if the City of London were on Fire, they did not doubt but all wise Men would be for extinguishing the Flames, and preventing the spreading of the Conflagration, before they inquir'd into the Incendiaries: That in like Manner, Publick Credit having receiv'd a most dangerous Wound, and being still in a bleeding Condition, they ought to apply a speedy Remedy to it; and that afterwards they might inquire into the Cause of the present Calamity.' Mr R. Walpole declar'd, 'That for his own Part, he had never approv'd the South-Sea Scheme, and was sensible it had done a great deal of Mischief: But since it could not be undone, he thought it the Duty of all good Men to give their helping Hand towards retrieving it: And that with this View, he had already bestow'd some Thoughts on a Proposal to restore Publick Credit, which, at a proper Time, he would submit to the Wisdom of that House.' Hereupon the Question being put for inserting the Clause

Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Neville.  
Mr Pitt.

Mr Craggs.  
Mr P. Yorke.

Mr R. Walpole.

\* Appointed Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, June 4, 1720.

ALBO 7. Geo. 1.  
1720.

Mr Milner,

Clause before-mention'd, it pass'd in the Negative, by 261 against 103.

Dec. 9. Upon the Report of the Address of Thanks, a Motion being made by Mr Milner, Member for Minehead, for inserting the Words, *And for punishing the Authors of our present Misfortunes*, and seconded by Sir Joseph Jekyll, the same was carry'd without dividing.

Dec. 10. The Commons, with their Speaker, waited on his Majesty with the abovemention'd Address, which is as follows.

The Commons  
Address of Thanks  
for the King's  
Speech.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most dutiful and hearty Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We can never sufficiently express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for your constant Care of the true Interest of your Subjects, nor the Satisfaction of your faithful Commons, in seeing that the just Influence of your Majesty's Councils Abroad, has procur'd so near a Prospect of a general Peace throughout Europe; which is a fresh Instance to them, that your Majesty places your Greatness only in the Prosperity and Happiness of your People.

If any Thing could more effectually endear your Majesty to us than the Mildness of your Government, it would be that tender and affectionate Concern you express for the present Misfortunes of your People, occasion'd by the unhappy Turn of Affairs, that hath so much affected the Publick Credit of this Kingdom.

But your faithful Commons are met together with Minds fully dispos'd to take the most just and effectual Methods, and to do every Thing that becomes an affectionate Parliament, at this critical Conjuncture, wherein your Majesty's Government, and the Interest of your People, are so highly concern'd, to restore and fix the Credit of this Nation upon such solid and lasting Foundation, as may effectually give Ease and Quiet to the Minds of your Majesty's Subjects: And we flatter ourselves, that our Undertaking will be the more easy, since we are determin'd to proceed with all possible Prudence, Temper, and Resolution, to inquire into the Causes of our present Misfortunes; and, with the maturest Deliberation, apply ourselves to find out the most proper Measures for redressing them, and for punishing the Authors of them.

The Improvement of our Trade is of so publick a Concern, and so necessary for the Support and Power of this

' this Kingdom, that we will employ our utmost Endeavours to consider in what Manner the Commerce of the Nation may be best secur'd and extended.

' And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, with all Cheerfulness and Unanimity, grant the Supplies which shall be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year and the Support of your Government, upon which the Happiness of the Nation, the Liberty of your Subjects, and the Security of our Religion so entirely depend.'

Anno 7. Geo. L.  
1720.

To which the King return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

" I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address; and as I depend on your applying a speedy Remedy to the present Distress, I am perswaded you will take the most prudent Measures to make it effectual."

His Majesty's Answer thereto.

Dec. 12. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Motion to grant a Supply to his Majesty, which was unanimously agreed to. After this Mr Grey Neville mov'd, ' That the Directors of the South Sea Company should forthwith lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings: He was seconded by Mr Pitt, and back'd by Lord Molefworth. The Courtiers being surpriz'd at this unexpected Motion, Mr Craggs thereupon endeavour'd to shew, ' That it was preposterous; and that the House having already appointed a Day to resolve into a grand Committee, to consider of the present State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom, the same would naturally bring on the Inquiry into the Conduct of the South-Sea Directors.' Mr Craggs was seconded by Lord Hinchinbroke, and by Mr Horatio Walpole\*, who own'd indeed, ' That the South-Sea Scheme was weak in its Projection, villainous in its Execution, and calamitous in its End; but that, in his Opinion, they ought to begin with applying a Remedy to the Evil.' Mr Robert Walpole added, ' That, as he had already declared, he had spent some Time upon a Propofal for that Purpose; but was apprehensive, that if they went on in a warm, passionate Way, the said Scheme might be render'd altogether impracticable; therefore he desir'd, that the House would proceed regularly and calmly, lest by running precipitately into odious Inquiries, they should exasperate the Distemper to such a Degree, as to render all Remedies ineffectual.' Sir Joseph Jekyll, on the other Hand,

Mr Neville moves for the Directors of the S. S. Company to lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Pitt.

Ld. Molefworth.

Mr Craggs.

Ld. Hinchinbroke.  
Mr H. Walpole.

Mr R. Walpole.

Sir J. Jekyll.

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\* Appointed Secretary to the Duke of Grafton, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, June 11. 1720.

anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1720.

Mr G. Lawſon.  
Mr Neville's Mo-  
tion agreed to.

Mr Pitt complains  
of the Dilatorineſs  
of the S. S. Direc-  
tors in producing  
their Accounts.

The ſaid Accounts  
preſented to the  
Houſe.

The Conſideration  
of the State of the  
publick Credit ad-  
journ'd.

ſet forth the Neceſſity of examining, without the leaſt Delay, into the Conduct of the South-Sea Company; to ſee whether they had made good their Engagements, and ſtrictly follow'd the Rules preſcribed to them by the Act paſſ'd laſt Seſſion of Parliament in their Favour; urging, ' That this was the moſt natural Way of proceeding in an Affair of ſo great Importance: That, on the contrary, it ſeem'd abſurd to attempt the Cure of a Diſtemper before they were acquainted with it: But that as ſoon as it was thoroughly diſcover'd, he hoped that wiſe Aſſembly ſhould not want Schemes to apply proper Remedies to it.' Mr Gilfrid Lawſon having ſupported Mr Neville's Motion, the Courtiers thought fit no longer to oppoſe it; ſo that the ſame was agreed to without a Diviſion, and an Order was made by the Houſe accordingly.

*Dec. 14.* Mr Pitt complain'd of the Dilatorineſs of the South-Sea Directors in complying with the Orders made on the 12th Inſtant by the Houſe, and was ſeconded by Sir Joſeph Jekyll: But Sir Theodore Janſſen, Member for Yarmouth, and one of the South-Sea Directors, having aſſur'd them, that the next Day Part of the Papers call'd for would be laid before them, the Houſe acquieſc'd.

*Dec. 15.* The Sub-Governor and Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company preſented to the Houſe ſeveral Papers, with a Schedule of them, which was read. Hereupon it was order'd, that the ſaid Papers be referr'd to the Committee of the whole Houſe, who were to take into Conſideration the preſent State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom. Then the Houſe reſolv'd itſelf into the ſaid Committee; and after the reading of thoſe Papers, which laſted 'till about four in the Afternoon, Mr Sloper\*, Member for Bedwin, Mr Plummer, Mr Milner, Sir Richard Steele, and Mr Lawſon, made ſeveral Exceptions to the Conduct of the South-Sea Directors, and, in particular, to their lending out vaſt Sums of Money belonging to the Company, without being duly authoriz'd for that Purpoſe: But as the Committee could not regularly proceed in that Matter without exact Accounts of theſe Loans, the farther Conſideration of the preſent State of the publick Credit was adjourn'd to the 19th; and, in the mean Time it was order'd, that the Directors of the South-Sea Company ſhould lay before the Houſe ſeveral Papers relating to that Affair.

*Dec. 19.* Mr Farrer reported to the Houſe eight Reſolutions of the Committee on the Supply, ſeven of which were agreed to, but the other, viz. ' That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrifons in Great Britain,

\* Secretary to the Pay-Maſter General.



' Britain, &c. for the Year 1721, including 1859 Invalids, be 14,294 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included,' being read a second Time, Mr Shippen represented, ' That a general Peace being so near a Conclusion, Part of the Land Forces, now on Foot, might well be spar'd, and the saving Sum apply'd towards repairing the publick Calamity; and therefore he mov'd, That the said Resolution be recommitted.' He was back'd by Mr Bromley, Sir William Wyndham, and Mr Hungerford; but was oppos'd by Mr Robert Walpole, Mr Horatio Walpole, Mr Smith, and some others, who endeavour'd to shew, ' That the Number of our Forces was so moderate, that it could hardly be lessen'd, even altho' a general Peace were concluded, without exposing the Nation either to Foreign Insults, or Domestick Factions; and therefore it were highly imprudent to make any Reduction in the Army before the Conclusion of the Peace: That, on the other Hand, the Sum that might be sav'd by disbanding 3 or 4000 Men, was very inconsiderable, and ought not to come in competition with the Advantage of being in a Posture of Defence; since nothing contributes more to the publick Credit of a free Nation, than the being in a Condition not to fear any Thing, either at Home or Abroad.' The Question being put upon Mr Shippen's Motion, it pass'd in the Negative, without dividing.

The Commons being in a grand Committee to take into farther Consideration the present State of the publick Credit of the Kingdom, Sir Joseph Jekyll mov'd, That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the South-Sea Act, and was seconded by Mr Gilfrid Lawfon. But Mr Robert Walpole having represented, ' That the proceeding in that Manner would take up a great deal of Time, and that the publick Credit being in a bleeding Condition, they ought to apply a speedy Remedy to it; that Motion was not insisted on. After this Mr Sloper shew'd, ' That the present Calamity was mainly owing to the vile Arts of Stock-Jobbers, whereby the publick Funds were wound up far above their real Value; which being readily assented to, the Committee came to this Resolution, viz. That nothing can tend more to the Establishment of publick Credit, than preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing. Then, Mr Robert Walpole acquainted the Committee, ' That, as he had hinted some Days before, he had spent some Time upon a Scheme for restoring publick Credit; but that the Execution of it depending upon a Position, which had been laid down as a Fundamental, he thought it proper, before he open'd the said Scheme, to be inform'd, whether he might rely on

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720.

Mr Shippen moves for recommitting the Resolution relating to the Number of Land Forces. Debate thereon.

Mr Bromley.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Mr J. Smith.

The Commons in a grand Committee consider farther of the State of publick Credit.

Debate thereon.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr Lawfon.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Sloper.

Mr R. Walpole acquaints the House of his having a Scheme for restoring publick Credit.

Debate thereon.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720.

that main Foundation, viz. ' Whether the Subscriptions of ' publick Debts and Incumbrances, Money Subscriptions, ' and other Contracts made with the South-Sea Company, ' should remain in the present State ? ' This Question being stated, occasion'd a warm Debate, which lasted 'till near Eight in the Evening, when it was at last resolv'd by 259 Voices against 117, that all the Subscriptions of publick Debts and Incumbrances, and other Contracts made with the South-Sea Company, by Virtue of an Act made last Session, remain in the present State, unless alter'd for the Ease and Relief of the Proprietors by a general Court of the South-Sea Company, or set aside by due Course of Law.

A Bill ordered to prevent Stock-Jobbing.

Dec. 20. Mr Farrer reported the Resolution of the grand Committee on publick Credit; which, with some Amendments, was agreed to by the House, viz. ' That it will very ' much contribute towards the establishing publick Credit, to ' prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing: ' and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Mr R. Walpole presents his Scheme to the House for restoring publick Credit, viz. by ingrafting nine Millions of S. S. Stock into the Bank, and nine Millions more into the East India Company.

Dec. 21. The House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, and Mr Robert Walpole laid before them a new Schemé to restore publick Credit, which was, in Substance, to ingraft nine Millions of South-Sea Stock into the Bank of England, and the like Sum into the East-India Company, upon the Conditions therein mention'd. Mr Hutcheson, and other Members, made some Exceptions to that Scheme; but none offering a better Remedy for the present Misfortunes, Mr Farrer, the Chairman, was directed to move the House, and it was accordingly order'd, ' That the said Committee have Power to receive Proposals from the Bank of England, the South-Sea Company, and the East-India Company, towards restoring publick Credit.

Mr Treby moves for a Bill, To prevent Mutiny and Desertion.

Debate thereon.  
Lord Carpenter.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

January 4. Mr Treby \*, Member for Plympton, mov'd for bringing in a Bill, *To prevent Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* and was seconded by the Lord Carpenter †, Member for Whitchurch. Hereupon Sir Joseph Jekyll said, ' He could not but be surpriz'd to see a Bill mov'd for so early, which seldom or never used to be brought in 'till towards the End of a Session: That such a Hurry seem'd to be intended to stop the Prosecution of the Authors of the present Misfortunes: That they all very well knew that their Days were number'd, and that as soon as they had dispatch'd the Money Bills and the Bill now mov'd for, they should immediately be dispatch'd Home: That therefore he was for staying those Bills, until they had done Justice to the Nation,

\* Secretary at War.

† Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, Governor of Minorca and Port Mahone, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons.

tion, who call'd aloud for it.' Mr Craggs said thereupon, ' He wonder'd to see any Opposition made to a Bill so necessary for the Safety of the Government, especially by a Person who had receiv'd signal Favours from the Crown.' Upon this Lord Moleſworth ſtood up, and ſaid, ' Mr Speaker, Is it come to this, that every Man who has a Place muſt do all the Drudgery that is enjoy'd him? This may be true of ſome Underlings; but I don't believe it, I am ſure 'tis falſe, of King George: He commands his Servants nothing, but what is according to the Laws, and for the Good of his Subjects.' Then Sir Joſeph Jekyll added, ' That he was as zealous as any Man for the Service of the King and his Government: But he was of Opinion, that the doing Juſtice to the Nation, and puniſhing thoſe who had brought it into the preſent calamitous Condition, was the moſt effectual Way both to ſerve the King, and at the ſame Time to diſcharge their Duty to their injur'd Country: ' Concluding, however, that he did not oppoſe the bringing in of the Bill in Queſtion, which was thereupon order'd to be brought in.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720-21.

Mr Craggs.

Ld. Moleſworth.

After this, according to the Order of the Day, the Commons were to go into a grand Committee to take into farther Conſideration the preſent State of the publick Credit of this Kingdom: But Sir Joſeph Jekyll reſuming his Speech, repreſented, ' That before they proceeded any farther, they ought to ſecure the Perſons and Eſtates of thoſe they had reaſon to look upon as the Authors of the publick Miſfortunes; and therefore he mov'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to reſtrain the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treafurer, Under-Treafurer, Caſhier, Secretary, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament; and for diſcovering their Eſtates and Effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the ſame.' He was ſeconded by Mr Horatio Walpole, who gave ſome Inſtances both of the unfair Methods by which the South-Sea Directors, and their Officers, had got immenſe Riches, and of their Pride and Infolence. Serjeant Pengelly, Sir Robert Raymond \*, Sir Philip Yorke, Mr Spencer Cowper, and Mr Jefferies, having likewiſe ſupported Sir Joſeph Jekyll's Motion, it was carry'd *Nem. Con.* and order'd, that the ſaid Bill be brought in accordingly.

Sir J. Jekyll moves for a Bill for reſtraining the Governor, Directors, &c. of the S. S. Company from going out of the Kingdom, &c. which is ordered to be brought in.

Debate thereon.

Mr H. Walpole.

Serj. Pengelly.  
Sir Rob. Raymond.  
Sir Philip Yorke.  
Mr Spen. Cowper.  
Mr Jefferies.

Upon this Mr Shippen expreſs'd his great Satisfaction, to ſee a Britiſh Houſe of Commons reſume their priſtine Vigour and Spirit, and act with ſo great Unanimity for the

Mr Shippen.

publick

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\* Appointed Attorney General, May 5. 1720.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720-21.

Mr Craggs,

Ld Moleworth.

Mr Craggs.

A Committee of  
23 appointed to in-  
quire into all the  
Proceedings of the  
S. S. Directors, &c.

Ld. Hinchinbroke  
moves for taking  
the Sub-Governor,  
Directors, &c. of  
the S. S. Company  
into Custody, which  
is opposed by Mr  
Lechmere.

The Commons take  
into Consideration  
the Proposals from  
the S. S. Company,  
for ingrafting nine  
Millions of their  
Stock into the East-  
India Company,  
and nine more into  
the Bank.

Debate thereon.

publick Good, He own'd the Necessity of securing the Persons and Estates of the South-Sea Directors, and their Officers : But said, ' That, in his Opinion, there were some Men in great Stations, whom, in Time, he would not be afraid to name, who were no less guilty than the Directors.'

Mr Craggs being somewhat nettled at this, said, ' That he was ready to give Satisfaction to any Man that should question him, either in that House or out of it.' This Expression gave no small Offence ; and thereupon the Lord Moleworth replied, ' That he had the Honour to be a Member of that House upwards of thirty Years, and never before now knew any Man bold enough to challenge the whole House of Commons, and all England besides : That for his Part, tho' past sixty, he would answer whatever Mr Craggs had to say within the House, and hoped there were young Members enough, that would not be afraid to look him in the Face out of the House.' Upon this Mr Craggs seeing the House in a great Ferment, got up again, and said, ' That by giving Satisfaction, he meant clearing his Conduct.' As soon as this was over, the House debated in what Manner they should proceed in the intended Inquiry, whether in a grand or a select Committee. After long Disputes on both Sides, it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That a Committee of thirteen, to be chosen by Ballotting, be appointed to inquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the South-Sea Act. This done, the Lord Hinchinbroke represented, ' That it was to be fear'd, that before the Bill order'd to be brought in against the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea Company, was gone through both Houses, the most criminal amongst them might withdraw themselves out of the Kingdom ; and therefore his Lordship mov'd, that they might be immediately order'd into Custody : ' But Mr Lechmere, having shew'd the Inconveniences that might ensue thereupon, that Motion was dropt.

Jan. 5. In a grand Committee, the Commons took into Consideration the Proposals laid before the said Committee by the South-Sea Company, for ingrafting nine Millions of their Stock into the East-India Company, and the like Sum into the Bank of England, as also the Proposals of the East-India Company and the Bank, for taking in the said Stock, and after some Debate, it was resolv'd, by 173 Voices against 130, that an Ingraftment of Part of the Capital of the South-Sea Company into the Capitals of the Bank of England and the East-India Company, pursuant to the several Proposals of the said Companies, will contribute very much to the restoring and establishing publick Credit. Mr Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Court Party mov'd, that

that Mr Farrer, the Chairman of the grand Committee, should the next Day report the said Resolution; but this Motion was itrendously oppos'd, and the Question being put thereupon, it pass'd in the Negative by a Majority of 153 Votes against 140; after which it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd on the 10th.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720-21.

Jan. 10. The Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company presented to the House several States and Accdunts that had been call'd for, and then Sir Joseph Jekyll presented to the House a Bill, *To restrain the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Treasurer, &c. of the South-Sea Company, from going out of this Kingdom, &c.* which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time the next Morning. After this, Mr Farrer reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Resolution above-mention'd, about the Ingraftment of nine Millions of South-Sea Stock, upon the respective Stocks of the Bank and East India Company; and a Motion being made that the said Resolution be re-committed, it occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted five Hours. Mr Sloper, Mr Clayton\*, Member for Woodstock, Sir Joseph Jekyll, and some others, represented, 'That the Project before them was more like to prove a dangerous Palliative, than an effectual Remedy to the present Distemper; and being founded on Injustice, would rather farther hurt than restore publick Credit.' Mr Hutchefon urged, 'That this Scheme seem'd to be calculated with the same View as the former, the ill Effects of which they intended to remedy, and rais'd several other Objections to the new Scheme, and insinuated, that if the Resolution in question were re-committed, he might propose something better for the restoring of publick Credit.' Mr Robert Walpole answer'd all Objections, and being strongly supported by Mr Craggs, Sir Robert Raymond, Sir Philip Yorke, and by several other Members; the Question was put upon the Motion for recommitting the Resolution about the Ingraftment, which was carry'd in the Negative, by 267 Voices against 134. Then the House agreed to the said Resolution, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Sir J. Jekyll presents a Bill, For restraining the Directors of the S. S. Company from going abroad, &c.

Farther Debate on the Ingrafting Scheme.

Mr Sloper.  
Mr Clayton.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Hutchefon.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Craggs.  
Sir Rob. Raymond.  
Sir Philip Yorke.

A Bill in Pursuance of the Ingrafting Scheme order'd to be brought in.

Jan. 11. Serj. Mead reported the Names of the Committee appointed to inquire into all the Proceedings relating to the Execution of the South-Sea Act, viz. Mr Broderick, Mr Hutchefon, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Wortley, Sir Tho. Pengelly, Mr William Clayton, Mr Jefferies, Lord Moleworth, Col. Strangeways, Mr Sloper, Mr Lechmere, General Rofs, and Hon. Mr Dixie Windfor.

Names of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Affairs of the S. S. Company,

These Persons, or any five of them, were to report their Proceedings from Time to Time to the House, and to have  
Power

\* Deputy-Auditor of the Exchequer.



Anne 7. Geo. I.  
1720.

*[meaning the fatal South-Sea Scheme]* it was absolutely necessary to maintain the Honour and Faith of Parliamentary Engagements, and to shew the highest Resentment against those, who, abusing the Trust repos'd in them, had given so fatal a Wound to Publick Credit, and enrich'd themselves by the Plunder of the Nation; That, in his Opinion, the Managers of the South-Sea Project were not the most criminal, since there were those above them, whose Duty it was to overlook and direct their Proceedings; and had those at the Helm interpos'd in the Affair of the South-Sea, as they did in the Case of other Projects, they would have prevented that dismal Calamity which has since befallen the Nation.' Mr Shippen was seconded by Mr Bromley, and Sir William Wyndham, who said, 'That it would be a Disgrace to a British House of Commons, to shew, on this Occasion, less Vigour and Spirit than the Parliament of Paris, then sitting at Pontoise: That that Parliament was justly look'd upon as the Shadow of an English Parliament; and yet that very Parliament had, by their Firmness and Resolution, carry'd their Point so far, as to get that Person remov'd from the Administration, whom they look'd upon as the Author of the present Misfortunes of France.' The Lord Moleworth, who spoke on the same Side, run over the King's Speech from the Throne, and said, 'He was glad they were told, that the Peace in the South only wanted the Form of a Congress, which gave him Hopes, that the Difficulties started by Spain, in Relation to Gibraltar, were, at last, surmounted, and that we were like to preserve that important Conquest of the preceding War, together with Port-Mahon, which would make us some Amends for the great Expence of Blood and Treasure we had lately been at, to conquer Sicily for the House of Austria.' And speaking of the South-Sea Calamity, he said, 'That before they consider'd of the proper Remedies, they ought to enquire into the Cause and Nature of the Distemper: That it is with the Body Politick, as with the Body Natural; and therefore they ought to imitate skilful Surgeons, who, in order to cure a Wound, begin with probing it, and, when they find it necessary, make Incisions and Scarifications to get the venomous Core out of it, before they apply healing Plaisters; and that they who follow a contrary Method are but meer Empiricks, who, by using Palliatives, make the Sore rankle and fester, and endanger the Life of the Patient. He own'd it had been by some suggested, that there was no Law to punish the Directors of the South-Sea Company, who were justly look'd upon as the immediate Authors of the present Misfortunes: But that, in his Opinion, they ought, on this Occasion, to follow



follow the Example of the ancient Romans, who having no Law against Parricide, because their Legislators suppos'd no Son could be so unnaturally wicked, as to embrace his Hands in his Father's Blood, made one to punish so heinous a Crime, as soon as it happen'd to be committed; and adjudg'd the guilty Wretch to be thrown alive, sew'd up in a Sack, into the Tyber.' Concluding, 'That as he look'd upon the Contrivers and Executors of the villainous South-Sea Scheme, as the Parricides of their Country, he should be satisfy'd to see them undergo the same Punishment.'

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720.

Sir Joseph Jekyll said, 'That as he doubted not but among the South-Sea Directors some might be innocent, and others criminal; so he was of Opinion, there were those, who were not Directors, no less, if not more criminal, than the Directors themselves; and who therefore deserv'd an equal, if not a severer Punishment.' Adding, 'That upon extraordinary Emergencies, where the Laws are deficient, the Legislative Authority may and ought to exert itself; and he hop'd a British Parliament would never want a vindictive Power to punish National Crimes.' Mr Grey Neville, Mr Pitt, and some other Members, spoke also for the Clause offer'd by Mr Shippen: But, on the other Hand, it was represented by Mr Craggs, Mr Philip Yorke, and Mr Rob. Walpole \*, 'That such a Restriction did but ill suit with an Address of Thanks; which, in their Opinion, ought to run in the usual Form, and answer, in general Terms, the several Heads of the Speech from the Throne: That as to the main Drift of that Clause, they thought it inconsistent with the Rules of Prudence, to begin this Session with irritating Inquiries: That if the City of London were on Fire, they did not doubt but all wise Men would be for extinguishing the Flames, and preventing the spreading of the Conflagration, before they inquir'd into the Incendiaries: That in like Manner, Publick Credit having receiv'd a most dangerous Wound, and being still in a bleeding Condition, they ought to apply a speedy Remedy to it; and that afterwards they might inquire into the Cause of the present Calamity.' Mr R. Walpole declar'd, 'That for his own Part, he had never approv'd the South-Sea Scheme, and was sensible it had done a great deal of Mischief: But since it could not be undone, he thought it the Duty of all good Men to give their helping Hand towards retrieving it: And that with this View, he had already bestow'd some Thoughts on a Proposal to restore Publick Credit, which, at a proper Time, he would submit to the Wisdom of that House.' Hereupon the Question being put for inserting the Clause

Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Neville.  
Mr Pitt.

Mr Craggs.  
Mr P. Yorke.

Mr R. Walpole.

\* Appointed Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, June 9, 1720.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720-21.

Debate on the second Reading thereof.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr Heath.  
Mr Milner.  
Mr Sloper.  
Mr Clayton.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

The Bill to prevent Stock-Jobbing read the first Time.

An Address to the King, upon Advice that Mr Knight was in Custody at the Castle of Antwerp.

Feb. 7. The abovemention'd Bill was read a second Time, and a Motion being made for committing it to a Committee of the whole House, it occasion'd a high Debate, in which Mr Robert Walpole, Mr Heath, Member for Harwich, and some others, insisted for the Affirmative, and Mr Milner, Mr Sloper, Mr Clayton, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, for the Negative; and it was at last carry'd for the former, by 237 Voices against 139.

Feb. 8. Mr Hungerford presented to the House a Bill, *For the better Establishment of publick Credit, by preventing, for the future, the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing*, which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time.

Feb. 9. The Lord Moleworth, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, that they had receiv'd Information, that Mr Robert Knight, late Cashier of the South-Sea Company, was taken, and was in Custody in the Castle of Antwerp: Hereupon he mov'd, and it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That an Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of the House for his Goodness in giving such effectual Directions to his Ministers Abroad, for securing Mr Robert Knight, pursuant to the Address of the House; and to desire, that his Majesty would give Orders to his Ministers residing in the Courts of Vienna and Brussels, to make the proper Applications, and use the most effectual Instances, that the Person of the said Mr Robert Knight, together with his Papers and Effects, might be secured and delivered up to such Persons as his Majesty should appoint to receive the same; and that his Majesty would give Orders, upon the said Mr Robert Knight's being brought into Great Britain, that he be forthwith delivered and put into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. This Address was immediately sent to the King by Mr Methuen, who being return'd, acquainted the House, that his Majesty would give the necessary Orders and Directions, according to the Desires of the House; and that in case his Majesty's Endeavours to have him secur'd and brought over into Great Britain should succeed, his Majesty would forthwith cause him to be deliver'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. Colonel Churchill\*, Member for Castle-Rising, was accordingly order'd by his Majesty to go to the Court of Vienna, to make Instances for the delivering up of Mr Knight.

Petition from the S. S. Company for allowing them farther Time for Payment of the Money due from them to the Publick.

Feb. 13. Upon the reading of the Order of the House for going into a grand Committee upon the Bill, *For ingrafting Part of the Capital Stock and Fund of the South-Sea Company*,

\* Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and Governor of Chelsea-Hospital.

*Company, &c.* a Petition of the South-Sea Company was offer'd to be presented to the House, and the Members in Westminster-Hall, Court of Requests, and Places adjacent, having been summon'd to attend the Service of the House, the said Petition was brought up and read, praying the Consideration of the House, in relation to the Payments of the several Sums of Money, which, by the Act of Parliament of the last Session, the said Company are subject and liable to, for the Use of the Publick, at the Times, and in the Manner by the said Act directed, and praying such Relief, as to the House should seem meet. Hereupon a Motion was made, and insisted on by Mr Shippen and several others, that the said Petition be rejected; but they being oppos'd by Mr Robert Walpole, and all the Court Party, and the Question being put thereupon, it was carried in the Negative, by 253 Voices against 166; however, the said Petition was order'd to lie on the Table; and then another Motion was made by the Country Party, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause for excluding the Directors of the South-Sea Company, the East-India Company, and the Bank of England, from being elected Members, or sitting and voting in any future Parliament: But, after some Debate, the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 211 Votes against 164.

Feb. 15. Mr Methuen \*, Member for Brackley, delivered to the Commons the following Message from his Majesty.

#### GEORGE R.

“ **H**is Majesty having receiv'd a Petition from the Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company, relating to the Payment of the Money due to the Publick from the said Company, has thought fit to transmit the said Petition to the House of Commons; and, at the same Time, to acquaint them, that his Majesty has no Objection to the Parliament's giving to the South-Sea Company such Ease and Relief, in the Time of making the Payments due to the Publick, as the House of Commons shall think fit and reasonable.”

This Message was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House the Friday following; and then a Clause was order'd to be inserted in the Bill, *For ingrafting Part of the Stock and Fund of the South-Sea Company*, to restrain the Corporations of the Bank of England, of the South-Sea Company, and of the East-India Company, from lending

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Anno 7. Geo. 2.  
1720-21.

Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.

Mr R. Walpole.

Motion for disabling the Directors of the S. S. Company, East-India Company, and the Bank, from being chosen Members of Parliament.

King's Message relating to the S. S. Company's Petition,

Which is referr'd to a Committee of the whole House.

\* Controller of the Household.

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1720-21.

The Bill to prevent  
Stock-Jobbing read  
a second Time.

The Commons  
consider of the  
King's Message re-  
lating to the S. S.  
Company's Peti-  
tion, and resolve  
to allow farther  
Time to the said  
Company for Pay-  
ment.

any Sum of Money to their Proprietors upon their Stock, exceeding 100 l. for 100 l. Capital Stock.

Feb. 16. The Bill, *For preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing*, was read a second Time, and committed to a grand Committee.

Feb. 17. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the King's Message relating to the South-Sea Company's Petition, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. I. That the Payment of the Sum of four Millions one hundred fifty six thousand three hundred six Pounds four Shillings eleven Pence, due to the Publick by the South-Sea Company, by Virtue of the Act of the last Session of Parliament, and made payable within one Year, by four quarterly Payments, commencing the 25th March, 1721, be farther postpon'd to the Year 1722; and that farther Provision be made for the more effectual Payment thereof. II. That the Repayment of the Sum of One Million, which was lent to the South-Sea Company, on the 7th of June 1720, be postpon'd to the 7th June 1722.

The House take  
into Consideration  
the Report from  
the Secret Commit-  
tee on the S. S.  
Affair,

Feb. 18. These Resolutions were reported by Mr Farrer, and agreed to by the House; and it was thereupon order'd, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Ingrafting Bill was committed, that they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions. After this the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and came unanimously to ten several Resolutions; the Particulars whereof at large the Reader will find in the *VOTES* of this Session. We think it sufficient to say here, that the Substance of those Resolutions was, 'That the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors of the South-Sea Company and their Officers, Aiders and Abettors, were guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust, and have thereby occasion'd great Loss and Detriment to the Company, and others his Majesty's Subjects; which has been one great Cause of the sinking of the publick Credit, and bringing upon the Nation the Distress it at present labours under, for which they ought to make Satisfaction out of their own Estates. The House likewise order'd a Bill to be brought in for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company.

And order a Bill  
to be brought in  
for the Relief of  
the Sufferers.

The Report from  
the Secret Commit-  
tee relating to Mr  
Aislacie and Mr  
Charles Stanhope.  
presented.

Feb. 25. Mr Broderick acquainted the Commons, that the Committee of Secrecy were ready to lay a farther Report before the House, at such Time as the House should appoint to receive the same. Hereupon it was order'd, that the Report be now receiv'd. Mr Broderick accordingly read the said Report, which was order'd to lie on the Table. This Report related chiefly to great Quantities of Stock and Subscriptions which appear'd to have been taken in for John Aislacie, Esq;

Esq; \* Member for Ripon, and Charles Stanhope, Esq; † Member for Milbourn-Port, who thereupon insisted on their Innocence, and press'd, 'That a short Day might be appointed to examine that Matter, that they might have an Opportunity to clear themselves. Mr Broderick represented thereupon, 'That tho' the Secret Committee had a great deal of Evidence to support the Charge against those two Gentlemen, yet they wanted a material Witness, viz. Mr Knight, late Treasurer of the South-Sea Company, who was in safe Custody, and, in all Probability, would soon be brought over; and therefore the Committee hoped that the House would not hurry an Affair of so great Importance.' Mr Stanhope urging how heavy an Imputation of so heinous a Nature lies upon a Man who knows himself to be entirely innocent, which, he said, was his Case; and renewing his Instances for examining into it; the 28th of February was appointed for that Purpose.

Anno 7. Geo. L.  
1720-21.

*Feb. 28.* The Commons resum'd the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, some Parts of which relating to Mr Charles Stanhope, were read; after which, the Examination of Sir John Blunt, Mr Holditch, Mr Jacob Sawbridge, sen. Mr Henry Blunt, and others, before the Committee of Secrecy, were severally read, and they were severally call'd in and examin'd, as were also Mr Elias Turner, and others. The Charge against Mr Stanhope consisted of two Articles, I. That 10,000 l. South-Sea Stock was taken in for his Benefit, by Mr Knight, without any valuable Consideration; and that the Difference arising by the advanc'd Price thereof was paid him out of the Cash of the South-Sea Company. II. That Turner and Company had bought 50,000 l. Stock at a low Price of the South-Sea Company, in the Name and for the Benefit of Mr Stanhope, the Difference of the advanc'd Price whereof, amounting to 250,000 l. had been paid to the said Mr Stanhope, by Sir George Caswall and Company. To prove these Articles, the Secret Committee caus'd the Examinations before-mention'd, and the Persons above-nam'd, to be examin'd; but some of the latter rather weaken'd than corroborated their former Depositions; Sir John Blunt, in particular, own'd, as to the first Article, that Mr Knight had shew'd him a Letter, which he told him was sign'd by Mr Stanhope, desiring him to take 10,000 l. Stock for him; but that he did not know whether that Letter was genuine, nor what was become of it: And as for the 50,000 l. Stock transferr'd to the Sword-Blade Company in Mr Stanhope's Name, Mr Sawbridge and Mr Turner had the Modesty and Good-Nature to take the whole Charge upon themselves,

The House take  
into Consideration  
that Part which  
related to Mr Cha.  
Stanhope.

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and

\* Late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† Then one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, afterwards made Treasurer of the Chamber, viz. April 4. 1721.

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1750-51.

and own'd that they had made Use of Mr Stanhope's Name, without his Privy or Consent. These Examinations, together with the Animadversions of the Members of the Secret Committee thereupon, lasted 'till eight in the Evening, after which Mr Stanhope was heard in his Place. As to the first Article, he said, 'That for some Years past he had lodg'd all the Money he was Master of in Mr Knight's Hands, and whatever Stock Mr Knight had taken in for him, he had paid a valuable Consideration for it: And as to the second, that he could not answer for what had been done without his Consent.' When he was withdrawn, a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that it appears to this House, that during the Time that the Proposal made by the South-Sea Company, and the Bill relating thereto, were depending in this House, 10,000 l. Stock was taken in, or held by Mr Knight, late Cashier of the said Company, for the Benefit of Charles Stanhope, Esq; a Member of this House, without any valuable Consideration paid, or Security given for the Acceptance of, or Payment for the said Stock; and that the Difference arising by the advanc'd Price thereof was paid to the said Charles Stanhope, Esq; out of the Cash of the South-Sea Company, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority only of three Voices, viz. 180 against 177.

The House consider the Secret Committee's Report relating to Mr Aislable.

*March 8.* The House resum'd the Consideration of the Report from the Secret Committee, and that Part of the said Report which related to Mr Aislable, Member for Ripon, was read; the Reading whereof, and the Examination of proper Evidences lasted till nine in the Evening: After which Mr Aislable made a Speech in his own Defence. But what was depos'd against him by Mr Hawes, one of the Directors, viz. 'That he had caus'd the Book of Accounts between them to be burnt, and given him a Discharge for the Balance amounting to about 842,000 l. appear'd so strong, and so home a Proof, that after he was withdrawn, the House came to twelve several Resolutions against him, the Particulars of which may be found in the *VOTES* as above. It may nevertheless be proper to recite two of them, viz. I. That the said John Aislable, Esq; has encourag'd and promoted the dangerous and destructive Execution of the late South-Sea Scheme, with a View to his own exorbitant Profit; and has combin'd with the late Directors of the South-Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Ruin of the publick Credit and the Trade of this Kingdom. And, II. That he be for his said Offences expell'd the House. Then it was order'd, that the said John Aislable, Esq; be committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London; and that Mr Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Mr Aislable expell'd the House, and committed Prisoner to the Tower.

The



The farther Proceedings against Mr Aislabe in this Affair, will appear in the Sequel.

*March 10.* The House took into Consideration the Case of Sir George Caswall, in the Affair of the South-Sea Company; after the Examination of which they made several Resolutions against him; the Substance of which was, 'That he had been guilty of corrupt, infamous, and dangerous Practices, highly reflecting on the Honour and Justice of Parliament, and destructive to the Interest of his Majesty's Government;' That he be, for his said Offence, expell'd the House; And be committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London; and that Mr Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

*March 15.* The Commons proceeded in the adjourn'd Consideration of that Part of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy which related to the Earl of Sunderland; and the several Examinations of Sir John Blunt, Mr Edward Gibbon, Mr Charles Joye, James Craggs, Esq; Mr Richard Holditch, Mr John Webber, Mr Robert Surman, Sir Lambert Blackwell, Mr Francis Hawes, Mr William Astel, Sir John Fellows, and Sir Theodore Janssen, taken before the said Committee, were read; and afterwards, Mr Joye, Mr Gibbon, Mr Chester, Mr Holditch, and Mr Surman, were severally call'd in, and examin'd.

Then a Motion was made, that it appears to the House, that, after the Proposals of the South-Sea Company were accepted by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon; and before such Bill pass'd, 50,000 l. of the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company was taken in by Robert Knight, late Cashier of the said Company, for the Use and upon the Account of Charles Earl of Sunderland, a Lord of Parliament, and first Commissioner of the Treasury, without any valuable Consideration paid, or sufficient Security given, for Payment for, or Acceptance of the same.

This Motion occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted till near eight at Night, but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 233 Votes against 172: Which, however, occasion'd various Reflections.

*March 17.* The Order of the Day being read, for the House to take into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, Mr Hutcheson represented, 'That it was impossible to proceed in so important an Affair, without exposing the Justice of Parliament to be baffled, as it had been in some late Instances, so long as they wanted so material a Witness as Mr Knight:' And therefore he mov'd, and, being seconded, it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* that an Address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that he would be pleas'd to impart to this House, the Advices his Majesty has receiv'd, or shall receive, from Abroad, concerning his Endeavours to

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1720-21.

Sir George Caswall expell'd the House, and committed Prisoner to the Tower, on Account of his being concern'd in the S. S. Scheme.

The Commons consider that Part of the Report of the Secret Committee which related to the Earl of Sunderland.

Debate thereon.

Mr Hutcheson moves for an Address to the King to know what Informations his Majesty had receiv'd, relating to Mr Knight.

bring

Ann<sup>o</sup> 7. Geo. I.  
1720-21.

bring over Robert Knight, late Cashier of the South-Sea Company, to answer to the Justice of the Kingdom : Which Address was order'd to be presented by such Members of the House as were of the Privy-Council.

It was by many conjectur'd, that the Remora that hindred Mr Knight's coming over, was rather in London than at Vienna or Brussels.

Mr Methuen by  
the King's Com-  
mand lays before  
the House several  
Letters relating to  
that Affair.

March 20. Mr Methuen acquainted the House, that their Address, relating to Mr Knight, having been presented to the King, his Majesty had commanded him to lay before the House, several Letters and Papers containing Advices from Flanders concerning him, and, at the same Time, to acquaint the House, that his Majesty had not received any Advice of Colonel Churchill's being got to Vienna, nor any Letter from thence relating to Mr Knight ; that as soon as any should come to his Majesty, they should be laid before the House : Hereupon several Letters from Mr Leathes, his Majesty's Resident at Brussels, to the Secretary of State, were read, importing in Substance. ' That pursuant to his Orders he had made the most pressing Instances with the Marquess de Prie, for the delivering up of Mr Knight : But had been answer'd that the said Marquess had not receiv'd any Instructions from Vienna about that Matter ; that, in the mean Time, he was apprehensive that the same would meet with great Difficulties. That the Grefrier, or Secretary, of the States of Brabant, had been twice with the said Marquess, to represent to him, that according to one of the Articles of the *Joyful Entry* of Brabant, which was granted them by the Emperor Charles V. and has been sworn to by all his Successors, and which they look upon as their *Magna Charta*, no Person charg'd with, or apprehended for any Crime, can be remov'd to be try'd out of their Province ; and that the Deputies of the States insisted upon that Article, of which the Resident had enclos'd a Copy in French, which was also read in the House.

Lord Molefworth's  
Observations on the  
Difficulties started  
against delivering  
up Mr Knight.

Most of the Members appear'd surpriz'd at the unexpected Difficulties about the delivering up of Mr Knight, which was started, in the Name of the States of Brabant ; and Lord Molefworth said thereupon : ' That 'twas to be hop'd, they should have a more satisfactory Answer from Vienna, than they had from Brussels : But if they had not, it would, in his Opinion, be proper to call for the Treaties lately enter'd into with the House of Austria, to know upon what Motives we have been at so great an Expence of Blood and Treasure, and have sent our Men of War to rot and be worm-eaten in the Mediterranean, to conquer Kingdoms for the Emperor ? ' Ad- ding, ' That if that pretended Privilege of the States of Brabant, should be insisted upon, they might remove that Ob- stack, by addressing his Majesty to grant his Pardon to Mr Knight,

Knight, in Order to have him brought over : But that it was proper not to make any farther Step in that Affair, till they were acquainted with the Success of Colonel Churchill's Negotiation at Vienna.'

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1721.

March 22. Mr Methuen acquainted the House, That his Majesty having, the Day before, receiv'd a Letter from Colonel Churchill, directed to the Lord Viscount Townshend, dated Vienna the 4th of March, 1720-21, had commanded him, pursuant to the Address of the House, to lay a Copy thereof before the House ; which he presented to the House accordingly. The Copy of that Letter was thereupon read, importing in Substance, that he was just arriv'd at Vienna, and would not lose one Moment, in making the most pressing Instances to the Imperial Court, for the delivering up Mr Knight ; and that he did not doubt Success, unless the Privileges of the States of Brabant interfer'd : Several smart Reflections were made by Lord Molefworth, upon the frivolous Pretence that was made use of, to baffle his Majesty's Endeavours to bring over Mr Knight : But the House did not think fit to come to any Resolution thereupon. The same Evening Colonel Churchill arriv'd from Vienna, which occasion'd an universal Surprise.

The Commons having attended the King in the House of Lords, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act, *To enable the South-Sea Company to ingraft Part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of England, and another Part thereof into the Stock and Fund of the East-India Company, and for giving farther Time for Payment to be made by the South-Sea Company to the Use of the Publick.*

The Royal Assent given to the In-grafting Bill, &c.

March 24. The Bill, *For preventing the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing*, was order'd to be engros'd.

The Stock-jobbing Bill engros'd.

Colonel Churchill being come into the House, it was expected that an Account of his Negotiations would, this Day, have been laid before the Commons : But they were only given to understand, that as soon as the Dispatches he brought from Vienna could be translated, they should be laid before the House, who thereupon adjourn'd 'till the 27th.

March 27. Mr Methuen acquainted the House, that his Majesty had commanded him to lay before them Copies of several Letters and Papers relating to Mr Knight, which he presented to the House accordingly, with a Schedule of them. The Copies of the said Letters were read, and among them a Letter from the Emperor to the King of Great Britain, expressing his Imperial Majesty's Inclination and Readiness to comply with his Britannick Majesty's Desires, as to the delivering up Mr Knight ; but that the States of Brabant having and claiming particular Privileges, which his Imperial Majesty was engag'd to maintain, it would be necessary to make

Farther Debate on Mr Knight's not being delivered up.

Application

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1741.

Application to the said States ; and his Imperial Majesty, on his Part, would not fail to support such Instances as should be made. To which Effect Prince Eugene wrote a Letter to the Marquis de Prie, which was also read. Several smart Reflections were made, by Lord Moleworth, on the former of those two Letters : But this Affair being equally nice and important, it was resolv'd to take into Consideration the several Letters and Papers relating to Mr Knight, which his Majesty had communicated to the House, in a grand Committee on the 29th.

Mr Hutcheson.

Sir J. Jekyll.  
Ld. Moleworth.

Sir R. Steele.

Mr Lechmere.

March 29. The Commons in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the several Letters and Papers, laid before them, relating to Mr Knight. After the reading of some of those Papers, Mr Hutcheson open'd the Debate, representing, ' How much, on the one Hand, the Publick was concern'd, in having the Authors of the present Distress fully discover'd and brought to condign Punishment ; and how impracticable it was, on the other Hand, to proceed in this important Inquiry, so long as the principal Agent of the late South-Sea Directors, and their Accomplices, was kept out of the Way ; that in the mean Time, the publick Calamity encreasing every Day, the Nation call'd aloud for Justice : And therefore, if the Means already us'd for bringing over Mr Knight, prov'd abortive, it were advisable to have Recourse to more speedy and effectual Methods.' Sir Joseph Jekyll, and the Lord Moleworth, strongly supported Mr Hutcheson, and in particular, shew'd, ' That it was incumbent on some Persons in the Administration to have Mr Knight brought over in order fully to clear their own Innocence ; otherwise, tho' acquitted, they would still be look'd upon as criminal.' Urging, ' That it was matter of Wonder, that so frivolous a Pretence, as the Privileges of the States of Brabant, should be made Use of to put a Stop to so important an Inquiry, especially considering how little those Privileges had been regarded in more material Points ; and what Obligations the House of Austria lay under to the British Nation.' Sir Richard Steele offer'd something against obliging Mr Knight to be an Evidence, whether he would or no : But no great Stress was laid upon it. On the other Hand, Mr Lechmere represented, ' That in all Probability the Court of Vienna had not, at first, fully consider'd the Importance of the Instances that were made to them in his Majesty's Name, and at the Desire of the Commons of Great Britain : But that it was to be presum'd that when so wise a Prince, as the present Emperor, should be appriz'd, that the Welfare and Safety of England, to whom his Imperial Majesty has so great Obligations, depended, in some Measure, on the delivering up of Mr Knight, he would readily comply with their

their Desires: Hereupon Mr Lechmere mov'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House for the Instances he has been pleas'd to make, by a Letter under his Royal Hand to his Imperial Majesty, for obtaining the delivering up of Mr Knight, pursuant to the Address of this House; and for communicating to this House, the Steps which have been taken relating thereto: And to represent to his Majesty, the Dissatisfaction which his Commons have at the Obstacles which they find have been rais'd, under the Pretence of the Privileges of the States of Brabant, against a Compliance with his gracious Endeavours: And also to represent, that this House is every Day more and more convinc'd of the high Importance it is to the Justice due to his Majesty's People, that effectual Measures be speedily taken for bringing over Mr Knight: And earnestly to beseech his Majesty, to employ his most pressing Endeavours, in such Manner, as in his great Wisdom shall be thought proper, for attaining the just Desire of his Commons.'

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Mr Lechmere moves for another Address relating to the Delivering up Mr Knight;

No Body offer'd to oppose this Motion, which, after Mr Speaker had resum'd the Chair, Mr Broderick reported to the House; and the same being agreed to *Nem. Con.* it was resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the whole House.

March 30. The Commons, to the Number of above three hundred, with their Speaker, went to St James's, and presented the said Resolution to the King; to which his Majesty return'd the following Answer.

Which is agreed to, and presented.

Gentlemen,

**I** Am very well pleas'd, that the Instances which I have made for obtaining the delivering up of Mr Knight, have given you Satisfaction; I shall continue to employ my utmost Endeavours for obtaining what you desire, and hope they will prove effectual.

The King's Answer to that Address.

April 19. The Bill for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company, was read a second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The S. S. Sufferers Bill read a second Time.

April 29. Mr Shippen stood up, and took Notice, ' That the House had sate a long while, and nothing had yet been done towards the restoring of Publick Credit: That, indeed, a Member of great Parts and Abilities had, at first, propos'd a Scheme for that Purpose; but that, instead of proving an effectual Remedy, it appear'd at last to be a meer Palliative, which had rather inflam'd than alleviated the Distemper. That by this Time, a whole injur'd Nation call'd aloud for Vengeance; and if they neglected to hear the Voice of the People, it would look as if they had a Mind to provoke

Mr Shippen moves for inquiring what Publick Money had been employ'd by any Receiver, &c. of publick Money, in buying Stock in the Funds.



Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.



them to do themselves Justice. That it was ever his Opinion, that the only effectual Means to restore Credit, was to call those to a strict Account, who had ruin'd it; and, in particular, all such as had apply'd any Part of the Publick Money, intrusted in their Hands, in Stock-jobbing, and had rais'd vast Fortunes by robbing the Publick.\* And so he mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of Secrecy, that they inquire what publick Money had been employ'd by any Treasurer, Cashier, Collector, Receiver, or other Officer concern'd in the Receipt or Payment of the publick Money, or of any other Part of his Majesty's Revenue, or by any in Trust for them, or by their Order, in buying Stock or Subscriptions in the South-Sea, or any other Company, or in Annuities, or other Parliamentary Securities, or otherwise making Use of or imploying the same, to their private Advantage since the first Day of December, 1719.

Sir W. Wyndham moves for an Account of the Warrants, on which the Commissioners of Debts due to the Army have issued Certificates.

Sir William Wyndham seconded this Motion; adding withal, 'That there was Reason to apprehend, that the Publick Money had not been administr'd with due Oeconomy, particularly in Relation to some Foreign Troops, that were in the Pay of England and Holland during the last War, to whom great Sums had of late been allowed, on Account of pretended Arrears, after they had separated from the English General: And therefore he mov'd, 'That the late Commissioners appointed to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several Foreign Princes and States, for Subsidies during the late War, be order'd to lay before the House Copies of the several Warrants and Sign-Manuals, by Virtue of which they issued any Certificates.

Debate on the above Motions.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Hereupon Mr R. Walpole \* said, 'That he wonder'd to hear of such a Motion, when a little after the King's coming to the Crown, an Act of Parliament had been made for Payment of those Arrears; and that the Commissioners of Accounts had, undoubtedly, acted according to the Intent and Meaning of that Act.' To this Mr Lechmere replied, 'That he was not against the Motion that Sir William Wyndham had made, neither on the other Hand, was he about to justify it: But he would freely tell the Gentleman [*meaning Mr. R. Walpole*] who oppos'd it, 'That while the Nation was under the Pressure of heavy Debts, he must expect that many such Motions would be made, in order to find out Methods to ease the Publick Burden. That as that Gentleman was now in a higher Post than formerly, so a great deal more was expected from him; the rather because the Scheme which he had propos'd at the Begin-

Mr Lechmere.

\* Made First Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, April 2. 1721.



Beginning of this Session for the raising the Stocks, and restoring publick Credit, had not had the desired Effect.' Mr R. Walpole replied, 'That it was known to every Body, that he ever was against the South-Sea Scheme, and had done all that in his Power lay, to hinder its taking Place : But now the Mischief was done, and Things were brought to such Extremities, he thought it his Duty, and therefore was willing to try the best Method he could think of, to extricate the Nation out of the Difficulties into which they were plung'd : That he did not pretend to work Miracles ; but only to use his utmost Endeavours towards retrieving the late Misfortunes : That with this honest Intention he had promoted a Scheme which had been laid before him, and appear'd the most plausible of any then propos'd, for restoring publick Credit : That it could not be deny'd, that while that Scheme was pursu'd, it had done some Good, and kept up the Price of Stocks ; and that they fell since it had been laid aside : That, however, he never intended to raise Stocks above the intrinsic Value, for that would bring us again into the same unhappy Circumstances which the raising of them had before occasion'd.' He afterwards lamented the ill Disposition of some Persons, who, instead of concurring with others in remedying the present Distempers, us'd all possible Means to irritate and exasperate the Minds of the People : And concluded with a Motion, 'That a Day be appointed to consider of the State of the Publick Credit of the Kingdom.' This Motion was unanimously agreed to, and that Day Seven-Night appointed for that Purpose ; after two Orders had been made according to the two before-mentioned Motions of Mr Shippen and Sir William Wyndham.

*April 30.* The Commons proceeded to take into Consideration those Parts of the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy as related to James Craggs, Esq; deceas'd, late Post-Master-General, which having been read, Mr Broderick, Member for Stockbridge, mov'd, 'That the said Mr Craggs having taken 40,000 l. South-Sea Stock without paying for it, or giving sufficient Security for the Payment of the same, his Estate might be made liable to the same Forfeitures with those of the late Directors.' Hereupon Mr Grey Neville desir'd, 'That the Gentlemen concern'd in this Affair, two of whom were Members of the House, might first be heard by their Counsel, and produce what Witnesses they had, before the House came to any Resolution in this Matter.' Mr Robert Walpole seconded him, and, in particular, said, 'He hoped the House would not break their known Rules, which were, not to condemn any one without first hearing them ; and sure they would not deny this Piece of Justice to their own Members.' Mr Hora-

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1721.

Mr R. Walpole.

The Commons  
consider the Secret  
Committee's Re-  
port relating to  
Mr Craggs, sen.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Broderick.

Mr Neville.

Mr R. Walpole.

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1721.

Mr H. Walpole.  
Mr Trefusis.

Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Lechmere.

The Commons re-  
solve, that the Es-  
tate of Mr Craggs  
sen. be applied to  
the Relief of the  
Sufferers by the  
South-Sea.

tio Walpole \* spoke to the same Purpose ; and then Mr Trefusis, Member for Penryn, stood up, and said, ' That neither he nor Mr Newsham were at all prepar'd, not expecting that this Affair would have come on this Day, because there was another Part in the Report before it, and therefore he desir'd the House would give them Time to get their Witnesses : ' He added, ' He had never been us'd to speak in the House, or but very rarely, and his Brother-in-Law, Mr Newsham, Member for Lestwithiel, not at all, which he hoped the House would take into Consideration, and allow them Counsel to speak for them : That by Mr Craggs's Death, his Estate was devolv'd to them and Mr Elliot, in Right of their Wives, the Deceased's three Daughters : That there was no Manner of Crime laid to their Charge ; and since Mr Craggs was dead, and could not answer for himself, he hoped the House would allow them Time and Counsel.' This was oppos'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll ; but Mr Robert Walpole said, ' That since the two Gentlemen concern'd had not been us'd to speak in the House, and therefore were not likely to make so good a Defence as otherwise they might, he thought it reasonable to allow them Counsel, and give them Time to prepare.' To this Mr Lechmere reply'd, ' That it might, indeed, seem somewhat hard to deny Counsel to Gentlemen who were not us'd to speak in the House ; but he doubted not but that good-natur'd Gentleman that spoke last, who had so good a Capacity, and was so able to advise them, would sit by them, and by his Assistance be as useful to them, as if they had Counsel, as he had been to several others in the like Case.' No Return was made to this Reply, upon which the Motion for allowing Counsel was dropt.

May 1. The Order of the Day for taking into Consideration those Parts of the Reports from the Committee of Secrecy, which related to Mr James Craggs, deceas'd, late Postmaster-General, being read, and several Evidences being examined, the House, among other Resolutions relating thereto, came to the following, viz. I. That the said James Craggs was a notorious Accomplice and Confederate with Robert Knight and some of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, in carrying on their corrupt and scandalous Practices ; and did, by his wicked Influence, and for his own exorbitant Gain, promote and encourage the pernicious Execution of the late South-Sea Scheme. And II. That all the Estate real and personal, of which the said James Craggs was seiz'd or possess'd from and after the 1st Day of December, 1719, (over and above what he stood seiz'd or possess'd of on the said 1st Day of December,

\* Made one of the Secretaries to the Treasury during this Session.

cember) be apply'd for and towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company.

May 6. Mr Methuen, by the King's Command, laid before the House Copies of several Letters and Papers relating to Mr Knight, which were read; particularly, a Letter from Mr Leathes, the British Resident at Brussels, containing an Account of the Excuses and Pretences made use of to elude his Instances for the delivering up of the said Mr Knight. Those Excuses were thought so frivolous, that a Motion was made for prohibiting the Importation of all Commodities of the Growth and Manufacture of the Austrian Netherlands, particularly Lace and Lawn, till such time as Mr Knight had been deliver'd up and sent over: But it was thought more proper, that a Committee be appointed to consider of the State of the Trade between this Kingdom and the Austrian Netherlands, and to report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House; which Committee was appointed. Then a Motion was made, that it might be an Instruction to the grand Committee on the Bill, *For the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, &c.* that they should receive a Clause, that the paternal Estate of Mr Aislable might not be liable to the same Forfeitures with the other Part of his Estate; but tho' this Motion was strongly supported by three Members, yet it was rejected with general Indignation.

May 8. General Rofs acquainted the House, That that Morning, while he was at the Secret Committee, he receiv'd a Note, that a Gentleman was at the Door to speak with him, and he went out, and found there Mr Vernon, Member for Whitchurch, who acquainted him, that he had something to say to him, which he desir'd might go no farther; whereupon General Rofs told him, he hoped he had nothing to say to him which might be improper for him to hear; after which, Mr Vernon told him, there was a Disposition in the House to be favourable to Mr Aislable, in the Bill upon which the House was to be in a Committee that Day, and that it was in his Power to do him Service, and for the same, Mr Aislable would make him any Acknowledgment, in any Manner he should think fit; upon which General Rofs, from what he first said, concluding it was upon some corrupt Matter, left him in a Passion, and thought it his Duty to acquaint the Committee of Secrecy therewith, and the said Committee thought it was proper to have the Matter laid before the House. To this Mr Vernon was heard in his Place, and own'd the said Words and Circumstances; withal declaring, that he did not mention or intend any thing of Money, or any other corrupt Matter, and begg'd the Pardon of the Gentleman, and of the House, if he had committed any Offence, he saying the Words without any corrupt Intention, and only

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Mr Methuen lays before the House several Letters, &c., relating to Mr Knight.

Debate thereon.

Motion in favour of Mr Aislable rejected.

Mr Tho. Vernon expell'd the House for a corrupt Application to Gen. Rofs, in favour of Mr Aislable.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

on account of Friendship, being nearly related to Mr Aislavie: And then Mr Vernon withdrew. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That it appears to this House, that Thomas Vernon, Esq; hath made a corrupt Application to General Rofs, and that he be expell'd this House. It was also order'd, That the Thanks of this House be given to General Rofs, for the Justice he had done to this House and to his Country, in laying the Application made to him by Thomas Vernon, Esq; before this House. And Mr Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly. After this, the Commons, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill, *For Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company, &c.* and added Mr Aislavie's Name and Estate.

May 11. A Petition of the Burgeesses of the Borough of Boralston, in the County of Devon, was presented to the House and read; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said Borough, which was order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House on the 6th of June.

Motion for an Address to the King, to remove Mr Elliot from being one of the Commissioners of Excise, on account of his interfering in Elections.

The Honourable Mr St John Broderick, Son of the Lord Viscount Middleton, standing Candidate for Boralston, in the room of Mr Carteret, lately made one of the Post-Masters General, Captain Philip Cavendish \* was set up against him, and tho' Mr Broderick poll'd most of the old Legal Voters, yet the Portreeve, who was Mr Elliot, one of the Commissioners of the Excise admitted to poll several Persons who had no Right at all; and by that Means got a Majority for, and return'd Captain Cavendish. The Petition above-mention'd having set forth the whole Matter, General Rofs and Mr Sloper represented; 'That if the Commissioners of the Excise were suffered to make Parliament-Men, they had as good let them sit in the House. That it was Matter of Wonder, that when by an Act of Parliament, the meanest Officer in the Excise is not suffer'd to meddle in Elections, one of the Commissioners should dare to do it in so notorious a Manner.' Hereupon it was mov'd to address his Majesty to remove Mr Elliot, but it was thought proper to defer that Motion 'till after hearing the Merits of that Election.

May 18. It was order'd, that the grand Committee on the Bill, *For the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers, &c.* have Power to receive a Clause for disabling the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accountant of the South-Sea Company, and also John Aislavie, Esq; to hold or enjoy any Office, or Place of Trust or Profit under his Majesty, or to sit or vote in either House of Parliament.

A Clause order'd to disable the Sub-Governor, Directors, &c. of the S. S. Company; as also Mr Aislavie, to enjoy any Place, or sit in Parliament.

May

\* Appointed Treasurer of Greenwich-Hospital in March 1720-21.

May 23. In a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made in the Bill, *For the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company*; and the chief Matter in Debate was, what Allowance should be given to the late Directors out of their Estates? Mr Loundes propos'd an eighth Part; to which it was objected, That it would be too much for some who had the most bulky Estates, and consequently had been deepest in the Guilt; and too little for others that had but small Estates, and were only passively criminal, by not entering their Dissent to the fraudulent Management of the rest.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Debate concerning the Allowances to be given to the S. S. Directors, &c. out of their Estates.

May 25. The Commons, in a grand Committee on the South-Sea Sufferers Bill, resum'd the Consideration of the Petitions of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company. The Debate began with Sir John Fellows, the Sub-Governor, in whose Behalf Mr. Sloper mov'd, that since it did not appear that he had been so active in the late vile and pernicious Practices as some others had, he might be allow'd 20,000 l. out of his Estate. Mr Hungerford reduc'd it to 15,000 l. others to 12,000 l. and Mr Robert Walpole having at last propos'd 10,000 l. the same was agreed to without any Division. Mr Joye, the Deputy-Governor appearing to have been deeply concern'd in the Guilt, it was agreed to allow him only 5000 l.

Debate concerning Sir J. Fellows.  
Mr Sloper.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Joye's Allowance.

Then the Committee proceeded alphabetically to the Directors, and it was unanimously agreed to allow Mr. Astell 5000 l.

Mr Astell's Allowance.

A Debate arising, whether to allow Sir Lambert Blackwell 5000 l. or 10,000 l. and he having many Friends in the House, it was, upon a Division, carry'd for 10,000 l. by 112 Votes against 108.

Debate concerning Sir Lambert Blackwell.

After this, there was a long Debate about Sir John Blunt: Mr Laurence Carter mov'd to allow him only one Shilling; Lord James Cavendish 1000 l. and Mr Plummer 5000 l. Sir Joseph Jekyll mov'd for 10,000 l. and was seconded by General Rois, Lord Moleworth, Mr Jefferies, and Mr Windfor; who all spoke very warmly on his Behalf; alledging, that he had been more ingenuous in his Examination before the Secret Committee, than any of the late Directors; and had let them into a great many Secrets, which otherwise they could not have known. To this it was answer'd, by Mr Sloper, Mr Milner, Mr John Smith, and Mr Horatio Walpole, 'That he had been the chief Contriver and Promoter of all the Mischiefs, and therefore ought to be most severely punish'd.' Mr Sloper added, 'That he was grown to that Height of Pride and Insolence last Summer, that he could not give a civil Answer to Persons far above him. And thereupon instanc'd in his Behaviour one Day at the Treasury, of which he was himself Witness, when a Relation of a great Man asking Sir

Debate concerning Sir John Blunt.  
Mr Carter.  
Ld. Jam. Cavendish  
Mr Plummer.  
Sir Joseph Jekyll.  
Gen. Rois.  
Ld. Moleworth.  
Mr Jefferies.  
Mr Windfor.

Mr Sloper.  
Mr Milner.  
Mr J. Smith.  
Mr H. Walpole.

John



Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Mr R. Walpole.

Mr H. Walpole.

Mr Jessop.

Ld. Hinchinbroke

Gen. Ross.

John for a Subscription, the Upstart Knight; with a great deal of Contempt, bid him go to his Cousin Walpole, and desire him to sell his Stock in the Bank, and by that Means he might be supply'd.' Hereupon Mr. Robert Walpole shew'd, ' That Sir John Blunt was a Projector of many Years standing; and had been the Author of several fallacious Schemes, by which unwary People had been drawn in to their utter Ruin.' And to this Purpose, instanc'd a Project for a Linen Manufactory; but Mr Horatio Walpole said thereupon, ' That was not his first: For there was a Gentleman that sat next to him, [*meaning Mr Jessop,*] whom Sir John had drawn into a Project for bringing Water to London from a great Distance, which was to out-do the New-River Water, by which the Subscribers lost all their Money, tho' Sir John himself got some Thousands by it.' This was confirm'd by Mr Jessop himself; nevertheless, the Lord Hinchinbroke mov'd for allowing Sir John Blunt 10,000 l. urging, ' That the Secret Committee had promis'd him Favour for his Openness in his Examination: ' Upon which General Ross desir'd, ' That the noble Member who spoke last might explain himself, since he seem'd to intimate, as if the Secret Committee had us'd underhand Dealings. Adding, that for his Part he knew of no Promise ever made to Sir John Blunt upon that Account; that he was sure he never made any; and he believ'd he could answer for all the Rest, that there never was any such Thing intimated to Sir John.' The Lord Hinchinbroke reply'd, that if that honourable Member would repeat his Words as he spoke them, he would explain himself: Upon which the Matter dropp'd. Then the Question being put for allowing Sir John Blunt 1000 l. it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 130 Votes against 94.

June 1. In a grand Committee of the South-Sea Sufferers Bill, the Commons resum'd the Consideration of what Allowances should be given to the late Directors out of their Estates; and, continuing in the alphabetical Order, began with Sir Robert Chaplin. Lord Moleworth, and Sir John Eyles, Member for Chippenham, having spoke in his Favour, it was agreed, without dividing, to allow him 10,000 l. and the same Allowance was given to Sir William Chapman, Mr Chester, and Mr Child. A Motion being made to give Mr De la Porte the like Sum, the Lord Moleworth was for reducing it to 7000 l. but upon the Question, whether to allow him 10,000 l. or 7000 l. it was carry'd for 10,000 l. by 150 Votes against 69. Mr Eyles's Case appearing in a favourable Light, he was allow'd 20,000 l. without dividing; and Mr Edmondson's Estate amounting to little more than 5000 l. it was mov'd to allow him the whole, and to leave him out of the Bill; but after some Debate, it was agreed to allow

Debate concerning Sir R. Chaplin.  
Ld. Moleworth.  
Sir John Eyles.

Debate concerning Sir W. Chapman, Mr Chester, Mr Child, and Mr De la Porte.  
Ld. Moleworth.

Mr Eyles's Allowance.

Debate concerning Mr Edmondson.



low him only 3000 l. Then the Question was put, whether to allow Mr Gibbon 15,000 l. or 10,000 l. and it was resolv'd for the latter without dividing. It appearing that Mr Gore and Sir William Hammond had little or no Share in the fraudulent Contrivances of the leading Directors, the first was allow'd 20,000 l. the other 10,000 l. It was propos'd to give Mr Hawes 1000 l. But Sir Nathaniel Gould having observ'd, that he was very active in the late vile Practices, and had occasion'd the Ruin of many People, particularly of some Gentlemen he had been under in the Navy-Office, Mr Doerninque mov'd thereupon, and it was agreed, without dividing, to allow him only 31 l. being the odd Money of the Particulars of his Estate. Lord Hinchinbroke and Sir Robert Rich spoke in Favour of Mr Horsey, and mov'd for allowing him 10,000 l. which was carry'd, without dividing; after which it was debated, whether to allow Mr Holditch 500 l. 1000 l. or 5000 l. the Voices were equally divided, viz. 86 and 86, upon which Mr Clayton, the Chairman, gave the casting Vote for 5000 l.

June 2. The Commons, in a grand Committee, proceeded on the same Affair, and began with Sir Theodore Janssen: Mr Horatio Walpole and Sir Richard Steele having spoke in his Favour, they were answer'd by General Rofs and Sir Joseph Jekyll; but Mr Trenchard moving for allowing him 50,000 l. and the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 134 Votes against 118.

Sir Jacob Jacobson being one of those who had the least Share in the Management of the fraudulent Scheme, Mr Hungerford mov'd to allow him 11,000 l. which was all his Estate, except 481 l. 4 s. which was agreed to without a Negative.

Mr Ingram's Case being much the like, Mr Pulteney mov'd for allowing him 12,000 l. near three fourths of his Estate, and being seconded by Lord Hinchinbroke, it was carry'd without dividing.

The next was Sir John Lambert: Some Members were inclin'd to believe him innocent, as to the first Projection of the villainous Scheme, and thereupon a Motion was made to give him 20,000 l. some would have reduc'd it to 10,000 l. some to 5000 l. and some to 3000 l. But at last the Question being put for 5000 l. it was carry'd without dividing.

Then it was mov'd, and carry'd without Opposition, to allow Sir Harcourt Master 5000 l. and in the same Manner Mr Morley had 1800 l. allow'd him.

A Member having mov'd to allow Mr Page 10,000 l. another would have reduc'd it to 5000 l. but the Question being

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Gibbon,  
Mr Gore, and  
Sir W. Hammond.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Hawes.  
Sir Nath. Gould.

Mr Doerninque.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Horsey.  
Ld. Hinchinbroke  
Sir Rob. Rich.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Holditch.

Debate concern-  
ing Sir T. Janssen.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Sir R. Steele.  
Gen. Rofs.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr Trenchard.

Debate concern-  
ing Sir J. Jacobson.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Ingram.

Debate concern-  
ing Sir J. Lambert.

Debate concern-  
ing Sir Har. Master  
and Mr Morley.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Page.

ADMS 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Debate concern-  
ing Col. Raymond.  
Mr Heysham.  
Mr Tuffnell.  
Sir R. Raymond.  
Mr Hungerford.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Read.  
Sir J. Ward.  
Mr Docminique.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Sawbridge.  
Mr Lowndes.  
Lord Molesworth.  
Sir Ad. Oughton.  
Mr H. Walpole.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Tillard  
and Mr Turner.

Debate on Mr Sur-  
man.

Mr Grey Neville,

Mr Moore.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr Lechmere.

Sir J. Jekyll.  
Serj. Pengelly.  
Mr H. Walpole.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Grigby.

put, which of the two Sums should be given him, it was carry'd for 10,000 l. without a Division.

Col. Raymond was next; and his Case appearing favourable Mr Heysham mov'd for allowing him 30,000 l. and being seconded by Mr Tuffnell, Sir Robert Raymond, and Mr Hungerford, no Opposition was made to Mr Heysham's Motion.

After this, Mr Sloper mov'd for allowing Mr Read 10,000 l. and, being back'd by Sir John Ward and Mr Docminique, the same was carry'd without any Debate.

In the like Manner the Sum of 14,000 l. was allow'd to Mr Reynolds.

June 3. Mr Hungerford having mov'd for allowing Mr Sawbridge 10,000 l. he was oppos'd by Mr Lowndes, Lord Molesworth, Sir Adolphus Oughton, and Mr Horatio Walpole: But at last, a Member moving for 5000 l. it was agreed to without dividing. In the same Manner the Sum of 15,000 l. was allow'd to Mr Tillard, and 800 l. to Mr Turner, which was near his whole Estate.

Having gone through with the Directors, the Committee proceeded to Mr Surman, the Deputy Cashier, whose Case occasion'd a Debate of about an Hour and a half. Mr Grey Neville, who spoke most in his Behalf, represented, 'That in the Course of the whole Affair he had only acted as a Servant, and by the Command either of Mr Knight, or of the Directors, and therefore strenuously insisted, that he might be left out of the Bill.' Mr Arthur Moore spoke likewise in his 'Favour, and mov'd to allow him 30,000 l. Mr Hungerford would have reduc'd it to 20,000 l. Mr Lechmere to 12,000 l. another Member to 10,000 l. and another to 5000 l. All these were oppos'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Serjeant Pengelly, and Mr Horatio Walpole, who would not have allow'd him above 20 l. or 30 l. At last, the Question being put for allowing him 5000 l. it was agreed to without dividing.

June 6. Upon hearing the Merits of the controverted Election of Boralston in Devonshire, [See Page 246.] it was resolv'd, that Mr Broderick was duly elected.

June 10. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of the South-Sea Sufferers Bill, particularly with Relation to the Allowances to be given to Mr Grigby. Mr Arthur Moore mov'd to allow him 10,000 l. but another Member said, 'That since that Uptart was once so prodigally vain as to bid his Coachman feed his Horses with Gold, no doubt but he could feed on it himself; and therefore he mov'd, that he might be allow'd as much Gold as he could eat; and that the rest of his Estate might go towards the Relief of the Sufferers.'

After

After this a Motion being made for allowing him 2000 l. it was carried without a Division.

Mr Aislaby's Case came next under Consideration. Mr Robert Walpole mov'd, that so much of his Estate might be allow'd him, as he was possess'd of towards the End of the Year 1719, before the South-Sea Bill was brought in, and this Motion was back'd by Mr Erle, Sir Charles Hotham, Mr Lowndes, Mr Lechmere, Mr Ward, and Mr Palmer. On the other hand, Mr Freeman mov'd, that all he had got since the Year 1714, might be confiscated and apply'd to the Use of the Publick; and he was supported by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who urg'd ' That it was in the Power of the Lords of the Treasury to have prevented the Mischief that had been done by the Directors.' Mr Broderick, Mr Sloper, Sir William Wyndham, and some others, spoke on the same Side, and the Question being put, that all the Estate which Mr Aislaby was possess'd of in the Year 1719, be left for him and his Family; the same, upon a Division, was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 18 Votes. Then another Motion was made, and the Question put, for allowing him and his Family all the Estate he was possess'd of on the 20th of October 1718, which was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 113 Voices against 95.

The following is the Balance of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Deputy-Cashier, and Accountant, of the South-Sea Company, as deliver'd upon Oath to the Barons of the Exchequer; together with the Allowance made, by the Committee, to each Person out of their respective Estates.

| Persons.                           | Estates.  |           |              | Allowances. |           |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d. q.</i> | <i>l.</i>   | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| Sir John Fellows, Sub-Governor     | 243096    | 00        | 06           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Charles Joye, Esq; Deputy-Governor | 40105     | 02        | 00           | 5000        | 00        | 0         |
| Mr Aftel                           | 27750     | 19        | 08½          | 5000        | 00        | 0         |
| Sir John Blunt                     | 183349    | 10        | 08½          | 1000        | 00        | 0         |
| Sir Lambert Blackwell              | 83529     | 17        | 11           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Sir Robert Chaplin                 | 45875     | 14        | 05           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Sir William Chapman                | 39161     | 06        | 08½          | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Mr Chester                         | 140372    | 15        | 06           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Mr Child                           | 52437     | 19        | 01           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Mr De la Porte                     | 17151     | 04        | 06           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |
| Mr Eyles                           | 34329     | 16        | 07           | 20000       | 00        | 0         |
| Mr Edmondson                       | 5365      | 00        | 00           | 3000        | 00        | 0         |
| Mr Gibbon                          | 106543    | 05        | 06           | 10000       | 00        | 0         |

I i 2

Mr

Ann<sup>o</sup> 7. Geo. 2.  
1741.

Debate concern-  
ing Mr Aislaby.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Erle.  
Sir C. Hotham.  
Mr Lowndes.  
Mr Lechmere.  
Mr Ward.  
Mr Palmer.  
Mr Freeman.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Broderick.  
Mr Sloper.  
Sir W. Wyndham

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1724.

| Persons.                          | Estates. |     |        | Allowances. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|--------|-------------|----|----|
|                                   | l.       | s.  | d. q.  | l.          | s. | d. |
| Mr Gore                           | 389      | 36  | 15 05  | 20000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Hawes                          | 400      | 31  | 00 02½ | 31          | 00 | 2  |
| Sir William Hammond               | 227      | 07  | 04 02  | 10000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Horley                         | 199      | 62  | 05 03  | 10000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Holditch                       | 395      | 27  | 10 04  | 5000        | 00 | 0  |
| Sir Theodore Janssen              | 243      | 244 | 03 11  | 50000       | 00 | 0  |
| Sir Jacob Jacobson                | 114      | 81  | 04 00  | 11000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Ingram                         | 167      | 95  | 00 00  | 12000       | 00 | 0  |
| Sir John Lambert                  | 725      | 08  | 01 05  | 5000        | 00 | 0  |
| Sir Harcourt Master               | 118      | 14  | 12 03½ | 5000        | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Morley                         | 186      | 9   | 10 03  | 1800        | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Page                           | 348      | 17  | 12 03¾ | 10000       | 00 | 0  |
| Col. Raymond                      | 643      | 73  | 06 03  | 30000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Read                           | 117      | 297 | 16 00  | 10000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Reynolds                       | 183      | 68  | 13 02½ | 14000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Sawbridge                      | 772      | 54  | 01 08  | 5000        | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Tillard                        | 191      | 75  | 14 04  | 15000       | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Turner                         | 88       | 1   | 17 06  | 800         | 00 | 0  |
| Mr Surman, Deputy-<br>Cashier     | 121      | 321 | 10 00  | 5000        | 00 | 0  |
| Mr John Grigsby, Ac-<br>comptant. |          |     |        |             |    |    |
|                                   | 316      | 87  | 06 00  | 2000        | 00 | 0  |

June 16. Mr Methuen deliver'd to the House the following Message from his Majesty, viz.

GEORGE R.

King's Message for  
a Subsidy to Swe-  
den, and for satisf-  
ying the Owners  
of two Ships burnt  
on account of the  
Plague.

“ **H**IS Majesty having taken the first Opportunity upon  
“ the Death of the late King of Sweden, to renew the  
“ ancient Alliances between this Kingdom and Sweden, and  
“ having stipulated by a Treaty to pay a Subsidy to that  
“ Crown, hath order'd that Treaty to be laid before the  
“ House of Commons, and hopes, from their known Zeal  
“ and Affection for the Protestant Religion, and the true  
“ Interest of their Country, that they will enable him to  
“ make good the Engagements he has enter'd into upon this  
“ Occasion.

“ His Majesty being inform'd that two Ships call'd *The*  
“ *Bristol Merchant* and *Turkey Merchant*, now lying under  
“ Quarantine, did arrive from Cyprus, and other Parts of  
“ Turkey, infected with the Plague, and have Cotton, Wool,  
“ and other Goods on Board which are dangerous to spread  
“ the Infection; and conceiving it necessary, for the Pre-  
“ servation of the Health of his Subjects, that the said Ships  
“ and their Ladings be burnt and destroy'd, and that a rea-  
sonable



"sonable Satisfaction be given to the Owners, hath, by Advice of his Privy-Council, caus'd the Value thereof to be computed by his Majesty's Officers, and order'd those Computations to be laid before the House of Commons, that Provision may be made for satisfying the same.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Most of the Members, who expected a Message of another Nature, and that they were to be acquainted with the near Prospect of a Peace in the North, were not a little surpriz'd at this Demand of a Subsidy for Sweden: Hereupon the Consideration of the said Message was put off to the next Day; and Mr Methuen having, with the said Message, deliver'd the several Papers, with a Schedule of them, the same was read, and it was order'd, That the said Papers do lie on the Table, to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

June 17. The House proceeded to consider the King's Message of the Day before, which was again read by Mr Speaker. The Copy of the Treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, January 21, 1719-20, and of its separate Articles, were also read: And a Motion being made, 'That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Engagements he had enter'd into with the Crown of Sweden; and to give a reasonable Satisfaction to the Owners of the Ships call'd, *The Bristol Merchant*, and *The Turkey Merchant*, in case it were found necessary for the Preservation of the Health of his Majesty's Subjects, that the said Ships and their Ladings should be burnt and destroyed.' This Motion occasion'd a long Debate. Mr Shippen, Sir William Wyndham, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Lord Moleworth, and Mr Butler, Member for Suffex, who were against the Motion, desir'd to know, 'Whether we were to give 72,000 l. to Sweden, besides the maintaining a great Fleet with 6000 Seamen in the Baltick, which they thought a sufficient Charge to the Nation, without paying so great a Subsidy? Urging, 'That before this last Treaty with Sweden, there had been a Rupture between the two Nations; and Hostilities and great Depredations committed by the Swedish Privateers on our Merchants; so that before any Subsidy be given to that Crown, Accounts ought first to be stated and settled, and it might appear upon the Balance, that Sweden is indebted to us.' To this it was answer'd, by Mr Robert Walpole, Mr Horatio Walpole, Mr Lechmere, Lord Barrington, and other Courtiers, 'That the Subsidy allowed to Sweden by this last Treaty, and the Squadron sent to their Assistance, was no more than had been stipulated by former Engagements; but that the said Subsidy was not like to be demanded any more, the Preliminaries of

Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Lord Moleworth.  
Mr Butler.

Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Mr Lechmere.  
Ld. Barrington.

Anno 7. Geo. 1.  
1720-21.

The York-Buildings Company im-  
power'd to dispose  
of Part of the For-  
feited Estates, which  
they had purchas'd,  
by Way of Lottery.

June 22. Mr Farrer reported the two foregoing Resolutions, which being agreed to, Mr Loundes made a Motion for adding a Clause to the Malt-Bill, for enabling the Company of York Buildings to dispose of Part of the forfeited Estates by them purchased, by selling Annuities by Way of Lottery : This was oppos'd by Mr Arthur Moore, and some other Members ; but Mr Hutcheson and Mr Lechmere having back'd Mr Loundes's Motion, the same upon a Division was carry'd by a Majority of 90 Voices against 66, and afterwards pass'd into a Law.

The House agree  
with the Commit-  
tee in their Allow-  
ances to the S. S.  
Directors, except  
Mr Aitell, Sir Lam-  
bert Blackwell, Sir  
John Blunt, and  
Mr Hawes.

June 28. The House went through all the Schedules of the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South-Sea Company, and agreed with the Committee, as to the Allowances given them, [See p. 251.] except Mr Aitell's, to whom they gave 10,000 l. Sir Lambert Blackwell, who had 15,000 l. Sir John Blunt, who got 5000 l. and Mr Hawes 5000 l. It was mov'd to reduce Sir Theodore Janssen's Allowance to 30,000 l. but upon a Division, it was carry'd in the Negative by a great Majority.

A Clause in favour  
of Mr Aislabie.

Then a Clause was offer'd by Colonel Earle, to be added to the Bill, in favour of Mr Aislabie, viz. for excepting from the Forfeiture, his Country House, Gardens, and Park, as also his Lady's Jewels and Household Goods ; which was brought up and read, and a Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourn'd to the next Day, when, it was agreed to without any Division.

Debate concerning  
the forfeited Estates  
of the S. S. Directors.

This being over, the Remainder of the Sitting was spent in a Debate of near three Hours upon the Question, whether as the Bill stood, to vest the forfeited Estates in Trustees, or to mulct the late Directors and others, at a certain Sum ? A Clause for the Mulct was offer'd by Mr Hutcheson, who propos'd a Million and Half Sterling, Sir Thomas Crofts mov'd for 1,400,000 l. but not agreeing upon the Sum, the Debate was adjourn'd to the third of July.

Debate concerning  
Mr Craggs's Estate.

July 3. The House resum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the Clause offer'd to be added to the Sufferers Bill, viz. That the Estate of which the late Mr Craggs, senior, was possess'd in October 1719, be vested in the Hands of the Trustees appointed by this Bill to dispose of the Estates of the late Directors ; which being strenuously oppos'd by the Court Party, was, upon a Division, carry'd in the Negative, by 104 Voices against 90.

Debate on the Pro-  
posal for laying a  
Mulct on the S. S.  
Directors.

Then Sir John Eyles, Bart. \*, Member for Chippenham, propos'd, That a Clause for vesting the Estates of the forfeiting Persons in themselves, and only laying a Mulct up-  
ON

\* One of the Commissioners for the forfeited Estates, and Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company.



on them, might be read, which being done accordingly, Sir Thomas Crofs, Member for Weftminfter, fpoke to it, and fuggelted, ' That it were more advantageous to the Publick, either to mulct the Directors, or to allow them 15 *per Cent.* out of their Eftates for prompt Payment: ' But this being warmly oppos'd by Mr Jeffop †, Member for Aldbrough, Mr Milner, Sir Nathaniel Gould, and Lord Molefworth, the Motion for reading the faid Clause a fecond Time was rejected without a Divifion.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Sir T. Crofs.

Mr Jeffop.  
Mr Milner.  
Sir Nath. Gould.  
Lord Molefworth.

July 6. The engroffed Sufferers Bill was read a third Time with a new Title, viz. A Bill, *For raifing Money upon the Eftates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c.* which, with other Amendments, was pafs'd and fent up to the Lords by Mr Clayton. It is obfervable, that after the third Reading over of the whole Bill, which took up above two Hours, Mr Milner propos'd a Rider to be added to it, importing, That the Houfhould Goods, Plate, Linen, &c. of the Directors, might be excepted out of the Bill; but this Motion was rejected with Difdain.

The S. & Sufferers  
Bill read the third  
Time, and pafs'd.

July 11. Mr Methuen acquainted the Houfe, That he had a Message fign'd by his Majesty, which was read by Mr Speaker as follows :

#### GEORGE R.

" **H**IS Majesty finds it neceffary to acquaint his loyal Houfe of Commons with the Difficulties he labours under, by Reason of Debts contracted in his Civil Government, which being computed to Lady-Day laft, do amount to more than five hundred and fifty thoufand Pounds.

The King's Message relating to the Civil List Debts.

" If the Provision, made by an Act of the laft Seffion of Parliament, for difcharging this Debt, had not hitherto prov'd in a very great Degree ineffectual, his Majesty had not been under a Neceffity of applying again to Parliament upon this Occafion; but being refolv'd to caufe a Retrenchment to be made of his Civil List Expences for the future, and finding that fuch a Retrenchment cannot well be effected, without difcharging the prefent Arrears, has order'd the Accounts thereof to be laid before the Houfe, and hopes he may be impower'd to raife ready Money for that Purpofe, on the Civil List Revenues; which, to avoid the laying any new Burden on his People, his Majesty propofes fhall be replac'd to the Civil List, and reimburs'd, by a Deduction to be made out of the Salaries and Wages of all Offices, and the Pensions, and other Payments, from the Crown."

VOL. I.

K k

After

† A Welch Judge, one of the Commissioners and Receiver General of the Alienation Office.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Mr Shippen's  
Speech thereon.

After the reading of this Message, Mr Shippen stood up, and took Notice of this new and unusual Method of asking for Money, not from the Throne, and, at the Beginning of a Session, as it had always been the Custom in former Reigns; but now, by a Message, towards the End of the Session, when most of the Members were gone Home: 'Look round about the House, Gentlemen, said he, and see how few Members are present, when a Business of this Consequence is to be debated.' But besides the Unseasonableness of the Time, Mr Shippen observ'd, 'That this Message was no less extraordinary as to another Circumstance: For whereas the Ways and Means of raising Supplies were always left to the Commons; here, not only the Sum, but the Way of raising it, was pointed out to them, which was making the House a perfect Parliament of Paris. That if Things were brought to that Pass, it might be easy for any King, whenever he thought fit, to make himself arbitrary, and absolute Master of our Liberties and Properties: Concluding, he was sure, that the Gentleman, who had advis'd the asking for such a Sum, in that Manner, [*meaning Mr Robert Walpole*] would have been of a quite contrary Mind four Years ago; [*See p. 138.*] but that it was usual for Men's Judgments to alter as their Interests lead them.' But Mr Shippen not being seconded, it was resolv'd to take the King's Message into Consideration the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House.

July 12. The Commons, in a Grand Committee, took the said Account and Message into Consideration; and Mr Shippen having spoke much to the same Purpose, as he did the Day before, was answer'd by Mr Robert Walpole, who shew'd the Occasion, and Reasonableness of the King's Message, the Tendernefs and Regard his Majesty express'd in it for the Ease of his Subjects, and the Necessity of complying with his Majesty's gracious Desires and Intentions. He was seconded by Mr Lowndes, who said, 'That Six-pence in the Pound on all the Civil List Funds,' would answer the Purpose;' but Mr Pulteney, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, were of Opinion that it would not do, and therefore they mov'd for One Shilling in the Pound; adding, 'That if this were too much for the present Occasion, the Overplus might go towards the Discharge of the Publick Debts.' Mr Sloper upon this last Consideration, mov'd for One Shilling and Six-pence in the Pound, and that the Tax might extend to all Military Officers, whose Pay was above Ten Shillings a Day. This being oppos'd by Mr R. Walpole, Mr Sloper answer'd him, and Mr Lowndes reply'd to Mr Sloper, whose Motion was back'd by Mr Arthur Moore\*, Member for Grimby, and

The House in a  
Grand Committee  
take into Consideration  
the King's  
Message.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Lowndes.  
Mr Pulteney.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

A Motion for laying  
a Tax on all  
the Civil List Funds.

Debate thereon.

Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr Sloper.  
Mr Lowndes.  
Mr Arthur Moore.

\* A Commissioner of Trade and Plantations in the Reign of Queen Anne.

and Mr Herne ; but Mr Walpole, and Mr Lowndes, having again replied, Mr Sloper's Motion was dropt. Then the Question was put, whether one Shilling, or Six-Pence in the Pound, be laid on all Payments out of the Civil List ; and it was carried for one Shilling, by one Voice only, viz. 111 Votes against 110. After this, the main Question was put, ' That one Shilling in the Pound be given on all Payments out of the Civil List, towards a Fund for paying the Interest of 500,000 l. and for sinking Part of the National Debts, which was carried by 153 Voices against 63.

July 14. Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution of the said Committee, for a Tax of One Shilling in the Pound on all Payments out of the Civil List : Upon which Mr. Lowndes moved, That the House do not agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, and that the said Tax be alter'd to Six-pence in the Pound. Hereupon Mr. Hungerford took Notice, ' That this Tax was inconsistent with the Resolution taken this Session for a Land-Tax, importing, That Three Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be laid on all Lands, Salaries, Pensions, &c. That there was, indeed, an Instance of such a Tax in the late Queen's Reign, when 500,000 l. were raised much in the same Manner, for the Civil List ; but that this was then called Robinism, [*the Earl of Oxford's Name, who was then Prime Minister, being Robert*] and he fear'd this would bear the same Name.' Mr. Treby \* answer'd Mr. Hungerford, as Mr. Clayton, Member for Woodstock did Mr. Treby, who was answer'd by Mr. Henry Pelham †, and the latter by the Lord Stanhope ††, Hereupon Mr. Robert Walpole answer'd most of the Objections that had been offer'd on the opposing Side. But Mr. Pulteney observ'd, ' That he had not always been of the Opinion he now seem'd to be of ; that his Mind alter'd as he was in, or out of Place ; and as he might be out in a Twelve-month's Time, so he might then be of another Opinion.' To this Mr. R. Walpole reply'd, ' That it was possible, indeed, he might be out again ; But whenever that happen'd, he should be glad to resign to a Person of so much Merit as Mr. Pulteney.' The latter return'd the Compliment ; after which, Sir Joseph Jekyll spoke for the Motion of One Shilling in the Pound ; but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 132 Voices against 83. And then it was resolv'd, without dividing, That His Majesty be enabled to raise any Sum not exceeding 500,000 l. to discharge the Arrears and Debts upon the Civil List, by causing a Deduction, not exceeding Six-pence in the Pound, to be made out of

K k 2

Salaries,

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

Mr Herne.  
Mr Walpole.  
Mr Lowndes.

The Committee  
resolve that a Tax  
of one Shilling in  
the Pound be laid  
on the Civil List  
Fund.

Mr. Lowndes  
moves for disagree-  
ing with the Com-  
mittee.  
Debate thereon.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr Treby.  
Mr Clayton.  
Mr Pelham.  
Lord Stanhope.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Pulteney.

Sir J. Jekyll.

The House resolve  
that only 6d. in  
the Pound be laid  
on the Civil List  
Fund.

\* Secretary at War.

† Appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in this Session.

†† Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince.

Anno 7. Geo. I.  
1721.

The House pre-  
sented to the King an  
Address represent-  
ing the State of the  
Publick Credit.

Salaries, Wages, Pensions or other Payments from the Crown:  
And a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

July 21. The Bill for the said Tax was read the third  
Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

July 26. The House presented to the King an Address,  
representing the State of the publick Credit, and their Resolu-  
tions thereto relating, the Particulars of which may be found  
in the *VOTES* of this Session; and also to request the King,  
That as the establish'd Rules of Parliament made it imprac-  
ticable for them to prepare Bills for the Royal Assent during  
this Session, for some of the Purposes contain'd in those Reso-  
lutions, his Majesty would be pleas'd, as soon as the publick  
and private Bills depending were dispatch'd, to give them an  
early Opportunity of perfecting that great and necessary Work.

July 29. The King came to the House of Peers, and the  
Commons attending, the Speaker, upon presenting the Civil  
List Bill to his Majesty, made the following Speech.

The Speakers  
Speech to the  
King on present-  
ing the Civil List  
Bill.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**Y**OUR Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the  
Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,  
being sensible of the great Debt upon the Civil List, oc-  
casion'd by the Calamity of the Times, which has dis-  
abled the two Companies of Assurance to make good the  
Money which they had stipulated to pay to the Crown,  
which, if it had been insisted on, would have occasion'd  
the Ruin of many Families, and would consequently have  
been a great Obstruction to Trade; And your Majesty  
having always had so much Goodness, as rather to wave  
your own Right, than to exact it, to the Prejudice of your  
faithful Subjects; We have therefore, to make good that  
Loss, given your Majesty, and we humbly pray, that your  
Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to accept of, Six-pence  
in the Pound, to be paid out of the Civil List, from your  
Faithful Commons, who will be always ready to support  
your Majesty and your Government.

After which the Royal Assent was given to an Act, *For  
raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor,  
Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and  
Accountant of the South-Sea Company, and of John Aisla-  
bie, Esq; and likewise of James Craggs, Senior, Esq; deceased,  
towards making Good the great Loss and Damage sustain'd by  
the said Company; and for disabling such of the said Persons  
as are living, to hold any Office or Place of Trust under the  
Crown, or to sit or vote in Parliament for the future; and  
for other Purposes in the said Act express'd: And to five other  
Bills.*

And

And then the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to the 31<sup>st</sup>.

July 31. The King came to the House of Peers and made the following Speech.

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1724.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
“THE Occasion of my calling you together again so suddenly, is to give you an Opportunity of resuming the Consideration of the State of Publick Credit.

The King's Speech in Answer to the Address of the House relating to the State of the publick Credit.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
“The Progress that you made in this Affair during the last Session, laid such a Foundation of this necessary Work, that the World is fully appriz'd of what is reasonably to be hoped for at this present Conjunction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
“I must recommend to you all possible Dispatch, and am perswaded that at this Season of the Year, your Deliberation will be confin'd to what is absolutely necessary upon this extraordinary Occasion.”

The Commons being return'd to their House, resolv'd themselves into a Grand Committee on his Majesty's Speech, and came to several Resolutions thereupon for the re-establishing publick Credit, which afterwards pass'd into a Law.

August 10. The King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnities, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, the Lord High Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, read the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
“I Am glad that the Business of this and the former Session is at length brought to such a Period, that I have now an Opportunity of giving you some Remarks, after the great Pains you have taken in the Service of the Publick.

The King's Speech at putting an End to the Sixth Session.

“The Common Calamity, occasion'd by the wicked Execution of the South-Sea Scheme, was become so very great before your Meeting, that the providing proper Remedies for it was very difficult: But it is a great Comfort to me, to observe, that Publick Credit now begins to recover; which gives me the greatest Hopes that it will be entirely restor'd, when all the Provisions you have made for that End, shall be duly put in Execution.

“I have great Compassion for the Sufferings of the Innocent, and a just Indignation against the Guilty; and have readily given my Assent to such Bills as you have presented to me, for punishing the Authors of our late Misfortunes, and for obtaining the Restitution and Satisfaction due to those who have been injur'd by them, in such Manner as

“ you

Anno 3. Geo. I.  
1721.

“ you judg’d proper. I was, at the same Time, willing and desirous, by my Free and General Pardon, to give Ease and Quiet to the rest of my Subjects, many of whom may, in such a general Infatuation, have been unwarily drawn in to transgress the Laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I return you my hearty Thanks for the Supplies you have granted for the current Service of this Year; and particularly for your enabling me to discharge the Debts and Arrears on the Civil List, and to make Good the Engagements I was under for procuring Peace in the North, which, in all Probability, will now very soon be concluded. These Instances of your faithful Endeavours to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, at Home and Abroad, are fresh Marks of your Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government.

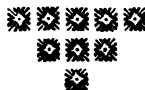
My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I take this Opportunity of acquainting you, that we have renew’d all our Treaties of Commerce with Spain, upon the same Foot as they were settled before the late War; which must necessarily prove an immediate and valuable Advantage to the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

“ I earnestly recommend to you all, in your several Stations, to suppress Profaneness and Immorality, and to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

“ You are all sensible, that the Discontents occasion’d by the great Losses that many of my Subjects have sustain’d, have been industriously rais’d and inflam’d by malicious and seditious Libels; but I make no doubt, but that, by your prudent Conduct in your several Countries, all the Enemies of my Government, who flatter’d themselves they should be able to take Advantage from our Misfortunes, and blow up the Sufferings of my people into Popular Discontent and Disaffection, will be disappointed in their wicked Designs and Expectations.

And then the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to the 19th Day of October.





## SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the SEVENTH SESSION of the

*First Parliament of King GEORGE I.*

ON the 19th of October the Parliament being met, the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, his Majesty, by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the following Speech to both Houses.

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I Acquainted you, when we parted last, with our having renew’d all our Treaties of Commerce with Spain ; since which, Peace is happily restor’d in the North, by the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Czar and the King of Sweden ; and by that which I have made with the Moors, a great Number of my Subjects are deliver’d from Slavery ; and all such of them as trade to those Parts of the World, are, for the future, secur’d from falling under that dreadful Calamity.

King’s Speech at opening the Seventh Session.

“ In this Situation of Affairs we should be extremely wanting to ourselves, if we neglected to improve the favourable Opportunity, which this general Tranquility gives us, of extending our Commerce, upon which the Riches and Grandeur of this Nation chiefly depend. It is very obvious, that nothing would more conduce to the obtaining so publick a Good, than to make the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in the Manufacturing of them, as practicable and easy as may be ; by this Means, the Balance of Trade may be preserv’d in our Favour, our Navigation increas’d, and greater Numbers of our Poor employ’d.

“ I must therefore recommend it to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to consider how far the Duties upon these Branches may be taken off, and replac’d, without any Violation of publick Faith, or laying any new Burthen upon my People. And I promise myself, that by a due Consideration of this Matter, the Produce of those Duties, compar’d with the infinite Advantages that will accrue to the Kingdom by their being taken off, will be found so inconsiderable, as to leave little Room for any Difficulties or Objections.

“ The

Anno 8. Geo. 1.  
1721.

“ The supplying ourselves with naval Stores, upon Terms the most easy and least precarious, seems highly to deserve the Care and Attention of Parliament. Our Plantations in America naturally abound with most of the proper Materials for this necessary and essential Part of our Trade and Maritime Strength ; and if, by due Encouragement, we could be furnish'd from thence with those naval Stores, which we are now oblig'd to purchase, and bring from foreign Countries, it would not only greatly contribute to the Riches, Influence, and Power of this Nation, but, by employing our own Colonies in this useful and advantageous Service, divert them from setting up, and carrying on Manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ It will be a great Pleasure to me, if, in raising the Supplies of this Year, it may be so order'd, that my People may reap some immediate Benefit from the present Circumstances of Affairs Abroad. I have order'd Estimates to be prepar'd for the Service of the ensuing Year, and likewise an Account of the Debts of the Navy, to be laid before you. You cannot but be sensible of the ill Consequences that arise from such a large Debt remaining unprovided for ; and that as long as the Navy and Victualling Bills are at a very high Discount, they do not only affect all other publick Credit, but greatly increase the Charge and Expence of the current Service. It is therefore very much to be wish'd, that you could find a Method of discharging this Part of the National Debt, which, of all others, is the most heavy and burthensome, and by that Means have it in your Power to ease your Country of some Part of the Taxes, which from an absolute Necessity, they have been oblig'd to pay.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The unspeakable Misery and Desolation that has of late rag'd in some Parts of Europe, cannot but be a sufficient Warning to us, to use all possible Precautions to prevent the Contagion from being brought in among us ; or if these Kingdoms should be visited with such a fatal Calamity, to be in a Condition, with the Blessing of God, to stop its farther Progress. And as all other Provisions will be altogether vain and fruitless, if the abominable Practice of running of Goods be not, at once, totally suppress'd, I most earnestly recommend to you, to let no other Consideration stand in Competition with a due Care of preserving so many thousand Lives.

“ The

" The several Affairs which I have mention'd to you,  
 " being of the highest and most immediate Concern to  
 " the whole Kingdom, I doubt not but you will enter into  
 " the Consideration of them with that Temper, Unanimity,  
 " and Dispatch, that the Necessity and Importance of them  
 " require."

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
 1721.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Sir George Oxenden, Member for Sandwich, mov'd for an Address of Thanks, which was unanimously agreed to.

Sir George Oxenden moves for an Address,

Oct. 20. Sir George Oxenden, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the said Address, reported the same to the House, and upon the Speaker's putting the Question, Whether this should pass as the Address of the House? Mr Arthur Moore, Member for Grimsby, said, ' He thought the Expressions relating to the preventing Running of Goods were too general; and that, in his Opinion, the best Way to prevent that pernicious Practice, was to take off some of the high Duties, whereby the Temptation to Smuggling would very much abate; since People would not think it worth their while to run great Hazards for a small Gain. And besides, if the Duties were lessen'd, the Importation, in all Probability, would increase proportionably; so that the Customs might amount to as much, with a smaller Duty, as they do at present; and if they did not, Ways might be found to make up the Deficiency to the Crown.' Nothing of Moment was offer'd against this Speech; but, the House not thinking it proper to enter then upon the Consideration of that Matter, the Address, as it had been drawn up, was approv'd, and the next Day presented to the King by the whole House, as follows:

Which being reported Mr Arthur Moore makes some Objections thereto.

Most gracious Sovereign,

" **W** E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,  
 " the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned  
 " Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Commons Address.

" We congratulate your Majesty upon the Success that has  
 " attended your unwearied Application for restoring Tran-  
 " quility to Europe, for securing our Commerce by Treaties,  
 " and for releasing great Numbers of your Subjects from  
 " Slavery among the Moors, and for delivering the trading  
 " Part of the Nation from the Apprehensions of the like  
 " Calamity for the future; which are so many Instances of  
 " your Majesty's Goodness, in which all your Subjects are so  
 " nearly concern'd, that we are no less bound by Interest,  
 " than led by Inclination and Duty, most thankfully to

VOL. I.

L1

' acknowledge

Ann<sup>o</sup> 8. Geo. 1.  
1721.

‘ acknowledge these happy Effects of your Majesty’s Care  
‘ for your People.

‘ Your Majesty’s recommending to us to improve the ge-  
‘ neral Tranquility Abroad, towards extending and enlarging  
‘ our Commerce, is an additional Proof, how much your  
‘ Majesty has the real Interest of Great-Britain at Heart,  
‘ in all your Counsels and Undertakings.

‘ Your Commons are thoroughly sensible that our Poor  
‘ cannot be sufficiently employ’d, nor the Balance of Trade  
‘ be long preserv’d in our Favour, while such Duties are  
‘ continu’d, as either clog the Exportation of our own  
‘ Manufactures, or render the Manufacturing of them at  
‘ Home less easy and practicable ; and they will most chear-  
‘ fully apply themselves to consider how far such Duties  
‘ can be taken off and replac’d, without laying any new  
‘ Burthen on your People, or violating the publick Faith ;  
‘ having great Reason to promise themselves, that the free  
‘ Circulation of Trade, which must naturally succeed upon  
‘ the taking off this Pressure, will, in a short Space of  
‘ Time, compensate any Diminution of the Customs, which  
‘ this Alteration may occasion for the present.

‘ And since the Trade, Navigation, and Safety of this  
‘ Nation must remain, in some Measure, precarious, as long  
‘ as we are under the Necessity of purchasing and importing  
‘ all our naval Stores from foreign Countries, your Majesty’s  
‘ most faithful Commons will do their utmost Endeavours,  
‘ that this important and beneficial Branch of Trade may  
‘ be supply’d from your Majesty’s Plantations in America,  
‘ and thereby divert our Colonies from setting up Manu-  
‘ factures, which directly interfere with those of their  
‘ Mother-Country.

‘ Your Majesty’s tender Concern to have the Supplies of  
‘ this Session so order’d, that your Subjects may be among  
‘ the earliest in reaping the happy Effects of the general  
‘ Tranquility Abroad, cannot fail of exciting in your  
‘ faithful Commons a Desire of making suitable Returns,  
‘ by proceeding, with all Alacrity, to grant the necessary  
‘ Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for dis-  
‘ charging the heavy Debt of the Navy : And we find our-  
‘ selves engag’d, by all the Ties of Duty and Interest, to  
‘ second your Majesty’s provident Intentions, for suppressing  
‘ the infamous and pernicious Practice of Running Goods ;  
‘ which, besides that it defrauds the publick Revenues and  
‘ discourages the honest Trader, may, at this Juncture, in-  
‘ danger the Health and Lives of many Thousands of your  
‘ Majesty’s innocent Subjects.

‘ The several Points which your Majesty has been graci-  
‘ ously pleas’d to recommend to us, carry in them such evi-  
‘ dent

'dent Marks of your Majesty's paternal and most affectionate  
'Concern for your People, and are of such lasting Confe-  
'quence to the Welfare and Safety of this Nation, that we  
'should be inexcusable, if we did not, by a ready Concur-  
'rence on our Parts, do all in our Power to render these your  
'Majesty's most gracious Purposes effectual; and proceed  
'in the Consideration of them with such Temper, Unani-  
'mity, and Dispatch, as may fully answer your Majesty's  
'Expectations, and defeat the Designs of those who hope  
'for any other Contentions amongst us, but of Zeal and  
'Affection towards your Majesty's sacred Person and Go-  
'vernment.'

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721.

To which the King gave this Answer.

Gentlemen,

"I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Ad-  
drefs, and for the Affurances you give me of going  
through the weighty Affairs now before you with Unani-  
mity and Dispatch; and I promise myself, from your  
experienc'd Zeal and Application, that my good Wishes  
for the Welfare and Prosperity of my People, will be ren-  
der'd effectual."

The King's An-  
swer thereto.

Oct. 23. A Motion was made for a Supply to be granted  
to his Majesty, which was unanimously agreed to.

Oct. 27. The Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd of  
the Supply to be granted to his Majesty; and, in the first Place,  
went upon the State of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood on  
the 30th of September 1721, which amounted to about  
1,700,000 l. Hereupon Mr Freeman stood up, and with  
some Warmth animadverted upon the Persons concern'd in  
that Part of the Administration, saying, among other Things,  
'It was Matter of Wonder, how so great a Debt could be  
incurr'd, when the Parliament had provided for what had  
been desir'd upon that Head.' He was seconded by Mr  
Shippen, who hinted, 'That such extraordinary Expences  
could not be for the immediate Service of Great-Britain, but  
in all Probability, for the Preservation of some foreign Ac-  
quisitions.' Mr Plummer answer'd them. Upon which Sir  
Joseph Jekyll said, 'That he was not against providing for  
any just publick Debt; but that, in his Opinion, they could  
not answer it, either to themselves, or those they had the  
Honour to represent, if they gave away the Nation's Money  
blindfold; and therefore he desir'd, that the House might  
be inform'd, how so great a Debt had been contracted?' To  
this Mr R. Walpole replied, 'Nothing in the World was  
more reasonable; and therefore he back'd the Motion for

Debate in the Com-  
mittee of Supply  
concerning the  
Debts of the Navy.

Mr Freeman.

Mr Shippen.

Mr Plummer.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr R. Walpole.

Anno 8. Geo. 1.  
1722.

One Million granted towards paying the Debts of the Navy: And an Address on that Occasion.

Debate concerning the Number of Land-Forces.

Mr Treby.

Mr Freeman.

Mr Heytham.  
Mr Yonge.  
Mr Jefferies.  
Mr Treby.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Treby.

Mr Freeman.

Mr H. Walpole.

A Bill to forbid Commerce with  
Country in-  
with the  
in

having a particular Account of that Debt laid before the House; but, in the mean Time, he might assure them, that near 1,100,000*l.* of it was contracted in the last Reign; and as the Persons now in the Administration, were not answerable for that Part, neither did they desire that above one Million of it should be this Year provided for.' Hereupon the Question being put, That one Million be granted towards paying off the Debt of the Navy, it was carry'd without dividing: Then the Speaker having resum'd the Chair, it was resolv'd, according to Sir Joseph Jekyll's Motion, to address his Majesty for an Account of all Money granted by Parliament for the Service of the Navy, from the first Day of January 1710; and how far the said Money has been issued for that Purpose, and what the Excess of the Expence above the Provision made by Parliament has every Year amounted to, and what were the Causes of such Excess.

*Oct.* 31. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Grand Committee, to consider farther of the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Estimates and Accounts relating to the Land-Forces, Chelsea-Hospital and reduc'd Officers, were referr'd to the said Committee: But a Motion being made by Mr Treby, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair, the same was oppos'd by Mr Freeman, who desir'd that this Affair might be put off, at least till the Friday following, urging, 'That there had not been sufficient Time allow'd to the Members to peruse the several Accounts and Estimates, and, consequently, they were not prepar'd to give their Opinion thereupon.' He was seconded by Mr Heytham; but Mr Yonge answer'd them both; Mr Jefferies having replied to Mr Yonge, he was answer'd by Mr Treby, the latter by Mr Shippen; to whom Mr R. Walpole having replied, the Question was, at last, put upon Mr Treby's Motion, and carry'd in the Affirmative, by 120 against 40. The House having thereupon resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, Mr Farrer in the Chair, Mr Treby mov'd, 'That a Supply be granted for the same Number of Forces as were provided for last Year, viz. 14,294 Men, including Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and 1859 Invalids. This was again oppos'd by Mr Freeman, who alledg'd, 'That considering the general Tranquility, both at Home and Abroad, the Number of Land-Forces might be reduc'd, and Part of that Expence apply'd to more important Uses.' But he was answer'd by Mr Horatio Walpole; and the Question being put, Mr Treby's Motion was, upon a Division, carry'd by a Majority of 121 Votes against 37.

*November 9.* A Bill, *To enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce with any Country, as he shall think necessary,*



*sary, in order to prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom, was read the first Time.*

Nov. 13. The Bill, *To prevent the Contagion, &c.* was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Nov. 17. Sir Gilbert Heathcote stood up, and set forth, ' That since the Russia Company had engross'd the Trade to that Country, the Tar was rais'd above double the Price it bore when the Trade was open. That, besides, while we fetch'd our naval Stores from Russia, it was in the Power of the Czar, not only to set what Price he pleas'd upon them, but even to prevent our having them at all, in Case we should be at War, either with him, or any of his Allies; or, at least, to hinder our having them, unless brought over and imported in his own Vessels; which, he said, that he was inform'd the Czar now insisted upon. That therefore, since these Commodities were so absolutely necessary for our Navy, it was not fitting we should lie at the Mercy of a foreign Prince for them; especially, since we could be supply'd with them from our own Plantations, and upon easier Terms: For whereas we now pay for the naval Stores from Russia mostly in ready Money, we might have them from New-England, and other English Plantations in America, in Exchange for our own Manufactures; whereby we should not only encourage his Majesty's Subjects abroad, and divert them from setting up and carrying on Manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great Britain, but also employ our Poor at Home.' Concluding, with a Motion for bringing in a Bill, *For giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores*; which being seconded, the said Bill was order'd to be brought in.

Then the House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, upon the Bill, *To prevent the Contagion being brought into this Kingdom*, Mr Sandys in the Chair. A Clause being offer'd to be inserted in the Bill, empowering the King to order his Officers to fire upon, and sink any Ship coming from an infected Place, Sir Gilbert Heathcote mov'd, and was seconded by Sir Nathaniel Gould, and Mr Chifwell, Member for Calne, all Turkey Merchants, ' That there might be an Exception as to the Ships of the Turkey Company; alledging, that many of them were abroad, which they expected home very speedily, and which could not have Notice of this Law. They urg'd besides, that to allow the sinking and destroying all Ships coming from infected Places, was, in Effect, to prohibit all Commerce with Turkey, where it was known by every Body, that the Plague was always in some Part or other; whereby we should lose the most beneficial Branch of our Trade, and which took off so much of our Woollen Manufacture.'

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721.

Sir G. Heathcote's Motion for a Bill for the encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores.

Debate on the Bill relating to the Plague.

Sir G. Heathcote.  
Sir Nath. Gould.  
Mr Chifwell.

Ann. S. Geo. I.  
1721.

Sir P. Yorke.  
Mr Yonge.

Mr T. Broderick.

The Bill to prevent  
the Plague read the  
third Time, and  
pass'd.

A Bill order'd to  
be brought in, in  
favour of the Qua-  
kers.

Sir J. Ward.  
Mr Heysham.  
Lord W. Paulet.  
Mr Sloper.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Sir Wilfr. Lawson.

A Bill order'd to  
be brought in, For  
the better securing  
the Freedom of  
Elections.

nufacture.' To this it was answer'd, by Sir Philip Yorke, and Mr Yonge, ' That there was a vast Difference between the common Plague, which is Epidemical in Turkey, and the Contagion which at present rages in the South Parts of France, to prevent the bringing over of which this Bill was chiefly intended. That therefore it might be left to the Discretion of the King and his Ministers to act in that Matter as they should see Occasion, and to give Directions accordingly by Proclamation : ' And Mr Thomas Broderick, added, ' That for his Part, he was more afraid, that in this Case, as on other Occasions, the King would be too merciful, rather than too severe.' Hereupon the Bill was gone through. Then, upon the Question, when the Amendment made thereto should be reported, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and they who were against the Bill insisted to have it put off, that there might be more Time to consider of any Objections that might be made against it : But Mr Broderick said, ' He thought no Time ought to be lost in a Case of this Nature, wherein the Lives of us all were concern'd : That for his Part he wish'd the Bill could obtain the Royal Assent that very Day ; and therefore mov'd, ' That it be reported the next Day, which being order'd accordingly, the said Amendments were then agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

Nov. 20. The Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the Bill, *To enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit Commerce, for the Space of one Year, with any Country that is, or shall be, infected with the Plague.*

December 13. A Petition of the Quakers, in Behalf of their Friends, who scruple the Form of solemn Affirmation, viz. the Words, *In the Presence of Almighty God*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill, *For granting the said People such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove those Difficulties which many of them lie under ; or such other Relief as to the House should seem meet :* This Petition was spoke to by Sir John Ward, and Mr Heysham, Members for London, who were back'd by the Lord William Paulet, Mr Sloper, Mr Horatio Walpole, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson \* ; whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition.

Dec. 15. The Quaker's Bill was read the first Time.

Dec. 16. Upon the Motion of Mr Hutcheson, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For the better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.*

Dec. 19. The Commons read a second Time, and committed the Bill in Favour of the Quakers.

January

\* One of the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.

January 9. The Bill, *For granting the People call'd Quakers, such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721-22.

The Quaker's Bill  
passes the House.

Jan. 16. A Bill, *For securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, was read the first Time.

Jan. 22. The above-mention'd Bill was read a second Time; upon which Mr Hutcheson stood up and spoke for committing the same, as follows,

Mr Speaker,

\* Tho' I think the Necessity of the Bill which has been read to you, is of itself a sufficient Argument for it, yet since I was one of those who had the Honour of your Commands for bringing it in, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should say something upon it. As therefore there is too much Reason to apprehend, that this is the last Struggle you are ever like to have for the Preservation of your Rights and Liberties; so certainly the Efforts of every honest Man are more than ordinarily requisite at this critical Juncture, to procure, if it be possible, the Choice of a free and independent Parliament, that being the only Means, under Providence, which can save you from that State of Ruin and Confusion, which seems so immediately to threaten, and to be hanging over you. If you should have the Misfortune to miscarry, and that the Majority of this House should hereafter be compos'd of Persons, who have Views and Schemes to pursue repugnant to the common Good and Ease of their Country, what else must you then expect but the Continuance at least, if not the Increase, of those heavy Burthens you have already upon you, and at every Turn to see the Honour and Sanction of Parliament basely prostituted to the destructive Measures of those, who shall then happen to be in Power, which, without other Means of Violence, could not be justify'd and supported? If you should be plung'd into an unnecessary and expensive War, if your Trade and Interest should be sacrific'd for the Service of other Princes, and it may be, that done too, only to engage them to the Concession of foreign Provinces and Acquisitions, in which Britain has not the least Concern, what Redress could our Country hope for, even under such Grievances, from Patriots who had themselves contributed towards them, or were the mercenary Tools and Dependents of those who had? All Manner of Licentiousness and publick Frauds would then have their open and avow'd Advocates; and it would be no Wonder to see the greatest Criminals escape unpunish'd, when the Power of Remission and Pardon of Crimes were so much in their own Hands.

Mr Hutcheson's  
Speech for committing the Bill, *For the better securing the Freedom of Elections, &c.*

‘ It is too notorious what Attempts are now carrying on to invade the Freedom of your approaching Elections ; in some Places by Threats, to fill and over-awe them with the quartering of Troops, if they do not comply ; in others, by the corrupt Sollicitations of Agents and Undertakers, employ’d by those, who, from the incredible Sums which are dispers’d, one must imagine, have more than private Purfes at their Command.

‘ But what, in God’s Name, can all this tend to ? What other Constrution can any Man in common Sense put upon all these Things, but that there seems to have been a form’d Design, by Violence and Oppression, first to humble you and to make your Necks pliable to the Yoke that is design’d for You, and then to finish the Work by tempting the Poverty and Necessities of the People, to sell themselves into the most abject and detestable Slavery, for that very Money which had been either unnecessarily rais’d, or mercilelsy and unjustly plunder’d and torn from their very Bowels ? And thus you may be in a fair Way of being subdu’d by your own Weapons. Nor can I imagine what Inducement Men can have, who run from Borough to Borough, and purchase their Elections at such extravagant Rates, unless it be from a strong Expectation of being well repaid for their Votes, and of receiving ample Recompence and Rewards for the secret Service they have covenanted to perform here. In this Situation, it is high Time for Gentlemen to put themselves upon their Guard ; and if it be not already too late, to endeavour to put a Stop to the Course of those Evils, which are otherwise likely so soon to overtake them. It is for these Purposes that this Bill is now before you, and I hope it either is, or by your Assistance will be made such, as may fully answer the Ends for which you were pleas’d to order it to be brought in.

‘ The Abuses in the Manner of dispatching your Writs to the Sheriffs, were the Motives which first led you into this Consideration. I am persuaded the Method here prescrib’d to regulate that Matter, will be found so easy and practicable, and so little liable to any Objection, that it would be needless in me to take up your Time in enlarging upon that Head : But for the Penalties upon false Returns, unless they are settled on the severest and most rigorous Terms, it will be in vain for you to contend with Sheriffs and returning Officers, who, instead of the People in whom the Right is and ought to be lodg’d, will draw the whole Power of Elections into their own Hands, and therefore they ought to be tyed up to such strict Rules, as that they shall never dare, upon any Account whatsoever, to depart from them, much less to be subject to those Sort of Influences, which, of all others, you have most Reason to be jealous of. We know, that Persons heretofore



tofore have not only brib'd the returning Officer, but have even indemnify'd him against the whole Penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, rather than not get the Return, right or wrong, in Favour of themselves; depending, I suppose, upon the Strength and Partiality of their Friends, to maintain them, at any Rate, in the unjustifiable Possession of a Seat here; this has been practis'd upon former Occasions, and therefore there is always just Grounds to suspect it will be attempted again. And it is now come to such a Pass, that if you were even to double that Penalty, without doing something else, I am afraid it would have little or no Effect. But when all those Bonds of Indemnity are declar'd null and void, when the Securities usually given and taken upon these Occasions are withdrawn, they may then, perhaps, be deterr'd, at least from so barefac'd a Practice of these arbitrary and illegal Proceedings for the future.

' Another Expedient for securing the Freedom of your Elections, and which, I think, will more effectually contribute towards it, than any one Thing whatsoever, is the annulling the Votes of those Swarms of Officers in the Customs and Excise; they are already subjected to the Penalty of one hundred Pounds, if they shall presume to intermeddle; this therefore is no more than a natural Consequence, and a necessary Enforcement of what you have done before. The Commissioners themselves of those Branches of the Revenue have been for some Time under a legal Incapacity of sitting here, as being thought under such strong Ties and Influences, in regard to their Employments, as were inconsistent with that Freedom with which Men ought to act in Parliament; certainly then the same Reason will hold good as to the Votes of them and their inferior Officers, especially in Matters that so nearly relate to it. There is likewise a Proviso, that no Person shall be capable of possessing any of these Offices, for a certain Time to be limited, after they shall have tender'd their Votes in any Election; and the Reason of that is very plain; without it all this Disability would signify nothing; for by displacing them just to serve a Turn, and restoring them again immediately after, the whole Force of this Clause would be entirely defeated.

' I make no doubt but the Intention was very just and commendable of the Gentlemen who brought in the Qualification Act, which was certainly design'd to establish a landed Property in Parliament, without which, I will venture to say, it will be impossible you should be safe; but that Matter stands at present upon so loose a Foot, that I am afraid it has hitherto been of very little Use or Service to you. What Dependence, for Instance, can you have upon a Man who has no more than three hundred Pounds a Year in Land, or,

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721-22.

perhaps, only an Annuity of that Value for Life, and has at the same Time thirty or forty thousand Pounds in the Funds, or an Employment of two or three thousand Pounds a Year civil or military from the Crown? And even that small Qualification is no otherwise obligatory upon him, but merely to swear to his having it, if it be requir'd, at the Time of his Election; for tho' he sells it, or otherwise divests himself of it immediately after, yet it remains a Doubt, whether, by so doing, he shall vacate his Seat in Parliament. This is certainly such an Omission as requires to be better regulated and explain'd. There is likewise a Saving in that Act in Favour of eldest Sons of Peers, and the same for those of Commoners of six hundred Pounds a Year; but I confess I am at a Loss to find out upon what Grounds the latter was inserted, unless Care had been taken at the same Time to have oblig'd the Father or the Son to have prov'd the Possession of such an Estate; for at present, let the Circumstances of the Family be what they will, if the eldest Son can procure himself to be elected, I cannot see but he is intitled to a Seat here, without any farther Examination whatsoever. This is another Defect so gross in your former Act, and opens a Back-Door to so many Persons, so entirely contrary to the Intent and Meaning of it, that it very well justifies the Repeal of it by this Bill, I mean so far only as it relates to the eldest Sons of Commoners.

Whether the House will be willing to enact it by a Clause, must be submitted to them, I only take the Liberty to mention, that it were very much to be wish'd, that Gentlemen of Estates and Families in the Country would heartily unite in this Particular, of keeping the Elections in their several Counties among themselves; that they would resolve inviolably to support each other's Interest against the Incroachments and corrupt Applications of Strangers, let them come from what Quarter they will. If this were done, it would, in a great Measure, put an End to those dangerous and infamous Practices that are now on Foot, and we might hope once more to see this House fill'd with Gentlemen of free and independent Fortunes, such as would be above making their Court any where at the Expence of their Country, and would despise all Manner of slavish Concessions to Men in Power; Ministers would then be neither able to screen themselves, or their Friends, against your Inquiries; and the boldest and most enterprising of them would be made to tremble at the Apprehensions of your Animadversions upon them; nor should we then, it is to be hop'd, sit tamely here, and see our Country harra's'd with the Expences of fruitless Expeditions abroad, and with the Maintenance of a standing Army at home, dangerous to our Constitution and Liberties.

There



' There are other Parts of this Bill, which I had like to have omitted to have spoken to, which are design'd, if possible, to put a Stop to that Torrent of Bribery and Corruption, which the Iniquity of the Times has let in upon you; and tho' I have very little Prospect of any good Effect that Way, and whatsoever the Fate of this Bill may be, every Gentleman, I dare swear, will so far agree, that some Method should be taken to prevent such Practices, or the Kingdom must be undone. If at this Time you had Men at the Head of your Administration, who had ever been charg'd with, or any Way convicted of such Crimes, I own it would be in vain to propose this, or any other Method, to punish and discourage it. Were it possible to believe, that the Influences of such Men could prevail here, or in any other Branch of the Legislature, it would then be no Wonder to see this Bill miscarry, or to hear it treated as a Composition of Absurdities, or as a Violation of the Birthrights of great Numbers of his Majesty's best Subjects. But at present this shall be no Reason with me to anticipate so much ill Fortune to it, since it is plain it could come before you with no other View, but to restore the Freedom and Honour of Parliament, to rescue the Rights and Liberties of our Country, and to save, if it be possible, the poor Remnant of our Constitution. These are the Considerations which occur to me in Favour of this Bill; and I humbly move you that it may be committed.'

Anno S. Geo. I.  
1721-22.

Accordingly the said Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

February 1. Sir John Cope, Bart. Member for Tavistock, charg'd Sir Francis Page, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, with endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of Banbury in the County of Oxon, in order to procure Sir William Codrington to be chosen a Representative for the said Borough in the ensuing Election. The Sum of this Charge was, that Mr Baron Page had not only offer'd to the said Corporation to forgive them six or seven hundred Pounds, they ow'd him for their new Charter, but likewise to give them another large Sum in ready Money, which Sir John Cope having offer'd to prove by undeniable Evidence, set the whole House into a Flame; and some Members were for censuring the Baron immediately; but Mr Robert Walpole moderated that Heat, representing, ' That it was unreasonable to arraign, condemn, and censure a Man, especially one in so eminent a Station, before they heard what he had to say in his own Vindication; and besides, that it would look like prejudging the Merits of the Election of that Borough; and therefore he was of Opinion, they ought not to take any Notice of that Complaint, until the Election was over,

Sir John Cope charges Mr Baron Page with endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of Banbury.

Debate thereon.

Anno 8. Geo. 1.  
1721-22.

Debate on the Bill,  
For securing the  
Freedom of Elec-  
tions, &c.

The House order  
Sir John Cope and  
Mr Baron Page to  
be heard by their  
Counsel.

The Bill, For se-  
curing the Freedom  
of Elections, passes  
the House, and is  
rejected by the  
Lords.

Farther Proceed-  
ings on the Com-  
plaint of Sir John  
Cope against Mr  
Baron Page.

and then, if any Thing of that Nature appear'd, the House might proceed to censure as they should think fit.' He was supported by several other Members of the Court-Party, who alledg'd, ' That when they should hear what Mr Baron Page had to say for himself, the Matter might appear quite other-  
wise ; and that the Gentleman who accus'd him, might be either misinform'd, or impos'd upon.' Hereupon the Matter of the said Charge was order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House the 13th. Then in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went upon the Bill, *For better securing the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament* ; upon which there were great Debates about several Clauses that were offer'd to be inserted in the Bill : One of them was, that no Officer of the Customs, or Excise, should have any Vote at any Election for Parliament-Men ; which was strenuously oppos'd by the Court Party, as taking away from the said Officers their Birthright, as Englishmen and Freeholders ; so that after some Speeches made on both Sides, the Country-Party were contented to drop that Clause. Another was propos'd, importing, That no Person who did not pay Scot and Lot, should have a Vote in a Corporation ; but this was also oppos'd by the Courtiers, who urg'd, ' That it had already been adjudg'd, at Committees of Elections, and agreed to by the House, in several Cases, that such Persons, in some Places, should have no Votes ; and that in other Places they should be allow'd to vote, provided they did not receive Alms from the Parish.' The other Party, in order to give the Bill a more easy Passage, did not think fit to insist upon this second Clause neither ; and so the Bill was gone through, and order'd to be reported on the 6th.

Feb. 2. The House order'd, That the Complaint made the Day before by Sir John Cope, Bart. against Mr Baron Page, be by him put into Writing, and deliver'd to Mr Baron Page ; and, That Sir John Cope, Bart. and Mr Baron Page be heard at the Bar of this House by their Counsel, upon the Matter of the said Charge.

Feb. 7. The engros'd Bill, *For better securing the Freedom of Elections*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords ; who rejected it, on the second Reading thereof February the 13th.

Feb. 13. The House went upon the Complaint of Sir John Cope, Bart. against Mr Baron Page, for endeavouring to corrupt several of the leading Members of the Corporation of Banbury against the next Election ; and to aggravate the Matter, Sir John Cope acquainted the House, that he was inform'd, that some of his Evidences had been tamper'd with ; and that there was one Mr Gregory at the Door, who could give the House an Account thereof. Mr Gregory having thereupon

thereupon been call'd in, and examin'd, Sir John Cope mov'd, That the Matter of the said Charge might be referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, upon Oath; but this was oppos'd by the Courtiers, who urg'd, That the said Complaint was already order'd to be heard at the Bar of this House this Day, and the Question being put, that the hearing the Matter of the said Charge at the Bar of this House be discharg'd, it was carry'd in the Negative by 176 Voices against 135. Then Sir John Cope mov'd, and the Question was propos'd, that the Witnesses to be examin'd in the Matter of this Charge, be examin'd at the Bar of this House in the most solemn Manner; but the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put, it pass'd in the Negative by 144 Votes against 142. Then the Counsel for Mr Baron Page being call'd in, and the Charge of Sir John Cope against him read, the Mayor of Banbury, and other Witnesses, were call'd in, and examin'd by Sir John Cope; after which, the Counsel for Mr Baron Page was heard, and a Witness examin'd. The Witnesses for Sir John Cope declar'd, ' That Mr Baron Page being with Sir Adolphus Oughton, and Sir William Coddington in the Town-Hall at Banbury, Mr Baron Page call'd the Mayor and two or three of the Aldermen into another Room, and discoursing with them about a Person to be set up at the next Election to represent the Corporation, he propos'd to them Sir William Coddington. That they answer'd, They would be very glad to accept one of his Recommendation; but added, that most other Corporations made a considerable Advantage of their Elections; and they knew no Reason why they should not do it as well as their Neighbours; that they wanted to have their Streets pav'd, an Augmentation to their Vicarage, and a School to be built; which the Corporation not being able to do of themselves, their Stock being very low, they therefore expected, that the Person who should be chosen should be at that Expence, which, in all, might amount to 500 l. or 600 l. That thereupon the Baron told them, he did not expect such an Answer; that they knew he had been very kind to the Corporation, and had been at a great Charge, no less than 600 l. or 700 l. to procure them a new Charter; that he never intended to ask that Money of them, and if they would order a Release for it to be drawn up, he would readily sign it, which he did accordingly on the 22d of December last. That this was all that pass'd then; but that the Baron came afterwards to them, and offer'd them first 100 l. and then came up to 500 l.' It being late, the House adjourn'd the farther hearing of that Matter to the next Day.

Feb. 14. After the farther examining of Witnesses, and hearing of Mr Baron Page's Counsel, a Motion being made,  
and

Anno 8, Geo. I.  
1721-22.

The House resolve  
that Sir John  
Cope had not  
made good his  
Charge against  
Mr Baron Page.

Debate concerning  
a Bill, To empower  
the S. S. Company  
to dispose of Part of  
their Capital Fund  
to pay their Debts.

Mr Hutcheson.  
Lord Morpeth.  
Gen. Roß.  
Mr W. Pulteney.

Mr R. Walpole.

and the Question put, that it appear'd to this House, that Sir John Cope, Bart. had made good his Charge against Sir Francis Page, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, it was, after a long Debate, carry'd in the Negative, by 128 Votes only against 124.

Feb. 16. The House went into a Committee upon a Bill, *To enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands by Way of Lottery or Subscription, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company.* Sir Thomas Crofts being in the Chair, Mr Robert Walpole offer'd a Clause to be added to the Bill, *To empower the South-Sea Company to dispose of Part of their Capital Fund, not exceeding two Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, to any Persons, Body Politick or Corporate, to enable them to pay their Debts.* This Clause was very strenuously oppos'd by Mr Archibald Hutcheson, the Lord Morpeth, General Roß, and Mr Pulteney; who suggested, 'That this was but an Ingraftment in other Terms: That the South-Sea Company had desir'd no such Power; but if they had it, the Directors would not fail making Use of it, whether there was any Occasion for it or not.' To this Mr Walpole replied, 'He perceiv'd, that because he had once declar'd himself in Favour of an Ingraftment, every Thing he propos'd since appear'd frightful, as tho' he were in the Interest of another Company, and not in that of the South-Sea; but that he took that Opportunity to declare, that he had no Manner of Concern in the Bank, where, for a long Time, he had not had one Penny; whereas he had, at this very Juncture, a considerable Stock in the South-Sea Company, and therefore had Reason to be for the Interest of the latter, if he consider'd only his own; but that in this whole Affair, he had the publick Good principally in View: And altho' he had been so much reflect'd on for being for an Ingraftment, yet he would undertake to prove to any two unprejudic'd Gentlemen in that House, as plainly as Figures could do, that an Ingraftment had been for the Interest and Advantage of the South-Sea Company. That as to this Clause, he could not imagine, why any one concern'd in the said Company, should be against their having as much Power as they could, since it was in their Choice, whether they would make Use of it or not: That considering the present Circumstances of Affairs, the lowness of Publick Credit, the Parliament's drawing to an End, and how many Accidents might happen before another Session, he thought it could not hurt the Company to have Power from the present Parliament, to do what they might have Occasion to apply for to a Parliament, when, perhaps, none were sitting.' Hereupon the said Clause was agreed to, and the Bill gone through.

Feb,

*Feb. 23.* The Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up the said Bill to the Lords.

Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721-22.

*March 7.* The King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons attending, their Speaker, upon presenting the Money-Bill, made the following Speech to his Majesty, viz.

Which is pass'd.

Most gracious Sovereign,

**T**HIS is the seventh Year in which your Majesty's faithful Commons, without burthening your People with any new or unusual Taxes, have readily and chearfully granted to your Majesty the necessary Supplies, not only for carrying on the ordinary Expences of the Government, but for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and, at the same Time, they have omitted no Opportunity of easing the publick Incumbrances, and of putting the National Debt into a Method of Payment; for no sooner had your Majesty, by the Vigilance of your Councils, and the Success of your Arms, restor'd and secur'd the publick Peace and Tranquility, but your Commons immediately found Means to reduce the Interest of the National Debt, and thereby set apart a Fund, which, by a farther Reduction of Interest since made by your Commons, will, in a few Years, be considerably increas'd, and the Payment of the Principal become practicable; and from which your Majesty's trading Subjects have already reap'd this immediate Benefit, that your Commons have been enabled, during this Session, without endangering the Security of any Parliamentary Engagements, to take off such Duties as were found by Experience to be most prejudicial to the Trade and Manufactures of your Kingdoms. And as your Commons were apprehensive, that the Debt of the Navy was rising to such an Height, as would, if not timely prevented, necessarily affect and depreciate all other publick Credit, and which would inevitably increase the Charge and Expence of the current Service; they have therefore unanimously agreed on such Methods of discharging so much of that Debt, as will effectually prevent the Mischiefs they apprehend, and can be no Ways burthensome to their Fellow-Subjects.

The Speakers's  
Speech to the King  
on presenting the  
Money-Bill.

Thus have your Commons fully and happily compleated every Thing which your Majesty was graciously pleas'd to recommend to them at the Beginning of this Session; and whenever your Majesty, in your Royal Wisdom, shall again think it proper to meet your People in Parliament, may they imitate your present House of Commons in our Duty and Affection to your Majesty, in our Steadiness and Resolution to support your Government; may they continue,

With



Anno 8. Geo. I.  
1721-22.

‘ with like Application and Diligence, to extend Trade and Commerce, the true and natural Source of Wealth and Plenty in these Kingdoms ; and we should think ourselves happy, if even our Mistakes might be of Service to your Majesty, by being a Warning to those that come after us : And that when the Wisdom of your Majesty’s Councils, and the Steadiness of your Administration, shall have restor’d Credit to its former flourishing Condition, they may not grow wanton with too much Prosperity, but may proceed with such Caution and Prudence in their Endeavours to lessen the National Debt, as may put it out of the Power of any Set of Men to produce Misery and Distress, from what shall be propos’d for the Ease and Benefit of your People : And that, by the Blessing and Assistance of Divine Providence, they may so effectually unite the Affections of your People, and firmly establish your Majesty’s Throne, *That the Scepter may not depart from your Royal House, nor a Lawgiver from between your Feet !* that the ancient legal Constitution of this Kingdom, in King, Lords, and Commons, may be perpetuated in your Majesty and your Royal Posterity, till Time shall be no more.

‘ Your Majesty having been, at different Times, in the Course of this Session, graciously pleas’d to accept such Supplies, as your Commons offer’d to your Majesty for the Service of this Year, they do now humbly pray your Majesty’s like gracious Acceptance of a Bill they have prepar’d for discharging the Debt of the Navy, intitled, *An Act for paying off and cancelling one Million of Exchequer Bills, &c.*’

After this the King gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill ; also to a Bill, *To enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands by Way of Lottery or Subscription, &c.* Also to several other publick, and private Bills.

After which his Majesty made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King’s Speech  
at putting an End  
to his first Parlia-  
ment.

“ **Y**OU could not have given me a more acceptable Instance of your Zeal and Affection, than by dispatching, with so much Unanimity, the several Particulars I recommended to you at the Beginning of this Session, for the Ease and Advantage of my People.

“ The many and great Encouragements you have given to our Trade and Manufactures, and the Provision you have made for our being supply’d with naval Stores from our own Plantations, will, I make no doubt, excite the Industry of my Subjects, employ a greater Number of the Poor, encrease our Navigation, and be a considerable Addition to the Riches and Strength of this Nation.

Gentlemen,



Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Anno 8. Geo. 1.  
1721-22.

" The raising the current Supplies of the Year, and the  
" making a Provision for the Discharge of so considerable a  
" Part of the Debt of the Navy, is a farther Proof of your  
" Affection to me, and your Regard for the Publick; and  
" doing it in a Manner so little burthensome to my People  
" gives me the greatest Satisfaction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot in Justice part with this Parliament, without  
" returning you my sincerest Thanks, for your steady and  
" resolute Adherence to my Person and Government, and to  
" the Interest of the Protestant Cause, both at Home and  
" Abroad. The Enemies of our happy Constitution have  
" given the strongest and most honourable Testimony of your  
" Behaviour in these Particulars, by the implacable Malice  
" which they have, upon all Occasions, express'd against you.

" You must all be sensible, that they are, at this Juncture,  
" reviving, with the greatest Industry, the same wicked  
" Arts of Calumny and Defamation, which have been the  
" constant Preludes to publick Troubles and Disorders; and  
" such is their Infatuation, that they flatter themselves the  
" grossest Misrepresentations will turn to their Advantage,  
" and give them an Opportunity of recommending themselves  
" to the Favour and good Opinion of my People; but I  
" have so just a Confidence in the Affection of my Subjects,  
" and in their Regard for their own Welfare, that I am  
" persuaded they will not suffer themselves to be thus impos'd  
" upon, and betray'd into their own Destruction.

" For my Part, as the Preservation of the Constitution in  
" Church and State shall always be my Care, I am firmly  
" determin'd to continue to countenance such as have mani-  
" fested their Zeal for the present Establishment, and have  
" the religious and civil Rights of all my Subjects truly at  
" Heart; and I question not but that Behaviour, which has  
" justly recommended them to me, will effectually secure to  
" them the Good-will of all that are well affected to my  
" Government; and will convince the World, that the Ex-  
" pectations of those are very ill grounded, who hope to  
" prevail with a Protestant free People, to give up their Re-  
" ligion and Liberties into the Hands of such as are Ene-  
" mies to both."

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, The Parliament  
prorogued the Parliament to the 15th of March: But on Dissolv'd.  
the 10th of the same Month, a Proclamation was issued for  
the Dissolution of this Parliament, and the Calling another.

Anno 9. Geo. L.  
1733.

“ Had I, since my Accession to the Throne, ever attempted any Innovation in our establish'd Religion ; had I, in any one Instance, invaded the Liberty or Property of my Subjects, I should less wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the Affections of my People, and draw them into Measures that can end in nothing but their own Destruction.

“ But to hope to persuade a free People, in full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to them, to exchange Freedom for Slavery, the Protestant Religion for Popery, and to sacrifice at once the Price of so much Blood and Treasure, as have been spent in Defence of our present Establishment, seems an Infatuation not to be accounted for. But however vain and unsuccessful these desperate Projects may prove in the End, they have at present so far the desired Effect, as to create Uneasiness and Diffidence in the Minds of my People ; which our Enemies labour to improve to their own Advantage. By forming Plots they depreciate all Property that is vested in the publick Funds, and then complain of the low State of Credit : They make an Increase of the National Expenses necessary, and then clamour at the Burthen of Taxes, and endeavour to impute to my Government, as Grievances, the Mischiefs and Calamities which they alone create and occasion.

“ I wish for nothing more, than to see the publick Expenses lessen'd, and the great National Debt put in a Method of being gradually reduc'd and discharg'd, with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith ; and a more favourable Opportunity could never have been hoped for, than the State of profound Peace, which we now enjoy with all our Neighbours. But publick Credit will always languish under daily Alarms and Apprehensions of publick Danger : And as the Enemies of our Peace have been able to bring this immediate Mischief upon us, nothing can prevent them from continuing to subject the Nation to new and constant Difficulties and Distresses, but the Wisdom, Zeal, and vigorous Resolutions of this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have order'd the Accounts to be made up, and laid before you, of the extraordinary Charge that has been incurred this Summer, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom ; and I have been particularly careful, not to direct any Expence to be made greater or sooner than was of absolute Necessity.

“ I have likewise order'd Estimates to be prepar'd and laid before you, for the Service of the Year ensuing ; and

“ I

" I hope the farther Provisions, which the treasonable Practices of our Enemies have made necessary for our common Safety, may be order'd with such Frugality, as very little to exceed the Supplies of the last Year.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, that this Parliament should, upon this Occasion, exert themselves with a more than ordinary Zeal and Vigour. An intire Union among all that sincerely wish well to the present Establishment, is now become absolutely necessary. Our Enemies have too long taken Advantage from your Differences and Diffentions. Let it be known, that the Spirit of Popery, which breathes nothing but Confusion to the civil and religious Rights of a Protestant Church and Kingdom, however abandon'd some few may be, in despite of all Obligations divine and human, has not so far possess'd my People, as to make them ripe for such a fatal Change. Let the World see, that the general Disposition of the Nation is no Invitation to Foreign Powers to invade us, nor Encouragement to Domestick Enemies to kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of my Kingdom. Your own Interest and Welfare call upon you to defend yourselves. I shall wholly rely upon the Divine Protection, the Support of my Parliament, and the Affections of my People, which I shall endeavour to preserve, by steadily adhering to the Constitution in Church and State, and continuing to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of all my Actions."

*October 15.* The House began to enter upon Business, appointed and order'd the Sitting of the Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections; and made the usual standing Orders and Regulations. When they came to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, Mr Hutchefon, Member for Hastings, mov'd, That it should consist of 36, or such other Number of Select Members as the House should think fit, who should be empower'd to hear, try, and determine the Merits of Elections; and that no other Members but such as were chosen by the House, might have Votes in the said Committee. He was seconded by Mr Jeffries, Member for Droitwich, who shew'd, that this had been the constant Usage and Practice both before and after Queen Elizabeth's Time, and that it had never been otherwise, till the long Parliament in 1641, when all Things were in Confusion; but nevertheless Mr Hutchefon's Motion was dropt.

Mr Hutchefon moves, that the Committee of Privileges and Elections be a Select Committee of 36, and is back'd by Mr Jeffries.

Mr

Anne 9. Geo. I.  
1742.

Mr W. Pulteney  
moves for an Ad-  
dress of Thanks to  
the King for his  
Speech.

Debate thereon.

Mr Doddington.

Mr Shippen.

Sir W. Wyndham.

Mr W. Pulteney.

Mr Yonge.

A Bill from the  
Lords for suspend-  
ing the Habeas  
Corpus Act for one  
Year.

Debate thereon.

Mr Caesar.

Mr Speaker having afterwards reported the King's Speech to both Houses, Mr William Pulteney stood up, and represented the dismal Consequences of the Plot, if it had pleas'd the Divine Providence that it had not been timely discover'd; and mov'd for an Address of Thanks, on the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech, particularly to congratulate his Majesty on the timely Discovery of the dangerous and unnatural Conspiracy against his Majesty's Person and Government; to express the just Detestation and Abhorrence his faithful Commons had of all such traiterous Practices, and their Indignation and Repentment against the Authors and Contrivers of them. This was seconded by Mr Doddington, Member for Bridgwater; but Mr Shippen, Member for Newton, mov'd, that to the Paragraph, *Assuring his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would enable him effectually to suppress all remaining Spirit of Rebellion*, these Words might be added, *with due Regard to the Liberty of the Subject, the Constitution in Church and State, and the Laws now in Force.* He was seconded by Sir William Wyndham, Member for Somersetshire; but Mr Pulteney reply'd, 'That such a Clause would be injurious to the King, since it would look like making a Condition or Bargain with his Majesty, and tacitly imply, either that the Laws had already been infring'd, or that the Commons were jealous lest his Majesty should, for the future, break in upon the Constitution: Therefore, instead of the said Clause, he propos'd, that at the latter End of the Address, they should return his Majesty their Thanks for his most gracious Declaration, that he would preserve the Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of all his Actions.' This was seconded by Mr Yonge, Member for Honiton: And then the Question being put, which of the Two Clauses should be made Part of the Address, it was carry'd for Mr Pulteney's Clause, without any Division. After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address.

Mr Justice Tracy and Mr Baron Price having brought from the Lords, a Bill, *To empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government*: The same, upon Mr R. Walpole's Motion, was immediately read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time the next Morning.

O<sup>r</sup>. 16. The said Bill was read a second Time, and a Motion being made, and the Question put thereupon, That it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, the same was oppos'd by Mr Caesar, Member for Hertford, who represented the dangerous Consequences of a Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, to the Rights and Liberties of English-  
men.

men. He was seconded by Mr Hungerford, Member for Scarborough ; but Mr Bromley, Member for the University of Oxford, said thereupon, ' That the chief Objection against this Bill being in Point of Time, and whether the Suspension was to continue six or twelve Months, it was more proper to debate it in a Committee than in a House, and therefore he was for committing it ; ' which, after some small Opposition, was carry'd without dividing. The House being immediately resolv'd into that Committee, and the Earl of Hertford †, Member for Northumberland, placed in the Chair, Mr Spencer Cowper \*, Member for Truro, stood up, and open'd the Debate. He declar'd, ' That he and all his Family had come as early and as readily into the Revolution, and on all Occasions had appear'd as zealous for the present happy Settlement as any one : But yet he could not be of Opinion, to trust the Liberties of the People in the Hands of any Ministry, for so long a Time as above a Year. That neither in King William's nor Queen Anne's Reigns, nor since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, even in Times of open and actual Rebellion, the *Habeas Corpus* Act had ever been suspended for above Six Months ; and therefore he mov'd, that the present Suspension might be limited to that Term.' He was seconded by Mr Smith ††, Member for Eastlow, and Sir Joseph Jekyll \*\*, Member for Ryegate, who added, ' That if, at the End of those six Months, there appeared to be a Necessity for a farther Suspension, he should, and he doubted not but the whole House would, readily come into it.' They were answered by Sir Robert Raymond †, Member for Helston, who, to shew the Necessity of the Suspension for a whole Year, said, ' That the present Conspiracy being laid deep, spreading far and wide, and consisting of several Branches, it requir'd a great deal of Time to unravel, and make a full Discovery of it.' Mr Worsley, Member for Newton [*Hants*] having answer'd him, he was reply'd to by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Member for Cockermouth ; after which the Debate was continued between Mr Hungerford, Mr Jefferies, Mr Hutcheson, and Mr Sloper, Member for Camelford, who all supported Mr Cowper's Motion ; and Mr Pulteney, Mr Yonge, and Mr H. Pelham, Knight of the Shire for Suffex, who were for agreeing to the Bill without Amendments. At last Mr Robert Walpole \*, Member for Lynn, laid

Anno 9. Geo. 2.  
1725.

Mr Hungerford.  
Mr Bromley.

Earl of Hertford.  
Mr S. Cowper

Mr Smith.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Sir Rob. Raymond.

Mr Worsley.

Sir Wilfred Law-  
son.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr Jefferies.  
Mr Hutcheson.  
Mr Sloper.  
Mr Pulteney.  
Mr Yonge.  
Mr H. Pelham.

Mr R. Walpole.

† Governor of Tinnmouth-Fort, and Captain of the Second Troop of Guards.

\* Chief Justice of Chester, and Attorney-General to the Prince.

†† One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

\*\* Master of the Rolls.

† Attorney-General.

\* Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722.

laid before the House some Particulars of the detestable and dangerous Conspiracy, which for some Time past had been, and was still carrying on, for the utter Subversion of the present happy Settlement. He said, 'That this wicked Design was form'd about Christmas last; that the Conspirators had at first made Application to some Potentates abroad, for an Assistance of 5000 Men: That being deny'd, they afterwards, about the Month of April, made farther Application and earnest Instances for 3000 Men: That being again disappointed in their Expectations from Foreign Assistance, they resolv'd desperately to go on, confiding in their own Strength, and fondly depending on the Disaffection in England; and that their first Attempt was to have been the seizing of the Bank, the Exchequer, and such other Places where the publick Money was lodg'd: That the Government had undoubted Informations of this Plot ever since May last; but nevertheless thought fit not to take up any Body, because there being then two Terms coming on together, the Conspirators would have had the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and so the Apprehending them was put off 'till the long Vacation.' He added, 'That the traiterous Designs against his Majesty's Person and Government had been carrying on ever since the Death of the late Queen; and that they could prove that there had been a Meeting of some considerable Persons, one of whom was not far off, wherein it had been propos'd to proclaim the Pretender at the Royal Exchange. That an exact Account of this detestable Conspiracy would, in due Time, be laid before the Parliament: And as to the Business now before them, tho' it was true, that the *Habeas Corpus* Act had never before been suspended for above six Months; yet, considering the Lords had made this Suspension for a whole Year, if the Commons should go about to alter it, the same might occasion a Difference between the two Houses, which, at this Time of Jealousy and Danger, might sound ill in Foreign Courts.

The Bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act passes the House;

After this Speech, about seven in the Evening the Question being put, that the Bill do pass as it was sent down from the Lords, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 246 Voices against 193. Then the Speaker resum'd the Chair, and the Earl of Hertford having immediately reported the said Bill to the House without any Amendment; It was read the third Time, and pass'd without dividing.

And has the Royal Assent.

Oct. 17. The King came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill.

The same Day the House presented their Address to the King, as follows:

Most



Anno 9. Geo. 3.  
1722.

The Commons Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

' It is with Hearts full of Joy we approach your sacred Person, to congratulate your Majesty, that, by the Blessing of God, the Designs of your Enemies have hitherto been happily frustrated and disappointed.

' We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's Care and Vigilance, and the wise and prudent Measures you have taken for our Safety, in ordering the Encampment of the Troops, and sending for such others from Ireland, as were thought farther necessary for the Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom. And it is the greatest Satisfaction to us, to see the Readiness of your Majesty's good Friends and Allies, the States General, to assist you with a good Body of Forces, if there had been Occasion.

' But among all the Steps taken for the Safety of your Majesty and the Kingdom, none can possibly equal that of the speedy calling your loyal Commons together in Parliament; who are met determin'd with the utmost Unanimity and Zeal, to do every Thing in their Power for the Preservation of your Majesty's most sacred Person: Nor can less be expected from the Gratitude and Affection of a free People, sensible that thro' the whole Course of your Reign, no Innovation has been attempted in our holy Religion, nor the least Inroad made upon the Liberty or Property of any of your Subjects, and that the full Enjoyment of all that is dear and valuable to them, is entirely owing to your Majesty's Government.

' Tho' the Enemies of our happy Establishment should have Malice and Boldness enough, still to be carrying on their traiterous Designs, yet we are persuaded, that all Uneasiness and Apprehensions will vanish, when your faithful Commons assure your Majesty, that they will enable you effectually to suppress all remaining Spirit of Rebellion.

' If neither the sacred Obligation of the most solemn Oaths, nor the certain Misery they must bring upon their Country, who would attempt to overturn this Government, can deter them from such desperate Undertakings: If there be any of your Majesty's Subjects, who are so abandon'd, as to be ready to exchange the Protestant Religion for Popery, and Liberty for Slavery; yet we hope the vigorous Resolutions of a loyal and dutiful Parliament will convince them of the Danger as well as Folly of such an Attempt; and shew the whole World, that the Generality and best Part of

VOL. I.

O O

your

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722.

your People are so far from giving any Invitation to foreign Powers to invade us, that they will, with their Lives and Fortunes, support your Majesty against all your Enemies at Home and Abroad.

We cannot therefore express too great an Abhorrence of such unnatural Practices, nor too great an Indignation against those who would have made the Capital of this flourishing Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Desolation. Wicked Men! whilst they have the Malice to revile your Government, and attempt to overturn it, at the same Time have the Insolence to depend upon the Clemency of it for their Security: While they are endeavouring to destroy all Liberty, they are clamouring that a few of them are, for the publick Safety, confin'd: Whilst they are attempting to destroy all Property, they are murmuring at the necessary Taxes given to your Majesty for the Security of it: And whilst they act against all Law themselves, they trust and are confident that, even in their own Case, the Laws of the Realm will be the Rule and Measure of your Actions.

We beg Leave to acknowledge, with great Gratitude, your Majesty's Goodness, in assuring us, that notwithstanding the traitorous Practices of your Enemies have made the Intrease of the annual Expence necessary, yet Care will be taken, that the Supplies to be asked for the Year ensuing, shall very little exceed what was given for the Service of the last.

And we assure your Majesty, that we will not only make good the extraordinary Expences that have been already incurred, but will, with all Cheerfulness, grant whatever shall be necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom; being entirely convinc'd, that we can by no other Means restore publick Credit, and enable ourselves to attempt the gradual Reduction of the great National Debt, with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith, than by doing every Thing in our Power for the Support of your Majesty's Government, and the happy Establishment in your Royal Family.

And we do with all Humility return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Declaration, on which we entirely rely, that your Majesty will steadily adhere to our Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of your Actions.

To the above Address the King return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

The King's Answer  
to the Commons  
Address of Thanks.

" I Return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and loyal Address. The seasonable Declarations of your Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, will, I doubt

“doubt not, contribute very much to the Tranquility and  
 “Safety of the Kingdom; and as I shall always look  
 “upon my own and the Interest of my People to be infe-  
 “parable, you may be assur’d I shall make no Use of any  
 “Power or Confidence that my faithful Commons shall place  
 “in me, but in Support of the Constitution, and in Mainte-  
 “nance of the Rights and Liberties of my People.

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
 1721.

O<sup>a</sup>. 19. A Motion being made for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, the same was referred to the Grand Committee.

A Supply voted.

O<sup>a</sup>. 23. The said Resolution being reported, was unanimously agreed to.

O<sup>a</sup>. 26. The Commons in a Grand Committee consider’d farther of the Supply, and Mr Treby having represented the Necessity, at this Time of Danger from the traitorous Designs and Conspiracies that were still carrying on by the Enemies of the Government, to increase the present Standing Forces, and thereupon mov’d for an Augmentation of about 4000 Men, the same occasion’d a very long and warm Debate. The chief Opponents to the Motion were, Mr Shippen, Lord Morpeth, Member for Morpeth; Mr Palmer, Member for Bridgwater; Mr Bromley, Mr Barnard, Member for London; Mr Crowley, Member for Okehampton; Sir Thomas Hanmer, Member for Suffolk; and Mr Hutcheson: But they were answer’d by Mr Sandys, Member for Worcester; Captain Vernon, Member for Penryn; Mr Eversfield, Member for Horsham; Mr H. Pelham, Mr Doddington, Lord Stanhope\*, Member for Lestwithiel; Mr West, Member for Bodmin; Mr Smith, Mr R. Walpole, Lord Middleton, Member for Midhurst; and Mr Pulteney; Then the Question being put upon Mr Treby’s Motion, it was carry’d in the Affirmative, by 236 Voices against 164. After this, it was resolv’d, without dividing, That the Number of effective Men for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, for the Year 1723, including 1859 Invalids, be 18,294 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included. Which Resolution, being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House.

Mr Treby moves for an Augmentation of 4000 Men for the Army.

Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.  
 Lord Morpeth.  
 Mr Palmer.  
 Mr Bromley.  
 Mr Barnard.  
 Mr Crowley.  
 Sir T. Hanmer.  
 Mr Hutcheson.

Mr Sandys.  
 Capt. Vernon.  
 Mr Eversfield.  
 Mr H. Pelham.  
 Mr Doddington.  
 Lord Stanhope.  
 Mr West.  
 Mr Smith.  
 Mr R. Walpole.  
 Lord Middleton.  
 Mr Pulteney.

O<sup>a</sup>. 31. The Commons in a Grand Committee, consider’d of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and upon Mr R. Walpole’s Motion, it was unanimously agreed to lay two Shillings in the Pound upon all Lands, Tenements, Pensions, Offices, &c. Mr Walpole, on that Occasion, acquainted the House, ‘That he hoped that Tax, together with the Duty on Malt, and the Million in Exchequer Bills

Mr R. Walpole, in his Motion for the Land-Tax, hints a Design of laying an extraordinary Tax on Papists and Nonjurors.

O o 2

which

\* Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1712.

which the South-Sea Company were to repay to the Government, would go near to answer all the necessary Expenses for the next Year's Service ; and to make up what might be deficient, he hinted the laying an extraordinary Tax of five Shillings in the Pound on the Estates of all Roman-Catholicks and Nonjurors ; which could not be thought either unjust or unreasonable, considering the ill Use they made of the Saving out of their Incomes, which most of them laid out in maintaining the Pretender and his Adherents abroad, and fomenting Sedition and Rebellion at home.'

The Lords desire a Conference with the Commons, and communicate to them the King's Message relating to the Pretender's Declaration ; and their Resolutions thereupon.

Names of the Managers, viz.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr Edgewcombe.  
Mr Methuen.  
Mr H. Pelham.  
Mr Hutcheson.  
Mr Yonge.  
Mr Bromley.  
Col. Bladen.

November 16. The Lords sent a Message to desire a Conference with the Commons, which being agreed to, the Managers for the Commons, who were Mr R. Walpole, Mr Edgewcombe, Member for Plympton ; Mr Methuen, Member for Brackley ; Mr H. Pelham, Mr Hutcheson, Mr Yonge, Mr Bromley, and Colonel Bladen, Member for Stockbridge, being return'd to their House, Mr Pelham reported the Conference, and that it was to communicate to the House a Message sent to the Lords by his Majesty, under his Sign Manual, concerning an original Declaration in Writing sign'd by the Pretender himself ; together with the said Declaration and a Printed Copy thereof ; and that the Lords desir'd the Concurrence of the House to the following Resolutions of their Lordships thereupon, viz. ' Resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled ; I. That the Printed Copy of the Pretender's Declaration, mention'd in his Majesty's Message, be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the Royal Exchange in London, upon Tuesday next, at One of the Clock ; II. That the Sheriffs of London do cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.'

Then the said Report, and also the said Message from his Majesty to the House of Lords, and the Declaration sign'd by the Pretender, and the Printed Copy thereof, and the Resolutions of the Lords thereupon were read. Hereupon Mr Sandys mov'd for agreeing with the Lords in the first Resolution, and being seconded by Colonel Bladen, the same was unanimously agreed to. Then the second Resolution being read a second Time, Mr Yonge mov'd for an Amendment to it, viz. That the two Sheriffs of London should then attend in their own proper Persons, and cause the said Declaration to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman ; which Resolution so amended, was agreed to *Nem. Con.* On this Occasion, Mr Yonge run over the Pretender's Declaration, and expos'd the Insolence, Weakness, and Absurdities of that Libel. Sir William Thompson \*, Member

To which the Commons agree, with an Amendment.

Mr Yonge's, Sir W. Thompson's, Mr H. Pelham's, and Mr Onslow's Observations on the Pretender's Declaration.

\* Recorder of London.

for Ipswich, spoke also with great Vehemence on the same Topick, as did also Mr H. Pelham, who mov'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty upon that Subject. He was seconded by Mr Arthur Onflow, Member for Guildford, who represented the Danger of Popery, and animadverted on the Audaciousness of the Pretender and his Adherents: Hereupon, it was resolv'd *Nem. Con.* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing their utmost Astonishment and Indignation at the surprizing Insolence of the Pretender, in his late traiterous and presumptuous Declaration; and to assure his Majesty, that his faithful Subjects being fully satisfy'd they have no other Security for their Religious and Civil Rights, but the Preservation of his Person and Government and the Protestant Succession, are determin'd to support, with their Lives and Fortunes, his most just Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the Pretender and all his open and secret Abettors. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address, pursuant to the said Resolution.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722.

An Address voted  
on this Occasion.

*Nov. 17.* Mr Pelham reported the said Address, which being unanimously agreed to, the Managers of the Commons were sent to desire their Lordships Concurrence both to the Amendment to one of their Resolutions beforemention'd, and to the Address the Commons had agreed upon. The Lords having readily concurr'd, both Houses went immediately to the Palace at St James's, and presented to his Majesty the said Address as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, being deeply affected with the Sense of those many Blessings which we have constantly enjoy'd, and hope long to enjoy, under your Majesty's most just and gracious Government; and being thoroughly convinc'd that our Religious and Civil Rights, as well as the very Being of the British Name and Constitution, do, under God, entirely depend upon the Preservation of your Majesty's Sacred Person, and of the Protestant Succession, as settled by Law, in your Royal Line, are fill'd with the utmost Astonishment and Indignation at the unexampled Presumption and Arrogance of the Pretender to your Dominions, in daring to offer such an Indignity to your Majesty and the British Nation, as to declare to your Subjects, and to all foreign Princes and States, that he finds himself in a Condition to offer Terms to your Majesty, and even to capitulate with you for the absolute Surrender of the Religion and Liberties of a free Nation.

The Joint Address  
of both Houses to  
the King, relating  
to the Pretender's  
Declaration.

• However

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1724.

‘ However great the Infatuation of his Advisers may be, we are sensible nothing could have rais’d his or their Hopes to so extravagant a Degree of Presumption, but repeated Encouragements and Assurances from the Conspirators at Home, founded on the most injurious and gross Misrepresentations of the Inclinations and Affections of your Majesty’s Subjects; and a rash Conclusion, that because some, from whom it ought least to have been expected, had broke through the solemn Restraint of reiterated Oaths, in order to raise themselves on the Ruins of their Country; therefore the whole Body of the Nation was ripe for the same fatal Defection, and ready to exchange the mild and legal Government of a most indulgent Prince, for the boundless Rage of an attainted Fugitive, bred up in the Maxims of Tyranny and Superstition.

‘ But we, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, resolve, by a steady and constant Adherence to your Government, to wipe off this Stain and Imputation from the Name of Britons; and to convince the World, that those wicked Designs, form’d against your Majesty’s Sacred Person and Government, which the Insolence of this Declaration proves to be most real while it affects to treat them as imaginary, are indeed impracticable against a Prince relying on and supported by the Vigour and Duty of a British Parliament and the Affections of his People.

‘ And we beg Leave in the most solemn Manner, to assure your Majesty, that neither the impotent Menace of foreign Assistance, nor the utmost Efforts of Domestick Traitors shall ever deter us from standing by your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, and supporting your Majesty’s most just Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the Pretender and all his open and secret Abettors, both at Home and Abroad.’

To which his Majesty return’d the following Answer.

His Majesty’s Answer thereto.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
“ I Give you many Thanks for the just Repentment you have express’d against the Indignity offer’d to me and the British Nation.  
“ I shall continue to protect and support my good People in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties and Properties, against all that shall endeavour to subject them to Tyranny and Superstition.”

Nov. 23. In a Grand Committee, the Commons consider’d on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and a Motion was made, That towards raising the Supply, and reimbursing  
to



to the Publick the great Expences occasion'd by the late Rebellions and Disorders, the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds be rais'd and levy'd upon the real and personal Estates of all Papists, Popish Recufants, or Persons educated in the Popish Religion, or whose Parents are Papists, or who shall profess the Popish Religion, in lieu of all Forfeitures already incurr'd for, or upon account of their Recufancy, and in lieu of the Rents and Profits of two Thirds of their register'd Estates for one Year. This Motion was oppos'd by Sir Wilfred Lawfon, and Mr Hungerford, who suggested, ' That such an extraordinary Tax would carry the Face of Persecution, which was inconsistent with the Principles and Temper of the Protestant Religion ; ' Dr Friend, Member for Launceston, added, ' That some of those that had their Education in foreign Popish Seminaries, prov'd some of the best Friends to the present Government. ' To this Mr Yonge answer'd, ' That he knew very little of foreign Education, but he doubted very much whether Loyalty to King George was taught by Priests and Jesuits in Romish Seminaries. ' The Lord Gage, Member for Tewksbury, [*who was bred a Roman Catholick*] hereupon said, ' That he believ'd most of the Roman Catholicks to be very loyal Subjects, tho' by their Principles they cannot take the Oath of Supremacy ; and therefore his Lordship propos'd that a new Oath of Allegiance might be fram'd for them ; Mr Onslow spoke on the same Side, and declar'd his Abhorrence of persecuting any Body, on Account of their Opinions in Religion. ' This was answer'd by Sir William Thompson, who stated the Notion, in his Opinion, of Persecution, which was only when any one is punish'd for his particular Opinion in Religion, and for serving God according to that Opinion and the Dictates of Conscience : But added, ' That was not the Case here, for the extraordinary Tax now intended to be rais'd upon the Papists, was not a Punishment for their being Roman-Catholicks, but on Account of Penalties they had at divers Times incurr'd, for being Enemies to the Civil Government, raising Rebellions, and contriving Plots against the State. ' He was replied to by Lord Gage, who was answer'd by Mr Horatio Walpole, and he again by Mr Hungerford. At last Mr R. Walpole stood up, and represented the great Dangers this Nation had been in, ever since the Reformation, from the constant Endeavours of Papists to subvert our happy Constitution and the Protestant Religion, by the most cruel, violent, and unjustifiable Methods ; that he would not take upon him to charge any particular Person among them with being concern'd in the present horrid Conspiracy : But that 'twas notorious to the whole World, that many of them had been engag'd in the Preston Rebellion, and some were

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722.

Motion in the  
Grand Committee,  
for raising 100,000*l.*  
on the Papists, re-  
wards the Supply  
of the current  
Year.

Debate thereon.

Sir Wilfred Law-  
fon.  
Mr Hungerford.

Dr Friend.

Mr Yonge.

Lord Gage.

Mr Onslow.

Sir W. Thompson.

Lord Gage.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr R. Walpole.

executed

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722.

The said Motion  
agreed to ;

And reported to  
the House ; upon  
which ensues a Se-  
cond Debate.

Lord Gage.  
Mr Lutwyche.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr Sloper.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr West.

Mr Lowndes.  
Capt. Vernon.  
Mr R. Walpole.

A Bill order'd to  
be brought in, in  
Pursuance of the  
above Motion.

Petition from the  
S. S. Company,  
relating to the  
converting one  
Moiety of their  
Capital into An-  
nuities.

Debate thereon.

Mr R. Walpole.

executed for it ; and the present Plot was contriv'd at Rome, and countenanc'd in Popish Countries ; That many of the Papists were not only Well-Wishers to it, but had contributed large Sums of Money towards carrying of it on ; and therefore he thought it very reasonable, since they made such ill Use of the Savings of the Incomes of their Estates, that the same should go towards the great Expence which they and the Pretender's Friends had put the Nation to.' Then the Question being put upon the Motion above, it was carried in the Affirmative by 217 Votes, against 168.

Nov. 26. The above Resolution was reported, and the Question being put, That the House agree with the Committee, It was very vigorously oppos'd by Lord Gage, Mr Lutwyche, Mr Hungerford, Mr Sloper, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, which last took Notice, ' That tho' the Law for taking away two Thir'ds of the Estates of Popish Recusants, which was made in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, was a just Punishment the Roman-Catholicks drew upon themselves by their frequent Conspiracies against her Life and Government ; yet nevertheless, such was the Wisdom and Moderation of that excellent Princess and of her Ministers, that they never put that severe Law in Execution ; and since those great Virtues shone no less brightly in his present Majesty, than in Queen Elizabeth, his Royal Predecessor, he wish'd he could say the same of those who have the Honour to serve him.' Mr West spoke likewise against the Resolution, but was answer'd by Mr Lowndes \*, Member for Eastlow, Captain Vernon †, Member for Penryn, and Mr R. Walpole, so that the Question being put thereupon, it was carried by 188 Votes against 172 ; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

December 12. A Petition of the South-Sea Company was presented to the House by Sir John Eyles \*\*, Member for Chippenham, and read, setting forth, That they labour'd under an insupportable Burden, from which they pray'd to be reliev'd by this House ; and that they were content to convert Part of their Capital into Annuities, redeemable by Parliament, transferable at, and payable by, the said Company. Hereupon Mr R. Walpole inform'd the House, That his Majesty had been acquainted with the Substance of the said Petition, and had commanded him to acquaint this House ; That his Majesty gave his Consent that this House should proceed to the Consideration of the said Petition, upon Condition that the said Company should convert one Moiety of their

\* Secretary to the Treasury

† A Captain of a Man of War.

\*\* Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company.

their Capital into Annuities. Then some Clauses in the Act of Parliament of the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled, an Act, *For making several Provisions to restore the publick Credit, which suffers by the Frauds and Mismanagement of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company and others*, were read, and a Motion being made, that the Petition above-mention'd be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the State of Publick Credit and of the State of the National Debt, the said Motion was oppos'd by Mr Sloper, Serjeant Pengelly, Member for Cockermouth; Mr Hutchefon, Mr Freeman, and Sir Joseph Jekyll; but being answer'd by Sir John Eyles, Mr Methuen, and Mr Robert Walpole, the said Motion was carry'd, without dividing. Then the House went into the said Committee, and a Motion being made for remitting the two Millions due from the South-Sea Company to the Government, and for converting into Annuities one Moiety of their Capital Stock: This was strenuously oppos'd by Mr Sloper, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Thomas Broderick, Member for Guildford; Sir Nathanael Gould, Member for Shoreham; Mr Trenchard, Member for Taunton; Sir Wilfrid Lawfon, and Lord Tyrconnel, Member for Lincoln; who were answer'd by Mr Hungerford, Sir John Eyles, Mr Yonge, Mr Horatio Walpole, Mr Robert Walpole, and Mr William Pulteney. After a Debate that lasted till Seven in the Evening, the Question being put upon the said Motion, the same was carried in the Affirmative by 210 Voices against 147.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722-23.

Mr Sloper.  
Serj. Pengelly.  
Mr Hutchefon.  
Mr Freeman.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Sir John Eyles.  
Mr. Methuen.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Sloper.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr T. Broderick.  
Sir Nath. Gould.  
Mr Trenchard.  
Sir Wilfrid Law-  
fon  
Lord Tyrconnel.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Sir John Eyles.  
Mr Yonge.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr W. Pulteney.

*January 15.* Upon a Motion made by Sir John Rushout, Member for Evesham, it was resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That a Committee be appointed to examine Christopher Layer, in Relation to the Conspiracy mention'd in his Majesty's Speech, at the Opening of this Parliament, to be carrying on against his Person and Government; and order'd, That such Members of the House as were of his Majesty's Privy-Council, be the said Committee, viz. The Hon. Mr. Spencer Compton, Speaker; Mr Robert Walpole, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Methuen, Mr William Pulteney, Mr John Smith, Mr Hampden, Lieutenant-General Wills, and Sir Robert Sutton. After this, upon another Motion made by Mr Robert Walpole, it was also resolv'd, to address his Majesty, for the several Examinations and Papers relating to Christopher Layer.

A Committee ap-  
pointed to exa-  
mine Christopher  
Layer;

Their Names;

An Address re-  
solv'd on, for se-  
veral Papers re-  
lating thereto;

*Jan. 16.* Mr R. Walpole, pursuant to the Address of the House to his Majesty, presented to the House several original Papers relating to Mr Layer; and having deliver'd them in at the Table seal'd up, Mr Shippen moved, That the Packet be open'd, and the Papers read. He was seconded by Mr Jefferies; but Mr Pulteney having represented, 'That as those

Which are pre-  
sented, and, after  
some Debate, be-  
tween Mr Shippen,  
Mr Jefferies, and  
Mr Pulteney, are  
referr'd to the  
said Committee.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722-23.

Papers were to be a Guide to the Committee appointed to examine Mr Laver, it was improper to make them publick before the said Examination was over; it was thereupon order'd, I. That the said Papers be referr'd to that Committee. II. That the said Committee meet and sit at such Time and Place as they thought fit. III. That Three be the *Quorum* of the said Committee.

Debate on a Bill,  
For preventing  
Frauds and Abuses  
in the Tobacco-  
Trade.

Mr Trenchard.

February 8. The House went into a Grand Committee, to prepare Heads of a Bill, *For preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Tobacco Trade, &c.* and consider'd of the Duties and Allowances upon Tobacco, and what Abatements or Regulations might be made therein. Hereupon Mr Trenchard mov'd, 'That in order to prevent for the future the Frauds and Abuses committed in the said Trade, there might be a Re-Entry of all Tobacco that was remov'd from one Port to another, both in England and Scotland; but that Motion not being seconded, was dropt. Then he took Notice, 'That tho' the Scots were, in many Respects, great Gainers by the Union of the two Kingdoms, yet they were very deficient in paying their Proportion of the publick Burdens; that by the Treaty of Union they were to pay 50,000 l. *per Annum*, towards the Malt-Tax, but that, if he was rightly inform'd, for several Years past, they had not paid above 10,000 l. and therefore he mov'd, that it might be an Instruction to the Committee to inquire into that Matter. He was seconded by Mr Hungerford: But it being represented, that such an Inquiry was very improper in the present Juncture, and might inflame the Nation; Sir Nathanael Gould made a Motion, That all Tobacco imported both into England and Scotland be put into Warehouses, and not be remov'd from thence without a Permit, to prove that the Duty was paid: But it growing late, the farther Consideration thereof was adjourn'd. This Affair was, after several unavoidable Delays on Account of so much important Business being depending before the House this Session, put off to the 5th of March.

Mr Hungerford.

Sir Nath. Gould.

Feb. 23. Mr Pulteney, from the Committee appointed to examine Christopher Layer and others, acquainted the House, that the Committee had prepar'd a Report to be laid before the House, and desir'd the House would appoint a Day for receiving the same: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Report be receiv'd upon the 1st Day of March.

Debate on the  
Amendments made  
to the Mutiny-Bill  
by the Lords.

Feb 26. The Bill, *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* being sent back from the House of Peers, an Amendment made by the Lords, for inserting in the Preamble the Number of Forces thought proper to be kept on Foot for the Year 1723, consisting of 16,449, effective Men, Officers included, and 1815 Invalids, was read; and a Motion being made,

made, that the House do agree with the Lords, it occasion'd a very warm Debate, many Members urging, ' That it intrench'd on the proper Prerogative of the Commons to grant Supplies : ' But at last the Question being put, whether to agree or not ? It was carried in the Affirmative, by 130 Votes against 116.

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
1722-23.

*March 1.* Mr W. Pulteney, Chairman of the Committee on Laver's Plot, reported the Matter as it appear'd to them, and read the Report in his Place, and deliver'd the same in at the Table, with several Appendixes.

The Commons consider the Report from the Committee on Laver's Plot.

*March 2.* The House proceeded to take the above-mention'd Report into Consideration, and after the reading of it by the Clerk, put off the same to the 8th, and order'd in the mean Time, that the Report with the Appendixes be printed. To these therefore we refer our Readers for the Particulars of Laver's Scheme.

*March 5.* The Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther of Heads for a Bill, *For preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Tobacco-Trade, &c.* and came to several Resolutions, which Mr Sandys having reported the next Day, were agreed to, without Debate, and a Bill order'd to be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions, which afterwards pass'd into a Law.

A farther Progress made in the Tobacco-Bill.

*March 8.* The Commons proceeded to take into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee appointed to examine Christopher Laver and others ; and Mr William Pulteney mov'd, ' That this Question might be put, viz. That upon Consideration of the Report and the several Papers and Examinations relating to the Conspiracy, it appears to this House, That a detestable and horrid Conspiracy has been form'd and carried on by Persons of Figure and Distinction, and their Agents and Instruments, in Conjunction with Traitors Abroad, for invading these Kingdoms with foreign Forces, for raising Insurrections and a Rebellion at Home, for seizing the Tower and City of London, for laying violent Hands upon the Persons of his most Sacred Majesty and the Prince of Wales ; in order to subvert our present happy Establishment in Church and State, by placing a Popish Pretender upon the Throne.'

Mr W. Pulteney's Motion relating to the above Report.

This Motion was seconded by Sir John Rushout, and Mr Thomas Broderick ; but Mr Shippen, and Mr Bromley endeavour'd to extenuate some Matters, which, in their Opinion, were couch'd in too strong Terms, as not being clearly prov'd. They said, ' They did not doubt of the Conspiracy, for they believ'd there had always been one carrying on against the present Settlement, ever since the Revolution : But from what had yet been laid before the House, it did not appear to them that there was such a particular concerted Plot

Debate thereon.  
Sir John Rushout.  
Mr T. Broderick.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Bromley.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1721. 23.

Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr Jefferies.

Mr H. Walpole.

Sir Robert Raymond moves the House against John Plunket as an Accessory in Layer's Plot; upon which a Bill of Pains and Penalties is, after some Debate, order'd to be brought in against him.

Mr Onslow.

Sir Philip Yorke moves the House against George Kelly, as an Accessory with Layer, and a Bill of Pains and Penalties is thereupon propos'd to be brought in against him.

as was mention'd in the Question above-mention'd. Sir Joseph Jekyll said thereupon, with a great deal of Warmth, ' That he could not with Patience, and with his usual Moderation, hear the Truth of this detestable and horrid Conspiracy call'd in Question, after so many undeniable Proofs. But, added he, as there are People who know nothing of the Plot, and yet believe it, so there are others that know the whole Plot, and yet pretend not to believe it.' He was answer'd by Mr Jefferies, who, in particular, excepted against these Words in the Question, viz. *For Laying violent Hands upon the Person of his most Sacred Majesty and the Prince of Wales*; because it appear'd by the Report, that the Conspirators only meant *the Seizing or Assaulting the King's Person, &c.* But he was replied to by Mr Horatio Walpole, who said, ' He was amaz'd to hear such Words come out of the Mouth of a Lawyer, and a Member of that House; but since he had forgot his Profession, and the Place he was in so far, as to make so small a Matter of Seizing the King's Person and the Heir Apparent, on whom all that is dear and valuable to Englishmen, both as Men and Christians, entirely depends, he must take the Liberty to tell him, that much less than seizing and assaulting the Person of the King or Prince, is by our Laws look'd upon as an Overt-Act of High-Treason.' Then the Question, as propos'd by Mr Pulteney, was carried without dividing.

After this, Sir Robert Raymond mov'd, That it appears to this House, that John Plunket has been a principal Agent and Instrument in the said horrid and detestable Conspiracy, and has carried on several treasonable Correspondences to procure a foreign Force to invade these Kingdoms, to raise Insurrections and a Rebellion at Home, and was engag'd with others in the villanous and execrable Design of laying violent Hands upon his Majesty's most Sacred Person. This Question being likewise carried without a Division; Sir Robert Raymond mov'd again, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, *To inflict certain Pains and Penalties on John Plunket.* He was seconded by Mr Onslow, but tho' the said Motion was warmly oppos'd, yet after some Debate it was carried by a Majority of 289 against 130, that the said Bill be brought in; and then the House adjourn'd 'till the 11th.

*March 11.* The House resum'd the adjourn'd Consideration of the Report from the Secret Committee, and Sir Philip Yorke \* open'd the Debate in a Speech, wherein he particularly enlarg'd on the Share Mr George Kelly *alias* Johnson, had in the traiterous and detestable Conspiracy, and then propos'd this Question, viz. That upon Consideration of the Report from the Committee, appointed to examine Christopher



pher Laver, and others, and the several Papers and Examinations relating to the Conspiracy, it appears to this House, That George Kelly *alias* Johnson has been a principal Agent and Instrument in the said horrid and detestable Conspiracy, and has carry'd on several treasonable Correspondences to raise Insurrections and a Rebellion at Home, and to procure a foreign Force to invade these Kingdoms from Abroad: This Motion being seconded by Mr Sandys, was carry'd without any Division. Then Sir Philip Yorke mov'd, ' That a Bill be brought in *To inflict certain Pains and Penalties upon George Kelly alias Johnson*, which was seconded by Mr R. Walpole. Hereupon Mr Trenchard said, ' That he thought the properest Way to proceed against this Criminal, was in the old Parliamentary Method, by Bill of Attainder, there being sufficient Proof to support such a Bill: ' But this Motion was not seconded. On the other Hand, Mr Bromley, Mr Shippen and Mr Lutwyche oppos'd Sir Philip Yorke's Motion, but were answer'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, and Mr Talbot, Member for Durham; and the Question being put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 280 against 111.

Then Mr Yonge stood up, and took Notice, how deeply Dr Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, had been concern'd in this detestable Conspiracy; aggravating his Crime from his holy Function and high Station in the Church of England, a Church ever conspicuous for its Loyalty; from the solemn Oaths he had, on so many Occasions, taken to the Government, and by which he had abjur'd the Pretender; when at the same Time he was traiterously conspiring to bring him in, upon the Ruin of his Country and of all that was dear and valuable to us, as Freemen and Christians: Concluding, that as he was a Disgrace to his Order, and Dishonour to the Church, so he might apply to him on this Occasion, these Words of the 1st of *Acts*, Verse 20. *Let his Habitation be desolate, and let no Man dwell therein: And his Bishoprick let another take.* And therefore he mov'd, That it appears to this House, ' That Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester was principally concern'd in forming, directing, and carrying on the said wicked and detestable Conspiracy, for invading these Kingdoms with a foreign Force, and for raising Insurrections and a Rebellion at Home, in order to subvert our present happy Establishment in Church and State, by placing a Popish Pretender upon the Throne.' Mr Yonge was seconded by Sir John Cope; but they were answer'd by Sir William Wyndham, who said, ' He saw no Cause to proceed against the Bishop in so severe a Manner, there being little or indeed no Evidence besides Conjectures and Hearsays.' He was back'd by Mr Bromley, Mr Shippen, Mr Hutchefon, Mr Hungerford, Col. Strangeways, Mr Lutwyche,

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722-23.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Sandys.

Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr Trenchard.

Mr Bromley.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Lutwyche.

Sir Philip Yorke.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr Talbot.

The said Bill order'd to be brought in.

Mr Yonge moves the House against Dr Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, as being concern'd in the Conspiracy against the Government.

Debate thereon.

Sir John Cope.

Sir W. Wyndham.

Mr Bromley.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Hutchefon.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Col. Strangeways.  
Mr Lutwyche.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1722-23.

Dr Friend.

Sir Joseph Jekyll.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr Pelham.  
Mr Talbot.  
Mr John Smith.  
Mr W. Pulteney.

A Bill of Pains and Penalties order'd to be brought in against the Bishop of Rochester.

Mr R. Walpole moves for an Address to the King, to order Dr Friend to be committed for High-Treason.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Bromley.

Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Mr Shippen.

Mr R. Walpole.

Lutwyche, and Dr Friend. They were reply'd to by Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr R. Walpole, Mr Pelham, Mr Talbot, Mr John Smith, and Mr William Pulteney; and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, that the House do now adjourn, it pass'd in the Negative by 285 Voices against 152; after which, the Question being put upon Mr Yonge's Motion, the same was carry'd without dividing. Then a Motion was made, and the Question put, That a Bill be brought in, *To inflict certain Pains and Penalties on Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester*, which after some Debate, was also carry'd without any Division.

March 13. Mr Robert Walpole acquainted the House, 'That he had receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to acquaint the House, that his Majesty having had just Reason to apprehend Dr John Friend, Member of this House, for High-Treason, had caused him to be apprehended, and desir'd the Consent of the House to his being committed and detain'd for High-Treason, according to an Act of this present Session, intitled an Act, *For empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government* [see p. 288.] Upon which he mov'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to give Order for committing and detaining Dr John Friend, pursuant to the Act of this Session of Parliament for that Purpose. This Motion was seconded and back'd by several Members: But Mr Shippen and Mr Bromley oppos'd it, saying, 'They could not see any Reason for that House giving Leave for detaining any Member, unless the Species of Treason was declar'd, and that the Information was upon Oath.' Sir Joseph Jekyll and Mr Robert Walpole, reply'd, 'That by the late Act for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the King was empower'd to take up any Person he had Reason to suspect; that therefore the Government was not oblig'd to say, whether the Information was upon Oath or not; But Mr Walpole added, 'He did not doubt but Dr Friend was charg'd upon Oath; and privately declar'd to several Members, that they had positive Proof of his being guilty of the blackest and basest Treason.' Mr Shippen then suggesting, 'That Dr Friend's having spoke so warmly two Days before, in Mr Kelly's and the Bishop of Rochester's Behalf, was, in his Opinion, the Reason of his being taken up the next Day himself, and that at that Rate, there was an End of the Liberty of Speech which every Member of that House had a Right to:' Mr R. Walpole, with a great deal of Warmth, reply'd, 'He wonder'd any Gentleman could think any Ministry capable of so base a Thing, as to take up any Gentleman for what he said in that House, without any other Cause, when they knew them-

Selves

selves to be accountable as well as others for their Actions: ' Adding, ' That they who made such Insinuations might more easily be prov'd to be Jacobites, than they could make out such an Allegation against the Ministry; ' Mr Pulteney spoke on the same Side, and in Relation to Dr Friend's speaking in Kelly's Behalf, observ'd, that it was usual in all Conspiracies, for one Traytor to endeavour to excuse another. ' Mr Shippen animadverted severely upon this Reflection, saying, ' It was not to be endur'd, to have a Member of that House call'd a Traytor, before he was convicted as such: ' But Mr Pulteney having explain'd himself, that Matter ended; and then the Motion for an Address was carried without dividing.

*March 14.* The Commons having resum'd the Consideration of the Report from the Committee appointed to examine Christopher Layer and others; it was resolv'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the Indignation of this House against the horrid and detestable Conspiracy which had been carry'd on against his Majesty's Sacred Person, and to congratulate his Majesty on the happy Discovery of it, and to assure his Majesty, that this House would proceed, with the utmost Vigour, to bring those to Justice who had been concern'd in these unnatural Designs against their Country, and would effectually support his Majesty's Government, and would maintain, with all that is dear and valuable to them, the present happy Establishment.

A Committee was appointed to draw up this last Address, of which Mr Thomas Broderick being chosen Chairman, he reported the said Address to the House on the 18th, which was then agreed to.

*March 19.* Sir Robert Raymond presented to the House a Bill, *For insisting certain Pains and Penalties on John Plunket*, which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time, on the 28th; it was also order'd, I. That a Copy of the said Bill, and of the said Order, be forthwith sent to the said John Plunket, and deliver'd to him by the Serjeant at Arms. II. That the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General do take Care that the Evidence against the said John Plunket be ready to be produc'd to this House upon Thursday the 28th. III. That the said John Plunket be allow'd Pen, Ink, and Paper. Then Sir Philip Yorke presented also a Bill, *For insisting certain Pains and Penalties on George Kelly, alias Johnson*, which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second on the 1st of April, and the like three Orders in relation to this Bill, were made as those of the Bill for punishing John Plunket.

*March 20.* The House presented their congratulatory Address to his Majesty as follows:

Anno 9. G.  
1728-29

Mr Pulteney

Mr Shippen.

The House  
to present a  
ulatory Add  
the King on  
Discovery of  
Plot.

A Bill, 75 5  
Pains and P  
on John Plu  
and another  
same Purpo  
gainst Georg  
read the first

Most

ANNO 9. GEO. I.

1728-29.

An Address of Congratulation to the King on the Discovery of the Plot.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Y<sup>OUR</sup> Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Person with Hearts full of Concern and Horror, for the detestable Conspiracy form'd against your Person and Government.

We lament with Indignation, that any of our Fellow Subjects who enjoy, in common with us, the many and signal Blessings of your Majesty's mild and just Administration, should so far give themselves up to Delusion, as to conspire against publick Liberty, against their own Security, and against the only Bulwark of all that is dear and valuable, your Majesty's Person and the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family.

We see with Astonishment, that Persons of Figure and Distinction, who ought to have been the best Judges, and most zealous Defenders of your beneficent and mild Reign, by which alone their Fortunes and Dignities can be made secure, should be so far infatuated, as to head and abett a monstrous Conspiracy to destroy your Majesty, their Country, and themselves; that Honour, Faith, and the most solemn Ties of Religion, should be violated in Favour of a Popish Fugitive, known only for his blind Bigotry and Attachment to Rome.

As we have with sensible Sorrow and just Resentment, discover'd these vile Practices, so will we take Care that the wicked Authors may not, by any Contrivance or Practice whatsoever, escape Punishment; but that all Conspirators may, by the Justice of Parliament, be for ever hereafter deterr'd from engaging in such traiterous Attempts.

We congratulate your Majesty, and all your good Subjects, that you have escap'd the black and unnatural Designs of the worst of Men; and that Almighty God has, by this happy Discovery, given you and your Royal Family a fresh instance of his singular Care and Protection.

For us, your faithful Commons, who feel with Joy and Gratitude the inestimable Blessings of your Reign; who are sensible of the glorious Advantages of Liberty and of the Protestant Religion; and have in Abhorrence the Miseries and Slavery inseparable from Popery and a Popish Government; we will stand by your Majesty, and effectually support your Government, at the Hazard and Expence of our Lives and Fortunes.

We will maintain and defend your Majesty's rightful and lawful Title to the Crown of these Realms, and endeavour to transmit to the latest Posterity this happy, free, and ancient Constitution.

To

To this Address the King return'd the following Answer :

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
1722-23.

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address : It is agreeable to the many Instances of Zeal and Affection to me, which you have upon every Occasion express'd. The just Repentment and Indignation you have shewn against this Conspiracy, will, I doubt not, give entire Satisfaction to all that sincerely wish well to the present Establishment, encourage the Friends to my Government, and deter the Enemies of our common Peace from renewing these rash and desperate Attempts."

The King's Answer.

March 22. Mr Yonge presented to the House a Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon Dr Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester*; which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second, on the 4th of April. It was also order'd, I. That a Copy of the said Bill and of the said Order be forthwith sent to the said Lord Bishop of Rochester, and deliver'd to him by the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. II. That Mr Attorney-General and Mr Solicitor-General do take Care that the Evidence against the said Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester, be ready to be produc'd to this House, upon the 4th of April. III. That the said Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester be allow'd Pen, Ink, and Paper.

The Bill, *For inflicting Pains and Penalties on the Bishop of Rochester*, read the first Time.

The same Day, the King came to the House of Lords, and the Commons attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act, *For reviving and adding two Millions to the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company, and for reviving a proportional Part of the Yearly Fund payable at the Exchequer, and for dividing their whole Capital, after such Division made, into two equal Parts or Moieties; and for converting one of the said Moieties into certain Annuities, for the Benefit of the Members, and for settling the remaining Moiety in the said Company, &c.* [See p. 296.]

March 23. A Petition of George Kelly, Clerk, Prisoner in the Tower of London, was presented to the House and read, praying that he might be heard by himself and Counsel against the Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon him, &c.* before the same should pass into a Law; and that this House would assign Sir Constantine Phipps and Serjeant Darnell for his Counsel, and Mr Hugh Watfon for his Solicitor; and that they might have free Access to him, to receive his Instructions in private; and that he might have the Summons of this House, for such Witnesses as he should think necessary. The Prayer of this Petition, the last

Petition of George Kelly to be heard by his Counsel against the Bill, *For inflicting Pains and Penalties upon him*, which is granted.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1723.

of all excepted, was granted; and an Order thereupon made accordingly.

Petition of the Bp  
of Rochester to the  
same Purpose,  
which is also grant-  
ed.

*March 25.* Mr Speaker acquainted the House, That he had that Morning receiv'd a Letter from the Lord Bishop of Rochester, that his Lordship having receiv'd a Copy of a Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon him*, for suppos'd Crimes of which he was innocent, he hop'd he should be allow'd to have Sir Constantine Phipps, and William Wynne, Esq; for his Counsel, and Mr Joseph Taylor, and Mr William Morrice, for his Solicitors to assist him, in order to the making his Defence; and that they might have free Access to him to receive his Instructions, and give him their Advice in private; which was granted.

A Petition of George  
Kelly, for delaying  
the second Reading  
of the Bill against  
him, which is re-  
jected.

*March 27.* A Petition of George Kelly, Clerk, Prisoner in the Tower of London, was presented to the House, and read, praying, that the second Reading of the Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon him*, might be put off 'till the 8th of April; and that the Depositions upon Oath, of Mr Michael Birmingham, Surgeon, and Messieurs Bask and Borgonio, Merchants, who resided at Paris, to be taken before a publick Notary, or before some or one of the British Residents there, and also the Deposition of Mr Gordon, Banker in Boulogne in France, to be taken upon Oath before the chief Magistrate of the said Town, or a publick Notary there, might be admitted to be read at the Bar of this House, as Evidence for the Petitioner. Mr Hungerford, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Palmer, and Mr Shippen spoke in Behalf of this Petition; but being answer'd by Mr Robert Walpole, Sir Joseph Jekyll, and Sir William Thompson, it was carried without dividing, that the said Petition be rejected.

Mr Hungerford.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr Palmer.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Sir W. Thompson.

The Bill against  
John Plunket read  
a second Time, and  
he making no De-  
fence the Bill is  
committed.

*March 28.* The Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon John Plunket*, was, according to Order, read a second Time; and tho' Mr Plunket did not think fit to make any Defence, yet the Commons proceeded, and the Counsel for the Bill produc'd Extracts of several original Letters from Abroad, giving Intelligence of the Conspiracy. And the Counsel having summ'd up the Evidence, and being withdrawn, Mr Speaker open'd the Bill, and the Question being put, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, the same was carry'd without dividing.

Debate concerning  
Plunket's Punish-  
ment.

*March 29.* The Commons went into a grand Committee upon the Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon John Plunket*. Mr Onslow being plac'd in the Chair, several Letters and other original Papers, prov'd by several Witnesses to be Mr Plunket's Hand-Writing, were read, as was also a Letter from the Pretender, and several other Letters from General Dillon to Plunket; all which clearly evincing, that he had a principal Share in the contriving  
and



and carrying on of the Conspiracy ; Mr Miller mov'd, that the Pains and Penalties, for which a Blank was left in the Bill, might extend to Death ; urging, ' That, in his Opinion, there was sufficient Proof to convict him of High Treason, even in Westminster-Hall. He was seconded by the Lord Viscount Middleton, Sir John Rushout, Mr Clayton, Mr Sandys, Mr Walter Chetwynd, Mr John Chetwynd, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and many others ; but they were oppos'd by Mr Robert Walpole, Mr Horatio Walpole, Mr Thomas Broderick, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, who alledg'd, ' That the filling up of the Blank with Death would be a Kind of Deceit put on the Prisoner, because a Bill of Pains and Penalties was generally understood not to reach Life, and that it was to be suppos'd, the Prisoner took it in that Sense, otherwise he would have made some Defence.' The Members who were for Death, seeing the Courtiers of a contrary Opinion, would not divide the House ; and then Sir Robert Raymond mov'd, ' That the Pains and Penalties might be Imprisonment in some Part of Great Britain, during the Pleasure of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors ; Forfeiture of his Estate ; and that his Attempting to make, or any others favouring, his Escape, be made Felony.' The Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 280 Voices against 91.

*April 1.* The Commons being acquainted, that Serjeant Darnell had declin'd appearing at the Bar of their House as Counsel for George Kelly, being engag'd in Business at the Assizes in Suffex, it was order'd, That Fettiplace Nott, Esq; be allow'd Counsel for the said George Kelly, instead of Mr Serjeant Darnell.

*April 3.* The Commons in a Grand Committee consider'd of the Pains and Penalties to be inflict'd on George Kelly, and after some Debate, it was resolv'd, by 224 Voices against 112, that his Punishment should be the same as John Plunket's.

*April 4.* The Bishop of Rochester's Tryal being to come on that Morning, his Lordship sent a Letter to Mr Speaker, which he desir'd might be communicated to the House ; and accordingly, Mr Speaker read the said Letter, containing in Substance, ' That his Lordship, tho' conscious of ' his own Innocence, did, on several Accounts, decline giving ' that House any Trouble that Day, and contented himself ' with the Opportunity, if the Bill went on, of making his ' Defence before another, of which he had the Honour to ' be a Member.' Notwithstanding this Disappointment, the Commons proceeded in that Affair, and the Counsel for the Bill being call'd in, and the Bill read, the Counsel open'd the Evidence, and produc'd a Scheme, taken amongst

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1723.

Mr Miller.

Lord Middleton.  
Sir J. Rushout.  
Mr Clayton.  
Mr Sandys.  
Mr W. Chetwynd.  
Mr J. Chetwynd.  
Sir Wilf. Lawson.

Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Mr T. Broderick.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Sir Rob. Raymond.

Debate concerning  
George Kelly's  
Punishment.

The Bishop of Ro-  
chester declines  
making his Defence  
at the Bar of the  
House of Commons.

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1723.

Mr Layer's Papers, which was read; as were also several Copies of Letters stopp'd at the Post-Office. Then the Counsel examin'd several Witnesses, to make good the Allegations of the Bill; produc'd several Papers taken at his Lordship's Houses at Westminster and Bromley; as also a Packet taken on one of his Lordship's Servants at the Tower of London; and examin'd two Witnesses; one to prove, that a Letter and Paper contain'd in the said Packet were his Lordship's Hand-Writing; and the other to prove, that a Letter directed to Mr Dubois, taken amongst his Lordship's Papers, at the Deanry at Westminster, was seal'd with the same Seal that the Letter taken on his Lordship's Servant at the Tower, was seal'd. Then the Counsel summ'd up the Evidence, and being withdrawn, Mr Speaker open'd the Bill, which was committed to a grand Committee for the 6th Instant.

Debate on the third  
Reading of the Bill  
against Plunket.

Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Kettleby.

Mr R. Walpole.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
It passes the House.

The Bill against  
George Kelly pas-  
ses the House.

Debate concerning  
the Punishment of  
the Bishop of Ro-  
chester.

Mr Lawfon.

Mr Oglethorpe.

*April 5.* The engros'd Bill for punishing Plunket was read the third Time; and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, the same was strenuously oppos'd by Sir William Wyndham, who was seconded by Mr Shippen and Mr Kettleby; but being answer'd by Mr Robert Walpole and Sir Joseph Jekyll, the Question was carry'd in the Affirmative by 250 Voices against 72. Hereupon the said Bill was order'd to be carry'd up to the Lords.

*April 6.* The Bill for punishing George Kelly alias Johnson, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then the Commons went into a Grand Committee upon the Bill, *For inflicting certain Pains and Penalties upon Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester.* When it came to the filling up the Blank for Pains and Penalties, the Court-Party mov'd, That he should be depriv'd of his Office and Benefice, banish'd the Kingdom, be guilty of Felony if he return'd; and that it should not be in the King's Power to pardon him without Consent of Parliament; but without Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels. Hereupon Mr Lawfon represented, 'That the Evidence against the Bishop being all either Hearsay, or Conjecture, and therefore not to be depended upon, he ought to have no Punishment at all.' Mr Oglethorpe was of the same Opinion, but gave it another Turn; He said, 'It was plain, the Pretender had none but a Company of silly Fellows about him; and it was to be fear'd, that if the Bishop, who was allow'd to be a Man of great Parts, should be banish'd, he might be solicited and tempted to go to Rome, and there be in a Capacity to do more Mischief by his Advice, than if he was suffer'd to stay in England, under the watchful Eye of those in Power.' But the Question being put upon the first Motion, it was carried without any Division.

*April*

*April 9.* The engros'd Bill to inflict certain Pains and Penalties on Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
1721.

The Bill against his Lordship passes the House.

*April 27.* Mr Lowndes presented to the House a Bill, *For laying a Tax upon Papists*; which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time on the 3d of May.

A Bill for laying a Tax on Papists read twice.

*May 3.* The above Bill was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*May 6.* The Commons being in a Grand Committee on the Bill, *For laying a Tax on Papists*, Mr Lutwyche spoke against the said Bill as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

'The Gentlemen, who have spoke in favour of this Bill, have urg'd 'That since the happy Revolution the Roman-Catholicks have been more or less concerned in every Conspiracy against the Government; so that if they did not shew themselves in the late Conspiracy, it was out of Prudence, and not for want of Zeal for the Pretender's Cause.' They will not allow, that it is liable to the Objection of not being supported with particular Facts, but say, with great Probability, 'That the Roman-Catholicks have made large Contributions here at Home, to send to the Pretender and his Adherents Abroad: And if they are in a Capacity of supplying the Necessities of their Friends Abroad, it is but very reasonable for them to contribute to the defraying an Expence they have, in a great Measure, occasioned at Home.'

Mr Lutwyche's Speech against the said Bill.

'Upon this general Way of Reasoning, this Bill for raising a Hundred Thousand Pounds upon the Roman-Catholicks has been form'd; and a general Charge of this Kind may be a sufficient Ground-work for a Preamble to the Bill; but the enacting Part ought to be supported with particular Facts plainly prov'd, otherwise we may involve innocent Persons in a Punishment only due to the Guilty. And though the Legislature hath sometimes gone upon the Notoriety of the Fact, it is to be hop'd, that this Method may be but seldom taken where the Life or Fortune of any Subject is in Question; nothing being more uncertain than Hearsay, Conjecture and forc'd Constructions; which the Law has wisely provided against by ascertaining fix'd Rules to direct the Judgment of the inferior Courts of Justice.

'It is likewise given, as a Political Reason for Passing of this Bill, 'That raising this Hundred Thousand Pounds upon the Roman Catholicks will deter the Jacobites Abroad from entering upon such rash Enterprizes, when they find that their Friends here in England are to suffer for the Disturbance they give us: And it will also shew them, that the Nation can put it self in a State of Security without burthening the Subject; which has been one of the chief Views of the

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
1723.

‘ the Conspirators to add Fewel to the Discontents of the People.’ But if none of these Arguments should prevail ; if the Notoriety of the Fact does not convince ; nay, if the greatest Probability of the Roman-Catholicks sending Money Abroad can meet with no Credit ; the Legislature, say they, is highly justify’d in passing this Law for raising an Hundred Thousand Pounds upon the Roman-Catholicks ; ‘ Since by the Laws now in being, as by the Acts of Queen Elizabeth, the First of King George, &c. the Roman-Catholicks are subject to three Times greater Forfeitures than this Tax will amount to : And that the raising of this Hundred Thousand Pounds is a Mitigation of the Severity of the Law ; and so far from being reckon’d a Hardship done them, it ought to be consider’d an Indulgence in the Government.’

‘ I have here thrown together some of the Reasons which have been given for passing this Bill ; I think those I have mention’d are what seem’d to me to make the greatest Impression upon the House, when this Matter was first debated. These Reasons were likewise enforc’d [See p. 295.] by a Gentleman, [Mr R. Walpole] whose Opinion is justly esteem’d in all Parliamentary Considerations. I will now mention the Objections, which occur to Me against the passing of this Bill.

‘ In Answer to the general Surmise of the Roman-Catholicks Disaffection to the Government ; I can’t help observing, That this general Charge neither can nor ought to affect any particular Person, without Proof of some particular Fact alledg’d against him : And it would be the highest Injustice to make one Man suffer for the Crime of another. The Law supposing it incumbent upon every Man to be accountable for his own Actions, doth not require what is not in any Man’s Power, to be answerable for another ; and I think I may affirm, with great Certainty, that in no one Instance the Laws have adjudg’d a Penalty upon one Man for the Crime of another : For though in the Case of High-Treason, the Blood being attainted, a Son does not attain the Honours which would have descended to him, if his Father had not been guilty of Treason ; yet in that Case a Man does only forfeit a Fee-simple Estate, and the Income of an Estate vest’d in him during his natural Life : But the highest Crimes and Misdemeanors can’t avoid a Settlement, to the Prejudice of an innocent Person.

‘ I the rather insist upon the Unreasonableness of punishing one Man for the Crime of another, to shew the Absurdity of a Maxim which is laid down for a certain Doctrine, ‘ That because some of the Roman-Catholicks are suspected to have been concern’d in the late Conspiracy, therefore the whole Body of the Roman-Catholicks must equally bear the Burden

‘ Burden of a Tax, which some of them only are alledg’d to have made necessary.’ I would not be thought to be an Advocate for the Roman-Catholics, any farther than common Justice requires, but I must appeal to every one who has read the Report of the Committee appointed to examine Layer, Whether it appears there that the Roman-Catholics in general are concern’d in the Conspiracy? Or, whether any Mention is made in the Report of any one Roman-Catholick of Consequence, except a Noble Duke, [*the Duke of Norfolk*] to whom a Letter is suppos’d to be writ, intimating, as if he knew of the Designs carrying on? How unjust then would it be, if the Suspicion of this great Man’s being engag’d in traitorous Practices, at the Hazard of his Life and Fortune, should give Occasion to the inflicting the severest Penalties upon many innocent Families, who neither wish nor can hope to better their Fortune by any Revolution of Affairs.

‘ I think, Sir, I have fully answer’d what has been said for passing the Bill, upon the general Head of Disaffection; but one Thing more I will add, That if you impose this Tax upon the Roman-Catholics, upon a general Allegation, ‘ That their Religion maintains Principles inconsistent with the Welfare of the Government;’ you punish them for the Cause of their Religion. And for my own Part, I look upon Persecution to be a Doctrine odious in it self, highly reflecting upon the Honour of Parliament, and greatly infringing upon the Freedom of the Subject. Nor would I have his Majesty’s mild and gracious Reign blemish’d with such a merciless Act of the Legislature, which must necessarily confirm the obstinate in their Errors, and entirely alienate the Affections of the well-dispos’d Roman-Catholics.

We are likewise told, ‘ That the raising this Hundred Thousand Pounds upon the Roman-Catholics is done out of a Political Reason, to deter the Jacobites Abroad from entering upon such rash Enterprizes, by making their Friends here in England pay the Expence which the Nation finds necessary for its own Security.’ As this is a Matter merely of Speculation, and as there is no certain Rule to go by to know what will be the Consequence of raising such a Tax, I will venture to give my Conjectures upon this Head. I do imagine, that as the Pretender’s Scheme is unjust in itself, it can be form’d upon no better Hopes than the Discontents of the People; and the more Room there is for Complaint, the better Prospect he has of Success: And if it does happen that these Complaints are well-grounded, as were the Losses the People suffer’d in the South-Sea, then in such like Case, how much Industry is us’d by the Jacobites to aggravate the National Grievances; and to impute every Mischance to the ill Conduct of the Government. I am afraid, if the Roman-Catholics



Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1723.

Catholicks should be thus heavily tax'd; if their peaceable and quiet Behaviour does not intitle them to the common Protection of the Government; nay, if they are more hardly us'd by not having been concern'd than when they were actually engag'd in Rebellion; I say, I am afraid they will embrace any Opportunity to free themselves from such intolerable Burdens, thinking under no Form of Government they can receive worse Treatment.

' I shall next consider the Groundwork of this whole Bill, viz. ' The raising one Hundred Thousand Pounds upon the ' Roman-Catholicks, in lieu of certain Forfeitures they have ' incurr'd by several Acts of Parliament now in being.' And by stating the Balance betwixt the Roman-Catholicks and the Government, it is pretended, ' That the Sum now demanded of the Roman Catholicks falls far short of what is ' due to the Government, if all their Forfeitures were rigorously exacted.' I am very ready to grant, that the Roman-Catholicks have incurr'd several Forfeitures: But I think the Question at present is, Whether it is necessary at this Time, for the Security of the Government, to take Advantage of those Forfeitures? For if there is not some particular Reason shewn, why you ought to exact them more at this Time than another, you may with equal Justice raise one Hundred Thousand Pounds the next Year upon the Roman-Catholicks; and so on, whenever the Government shall stand in need of such a Fund. But surely 'tis not sufficient to say, because the Roman-Catholicks have incurr'd several Forfeitures, that therefore you will take Advantage of them: For the plain Answer to that is, Why do you do it now? And, Why have you not done it before? It is here necessary to observe, That when the Legislature pass'd this Law, to subject the Roman-Catholicks to the Forfeiture of two Thirds of their Estates, this Law was rather made intentionally to keep the Roman Catholicks in Subjection to the Government, than with any Design of having it put in Execution. For otherwise I dare say, so many Administrations, who are the executive Part of the Law, could never have thus long dispens'd with their Duty.

' If we look back as far as the Reformation, we shall find, that the Roman-Catholicks were never more numerous, never more powerful, than at the Revolution, just upon King James's Abdication. Then all Means had been us'd to propagate Popery; Men of that Persuasion were put into Places of Profit and Trust; the Army was fill'd with Roman-Catholicks, and it was generally thought that the Nation was ripe to take upon them the Drudgery of the Roman Yoke. When King William came to the Crown, he was warmly told, of the Dangers of Popery; that as there were severe Laws  
against



against the Roman-Catholicks, they ought to be put in Execution: That the Roman-Catholicks held Correspondence, and were carrying on Plots and Contrivances with King James, then in France, who, as he had an undoubted Title to the Crown, was supported by one of the most powerful Princes in Europe. Then the Competition for the Crown was greatly different from the wild and extravagant Pretensions of a Popish Fugitive, fled to Rome for Sanctuary, after having been turn'd out of most of the Courts of Europe. But King William, who was a wise and just Prince, and knew that no Free State could long subsist, but in doing equal and impartial Justice, would not consent to the putting those Laws in Execution against the Roman-Catholicks, which he knew amounted to no less than a Persecution. However, the King, to gratify the Fears of those about him, who were continually possessing him with the Dangers of Popery, order'd an exact Account to be taken of the Conformists, Non-Conformists, and Papists in England, to see what Proportion there was betwixt the Papists and Protestants; and upon an exact Scrutiny, the Account was found to stand thus: One Hundred and Seventy Nine Conformists, viz. those of the Establish'd Church, to one Papist; besides Presbyterians, Quakers, Independents, and all other Protestant Dissenters.

If the Roman-Catholicks were, at the beginning of the Revolution, but a handful of People; if all the Encouragement given to them by King James could not enable them to maintain a King of their own Religion upon the Throne, what have we now to apprehend from them? Since many of them have follow'd the Fate of King James, and several of them have conform'd to the Church of England: So that we may reasonably conclude, that the Number of Roman-Catholicks is one Third less than they were when King William came to the Crown. And I beg Leave here to observe a Notion, which has long prevail'd, 'That the Liberties of England can never be in Danger, but by the Roman-Catholicks.' Indeed, one would have imagin'd that Experience would have exploded this Opinion, since there is nothing more certain than if all the Protestants were united, no Power upon Earth could hurt us. The Contest does not lye betwixt the Protestant and Roman-Catholic Religion: Our Divisions are not occasion'd by the Increase of Popery, but it is obvious to every Man unconcern'd in the Dispute, how the Leaders of each Party promote their own mercenary Ends, by possessing their Followers with unnecessary Fears and groundless Jealousies.

I must own, besides the Injustice of passing such a Law, I am mov'd with Compassion to my Fellow-Subjects, whose Condition must be very deplorable, if this Bill should pass

Anno g. Geo. I.  
1721.

into a Law. I would instance in the Case of a Gentleman of a Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, who pays Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum* Rent Charge : He must pay double Taxes, which, at present amounting to Four Shillings in the Pound, comes to Two Hundred Pounds a Year, out of his Thousand Pounds a Year : He must likewise pay his Proportion of this Hundred Thousand Pounds, which, at a moderate Computation, will be Five Shillings in the Pound, which is Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds more to be added to the Deduction out of his Estate ; What then will a Gentleman of a Thousand Pounds *per Annum* have to live upon ? It is said in Answer to this, That the Roman-Catholicks do not pay more Taxes, in several Places, than the Protestants. But suppose it were true, that they now pay no more than Two Shillings in the Pound, the Case of this Gentleman will be still very much to be lamented ; and instead of paying Nine Hundred and Fifty Pounds, he will pay Eight Hundred and Fifty Pounds out of his Estate. I have mention'd this particular Case, to shew the unreasonable Severity of this Tax ; but I dare say, many more Instances might be given of the like Nature.

‘ I can’t help being a little surpriz’d, that those Gentlemen who are so well acquainted with the Circumstances of our Affairs Abroad, did not consider, before they brought in this Bill upon the Roman-Catholicks, that his Majesty’s Allies would certainly interpose in their Behalf : And if upon a Refusal to act the friendly Part, our Protestant Brethren Abroad should be more severely dealt with, we should in vain complain of the Breach of Treaties and of the Laws of the Empire, when we have broke through the common Ties of Humanity.

‘ I know no better Rule of Government, than to punish the Guilty, and protect the Innocent ; neither the one can complain of hard Usage, tho’ he may be pitied, nor will the other wish for a Change of that Government, which defends him from the Oppression of wicked and ill-designing Men. But to punish a Body of People, whom before the Report was made, you suspected to be criminally concern’d in the Conspiracy ; and whom, upon Enquiry, you find to be innocent in every particular Suggestion alledg’d against them, I do not take to be the Means of convincing the World of the Impartiality of our Proceedings.

‘ I find great Strefs laid upon the Roman-Catholicks sending Money to the Pretender, and his Adherents Abroad ; a Fact so confidently affirm’d, that one would expect some better Proof of it than a general Assertion ; and yet I have never heard one single Instance given to convince me of the Truth of this Assertion. Considering the great Vigilance of the

Ministry,



Ministry, who have been able to discover the most subtle Contrivances in carrying on this Conspiracy, it appears to me very unlikely, if the Roman-Catholicks had made any considerable Remittances Abroad, that they should have escap'd the Notice of the Government. I would fain know how comes this Notion of the Roman-Catholicks sending Money Abroad; and why they are more zealous for the Pretender's Cause, than the rest of the Jacobites? If it is an equal Contribution among the Jacobites, it ought to be an equal Tax upon the Nonjurors and every Man who has paid his Quota, as well as upon the Roman-Catholicks. But to single out one Set of Men from the Herd of the Jacobites; and upon mere Supposition, to inflict the severest Penalties upon them, is an Act no ways agreeable to the just and equitable Proceedings of Parliament. For which Reasons I am against this Bill.

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
1723.

Mr Lutwyche was supported by Mr West, Lord Gage, and Mr Thompson, Member for York; Mr Trenchard, in particular, declar'd, 'That he thought it very unreasonable that the Papists should bear the whole Burden of this Tax, when there were so many Jacobites who had contributed as much to the raising Publick Disturbances as the Papists themselves;' and therefore he mov'd, 'That the Nonjurors ought to be included in the said Tax intended to be rais'd upon Papists: Accordingly, after some Debate, the Committee came to the following Resolution, viz. That towards raising the Sum of 100,000 l. granted to his Majesty, towards reimbursing to the Publick the great Expences occasion'd by the late Rebellions and Disorders, to be rais'd and levied upon the real and personal Estates of all Papists, an equal Rate and Proportion be rais'd and levied upon the real and personal Estates of every other Person, being of the Age of eighteen Years or upwards, not having taken the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and the Abjuration Oath, who shall upon due Summons neglect or refuse to take the same. This Resolution being the next Day reported by Mr Farrer, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the said Resolution be recommitted, but it was carried in the Negative; Then it was resolv'd, That the House do agree with the Committee, and order'd, That there be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House to alter and amend the Bill, *For laying a Tax on all Papists*, pursuant to the said Resolution.

Mr West.  
Lord Gage.  
Mr E. Thompson.

Mr Trenchard moves, that the Nonjurors be included in the Tax to be laid on the Papists; which is agreed to.

May 11. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, made a farther Progress in the Bill, *For laying a Tax upon Papists*; and a Motion being made by Mr Lutwyche for a Clause for including the Papists and Nonjurors in

The Committee, in a Grand Committee, add a Clause for including the Scots Papists and Nonjurors in the said Bill.

Anno 9. Geo. 1.  
1721.

Debate concerning  
the said Clause up-  
on its being report-  
ed to the House.

Lord Gage.  
Mr Hutcheson.  
Sir J. Jekyll.

Mr R. Walpole.

The above Clause  
rejected, and a  
Bill order'd for re-  
gistering the Estates  
of the Scots Papists  
and Nonjurors,  
which passes the  
House.

The Bill, *For lay-  
ing a Tax on Pa-  
pists, &c.* pass'd;

The Royal Assent  
given thereto; and  
also to the Bills  
against Plunket,  
Kelly, and the Bp.  
of Rochester.

Scotland, in the Tax intended to be laid on Papists and Nonjurors in England, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of five Voices only.

May 14. Mr Farrer reported the Amendments the Committee had made to the Bill, which were agreed to, except the Clause above-mention'd; upon which a Debate arising, Lord Gage and Mr Hutcheson insisted upon the Equitableness of the said Clause, and Sir Joseph Jekyll said thereupon, 'That he knew no Reason why the Scots should be excus'd from paying their Proportion of this extraordinary Tax, unless it was, because forty-five Scots Representatives in that House always voted as they were directed: But if that was the Reason, it was to be fear'd, least Cornwall, which sends up almost an equal Number of Members, might, upon the same Consideration, claim an Exemption from Taxes.' But Mr Robert Walpole having represented, That the Names and real Estates of the Scots Papists and Nonjurors not being register'd, it was impossible to ascertain their Proportion of this Tax, he was supported by most of the Courtiers; and the Question being put, That the said Clause be made Part of the Bill, it was carried in the Negative by 178 Votes against 170; and then some other Amendments being made by the House to the Bill, it was order'd to be engross'd. However, two Days after, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to oblige all Papists and Nonjurors in Scotland, to register their Names and real Estates; which was accordingly brought in, and had an easy Passage through both Houses.

May 17. The engross'd Bill, *For laying a Tax upon Papists and Nonjurors in England*, was pass'd and sent up to the Lords.

May 27. The King came to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons attending, their Speaker, upon presenting the Bill, *For laying a Tax upon Papists and Nonjurors*, made a Speech, wherein he shew'd the Occasion and Necessity of that Tax, on account of the late horrid and execrable Conspiracy, in which they had so great a Share. After this, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill; Also to the Bill, *To oblige all Papists in Scotland, and Nonjurors in Great-Britain, to register their Names and real Estates*; To the Bills, *For inflicting Pains and Penalties on John Plunket, George Kelly, and Dr Francis Atterbury Lord Bishop of Rochester*: Likewise to several other Bills, which, as they were not the Subject of any *SPEECHES* or *DEBATES*, it would be foreign to our Purpose to take Notice of here.

Then the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, as follows:

My



Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1721.

King's Speech at  
putting an End to  
the First Session of  
his Second Parlia-  
ment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Am persuaded, notwithstanding the unusual Length of  
" this Session, you will not think your Time has been  
" misemploy'd in consulting the necessary Means for pre-  
" serving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and bring-  
" ing to Justice some of the chief Promoters of that Con-  
" fusion which lately threatned the Nation.

" The prudent Measures you have taken for our common  
" Security, and your enabling me to defend my Kingdoms  
" against any Designs or Attempts of our Enemies, are the  
" most convincing Testimonies of your Fidelity and Affec-  
" tion to me, and of your Concern for the Liberties of my  
" People. Be assur'd, the Confidence you have repos'd in  
" me shall never be made Use of but for their Safety and  
" Defence.

" The Papers which have been laid before you, for your  
" Information, and have since been publish'd for the Satis-  
" faction of the World, evidently shew, that the Conspira-  
" tors had brought their wicked Arts and Practices to such  
" Perfection, that they confidently carried on their traiterous  
" Projects in Defiance of the Law, from an Assurance of  
" their being able to elude it : The Respect and Reverence  
" due to the Law had been lost, and the Tranquility of my  
" People endanger'd, had not you interpos'd. This made it  
" necessary for the Legislature to exert itself in punishing  
" such Offenders, whose Guilt is too certain to leave the  
" least Room for Doubt, and whose Crimes are too heinous  
" to admit of any Aggravation.

" And yet it is with Pleasure I reflect, that the Justice of  
" Parliament has been so temper'd with Mercy, that even  
" those who are resolv'd to be dissatisfied, must acknowledge  
" the Lenity of your Proceedings, and will be at a Loss for  
" any Pretence to complain, so few Examples having been  
" made, and the Penalties, inflict'd by Bill, falling so  
" much short of the Punishments due to the same Crimes  
" by the common Course of Law.

" The Firmness you have shewn must convince the  
" World, how much They were mistaken, whose chief Hopes  
" were founded on the Disaffection of my People. It gave  
" me great Satisfaction to see as general a Concurrence in  
" full Parliament upon this Occasion, as has been ever  
" known on any former ; and it is to be hop'd, our Enemies  
" will cease to flatter themselves with the vain Imagination  
" of being able to subvert our Religion and present Establish-  
" ment.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I must acknowledge, in a particular Manner, the great  
" Readiness

Anno 9. Geo. I.  
1723.

“ Readiness you have shewn in raising the necessary Supplies  
“ for the ensuing Year : It is an unexpected Felicity, that  
“ you have been able so far to disappoint the Hopes of our  
“ Enemies, as to avoid laying any new Burthen upon my  
“ People : And that soon after that great Shock and Convul-  
“ sion in all the publick Funds, and in the midst of intestine  
“ Alarms and Disturbances, the Credit of the Nation should  
“ so far revive and flourish, that not only the Supplies of the  
“ Year should be rais’d, at a much lower Interest than was  
“ ever known in the most quiet Times, but Part of the Na-  
“ tional Debt should be reduc’d from an Interest of 5 to 3  
“ *per Cent.* and put in a Course of being soon discharg’d.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I return you my most sincere Thanks for the indefatiga-  
“ ble Pains you have taken in the Service of the Publick.  
“ I earnestly recommend it to you, in your several Stations  
“ and Countries, to persevere in your Endeavours for pre-  
“ serving the Peace of the Kingdom ; by Justice and Reso-  
“ lution, to subdue the restless Spirit of Faction and Sedition ;  
“ and by Prudence and Temper, to reconcile the Misled.

“ Some extraordinary Affairs calling me Abroad this Sum-  
“ mer, I doubt not but that the Wisdom and Vigilance of  
“ my good Subjects will prevent our Enemies from taking  
“ any Advantage of my Absence. To gain the Hearts and  
“ Affections of my People, shall always be my first and prin-  
“ cipal Care. On their Duty and Loyalty I will intirely  
“ depend : And they may as surely depend on my Protection  
“ in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberty, and Pro-  
“ perty.”

The Parliament  
prorogued.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to the  
second Day of July ; after which they were farther pro-  
rogued to the 9th of January.

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## SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the SECOND SESSION of the

### Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.

Anno. 10. Geo. I.  
1723-24.

ON the 9th of January, the Parliament being met,  
according to their last Prorogation, the King went  
to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending,  
the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both  
Houses, as follows :

My



Anno 10. Geo. I.  
1723-24.

King's Speech at  
opening the Second  
Session.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Cannot open this Session without congratulating you  
" upon the Success of your Endeavours last Year, for  
" the Safety, Interest, and Honour of the Kingdom: The  
" Rise of the publick Credit, the flourishing Condition of  
" our Trade and Manufactures, and the general Tranquility  
" of my People, are the happy Consequences of your prudent  
" Resolutions. It is to be hop'd, that the few Examples,  
" which were made of some notorious Offenders, will  
" be sufficient to deter the most Disaffected from engaging in  
" the like desperate and wicked Practices. The Augmentation,  
" which you thought fit to make to our National Forces by  
" Sea and Land, has not only secur'd the general Quiet of  
" the Kingdom against any sudden Attempts or Insurrections,  
" but has also given me such Weight and Credit in all foreign  
" Negotiations, as greatly contribute towards the Preservation  
" of the Peace of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the  
" Estimates for the Service of the current Year: I desire  
" such Supplies only, as you shall find absolutely necessary  
" for preserving the Peace of the Kingdom, and for the Security  
" of my People; and those, I hope, may be rais'd  
" without laying any additional Charge or Burthen on my  
" Subjects.

" I must, in a particular Manner, recommend to your  
" Care the publick Debts of the Kingdom, as the most  
" National Concern you can possibly take into your Consideration.  
" I am persuaded it must be a very great Satisfaction to all my  
" faithful Subjects, to see the sinking Fund improv'd and augmented,  
" and the Debt of the Nation thereby put into a Method of being  
" so much the sooner gradually reduc'd and paid off: It would be a  
" Work truly worthy of a British Parliament, to begin this commendable  
" Undertaking, and to make such a Progress therein, as, with a  
" strict Regard to publick Faith and private Property, may pave the  
" Way to this great and desirable End.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" In the present happy Situation of our Affairs, I have  
" nothing more to recommend to you, than that you would  
" make Use of the Opportunity, which your own good  
" Conduct has put into your Hands, in considering of such  
" farther Laws, as may be wanting for the Ease and Encouragement  
" of Trade and Navigation, for the Employment of the Poor,  
" and for the exciting and encouraging a Spirit of Industry in the Nation.

" 1

Anno 10. Geo. I.  
1723-24.

“ I am fully satisfy’d, that the Trade and Wealth of my  
 “ People are the happy Effects of the Liberties they enjoy,  
 “ and that the Grandeur of the Crown consists in their Pro-  
 “ sperity ; and I am as fully perswaded, that all, who wish  
 “ well to their Country, must agree with me, that it is the  
 “ vainest of all Delusions to imagine, that the Religion,  
 “ Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom can ever be se-  
 “ cur’d, but by supporting the present Establishment, and  
 “ maintaining the Succession in the Protestant Line. Let us  
 “ therefore heartily join in every thing that may tend to  
 “ promote our mutual Happiness, and to extinguish the  
 “ Hopes of those, who long have been and still are restless  
 “ in their Endeavours to subject this Nation to the whole  
 “ Train of Miseries, that are inseparable from Popery and  
 “ Arbitrary Power.”

The Commons being return’d to their House, the Lord  
 Finch mov’d, and being seconded, it was resolv’d, *Nem.*  
*Con.* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty,  
 which was unanimously agreed to, and on the 11th, pre-  
 sented by the whole House, as follows :

The Commons Ad-  
 dress of Thanks.

Most Gracious Sovereign,  
 “ **Y**OUR Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the  
 “ Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,  
 “ beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and  
 “ happy Return into these Kingdoms ; and most humbly de-  
 “ sire your Majesty to accept the unfeigned Thanks of this  
 “ House, for your Majesty’s most gracious Speech from the  
 “ Throne. As your Majesty is pleas’d to found the Gran-  
 “ deur of your Crown in the Security of the Liberties of  
 “ your People, and your Glory in promoting their Prosperity ;  
 “ so they, in Return, must be excited, by all the Ties of  
 “ Duty and Gratitude, to build their Happiness upon the  
 “ firm and unshaken Principles of Loyalty and Affection to  
 “ your Majesty’s most Sacred Person and Government.

“ It is the greatest Satisfaction to your Majesty’s faithful  
 “ Commons to find, that the Loyalty of their Resolutions  
 “ and the Justice of their Proceedings, in the last Session of  
 “ Parliament, have been attended with all the happy Conse-  
 “ quences they expected from them ; and now have been re-  
 “ ward’d with your Majesty’s Royal Approbation.

“ We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall  
 “ readily and chearfully raise all such Supplies, as shall be ne-  
 “ cessary to support the Honour of your Majesty’s Govern-  
 “ ment, and secure the Tranquility of these Kingdoms.

“ We are highly sensible of your Majesty’s Goodness to  
 “ all your People, in recommending, particularly at this Time,

‘ to our Consideration the publick Debts of the Kingdom ; Anno 10. Geo. I.  
 ‘ which are so heavy a Load, and so much a National Con- 1723-24.  
 ‘ cern, that we should be wanting to ourselves, if we did not  
 ‘ assure your Majesty, that we will use our utmost Endeavours to improve and augment the Sinking Fund, and  
 ‘ thereby put the National Debt into a Method of being  
 ‘ gradually reduc’d and paid, without any Violation of  
 ‘ publick Faith, or Infringement of private Property : And  
 ‘ as your Majesty is pleas’d to encourage our attempting so  
 ‘ great and noble a Design ; so we are fully persuaded, that  
 ‘ the Wisdom and Steadiness of your Majesty’s Government  
 ‘ will enable us to perfect this great Undertaking.

‘ We assure your Majesty, that we know of no other  
 ‘ Safety, under God, for our Trade and Wealth, Liberty  
 ‘ and Property, Religious and Civil Rights, but the Security  
 ‘ of your Majesty’s Sacred Person and Government, and the  
 ‘ Succession in your Royal House ; which we will always  
 ‘ support and maintain against any traiterous Attempt what-  
 ‘ soever ; being truly sensible of the Blessings we enjoy under  
 ‘ your Majesty’s most gracious and happy Government,  
 ‘ which has hitherto preserv’d us from all those Miseries,  
 ‘ Experience has taught us, are inseparable from Popery and  
 ‘ Arbitrary Power.

To this Address his Majesty return’d the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

“ I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and  
 “ loyal Address : The Wisdom and Resolution of this  
 “ Parliament have principally contributed to our present  
 “ happy Situation ; and the Perseverance of my faithful Com-  
 “ mons, with the same Zeal and Unanimity, in the Dispatch  
 “ of the publick Business, will be the surest Means of im-  
 “ proving this favourable Opportunity to the best Advantage,  
 “ for the Honour and Interest of the Kingdom.”

The King’s Answer  
 thereto.

January 22. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole  
 House on the Supply, read the Estimates of the Charge  
 of the Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, and Mr Treby  
 mov’d for keeping up the same Number of Troops for the  
 Year 1724, as were maintain’d the Year before. This oc-  
 casion’d a warm Debate which lasted five Hours. Mr  
 Treby (a) was supported by Mr R. Walpole, Mr Pelham (b),  
 Mr Doddington (c), Mr Yonge (d), Mr Thomas Broderick,  
 Vol. I. S s Lord

Debate concerning  
 the Number of  
 Land-Forces.

Mr Treby.  
 Mr R. Walpole.  
 Mr Pelham.  
 Mr Doddington.  
 Mr Yonge.  
 Mr T. Broderick.

(a) Made Teller of the Exchequer,

(b) Appointed Secretary at War,

(c), (d) Made Commissioners of the Treasury ;

} All of them during this Session.

Anne 10. Geo. I.  
1723-24.

Lord Finch.  
Scrij. Miller.  
Mr St J. Broderick.  
Mr Docminique.  
Mr Pulteney.

Sir W. Lawton.  
Lord Morpeth.  
Mr Bromley.  
Sir T. Hanmer.  
Mr Sloper.  
Mr Shippen.  
Hon. Mr Verney.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr Jefferies.  
Mr W. Plummer.  
Mr Hutchefon.

Lord Finch, Serjeant Miller, Hon. Mr St John Broderick, Mr Docminique, and Mr Pulteney (e). But Sir Wilfrid Lawton, who was supported by Lord Morpeth (f), Mr Bromley, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr Sloper, Mr Shippen, Hon. Mr Verney (g), Mr Hungerford, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Jefferies, Mr Walter Plummer, and Mr Hutchefon, insisted, ' That the additional Troops rais'd the last Year should be disbanded, because there was, at this Time, no apparent Occasion for so great a Number of Forces ; but the Question being put upon the Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 240 Votes against 100 ; and resolv'd, I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1724, including 1815 Invalids, be 18264 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included. II. That a Sum not exceeding 655,668 l. 8s. 7d. be granted for defraying the Charge of the said 18264 Men, for the Year 1724.

Jan. 23. Those Resolutions being reported, were agreed to by the House.

Petition from the  
Sufferers by the  
Bahama Project.

February 21. Sir John Guise presented to the House a Petition of Sir Gustavus Hume, and George Pratt, Esq; and several other Persons who were Sufferers by becoming Adventurers in the Project for carrying on a Trade to the Bahama Islands. After the Reading of this Petition, a Motion being made, that the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, many Members were inclin'd to the Affirmative ; but Mr R. Walpole thereupon represented, ' That this Petition seem'd intended to open again the Wounds of the Year 1720, which the Parliament, with great Wisdom, had endeavour'd to heal ; that if they countenanc'd such a Petition, they would soon have a Load of Petitions of the same Nature brought upon them ; and that the Law being open, the Petitioners ought to seek their Relief there, where many had already found it.' To this Lord Morpeth reply'd, ' That the rejecting of this Petition would sound very ill without Doors, and look'd as if they screen'd their own Members ; some of whom were known to have been the principal Managers of the Bahama Project : The Question being put upon the Motion, it pass'd in the Negative.

Debate thereon.

Mr R. Walpole.

Lord Morpeth.

The said Petition  
rejected.

April 24. The King came to the House of Peers, and Sir William Saunderson, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers ; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills ; after which

(e) Appointed Cofferer of the Household, May 23, 1723.

(f) Son and Heir apparent to the Earl of Carlisle.

(g) Son to the Lord Willoughby de Broke.



his Majesty made the following Speech, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor.

Anno 10. Geo. 1.  
1734.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ THE Unanimity, Chearfulness, and Dispatch with which you have now finish'd every Thing I recommended to you at the Opening this Session, are fresh Instances of your Affection to my Person and Government, and cannot fail of contributing, with the Blessing of God on our Endeavours, towards the Establishment of that happy Tranquility we now enjoy, both at Home and Abroad.

The King's Speech  
at concluding the  
Second Session.

“ Your continuing the like National Force by Sea and Land this Year, as was judg'd necessary by Parliament for the Service of the last, gives me great Satisfaction: You have hereby wisely provided against the Mischiefs from any sudden Shocks of publick Credit; you have provided for the Safety of the Kingdom, and have enabled this Nation to hold among the Powers of Europe the Rank and Figure due to her Honour and Dignity. Nothing could have been more acceptable to me, than your having been able to make that Provision without laying any new or additional Burthens on my People.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I return you my Thanks for the Care and Pains you have taken towards augmenting the Sinking Fund, and improving the publick Revenues by putting them under a stricter Management. I make no Doubt but that the happy Beginning you have made will be attended with such immediate good Consequences, as will encourage you to pursue the Way you have now open'd for a gradual Reduction of the Debt, and for putting the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain on such a Foot, as may not only in some Measure discourage the unjustifiable Encroachments they labour under from some of our Neighbours, but at the same Time extend her Exportations beyond what has been known in former Ages.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

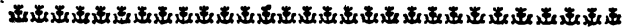
“ As the early Recess which your Diligence and Unanimity has procur'd you, affords you the Opportunity of a longer Retirement into the Country, than the Business of former Sessions has usually allow'd of; I assure myself, that you will carry with you thither the same Zeal for the publick Good, with which you have been animated in Parliament; and that you will make it your Business to discountenance any Remains there may be yet left of Sedition or Disaffection, and to promote that perfect Harmony and Confidence between me and my People, which

Anno 10. Geo. I.  
1724.

“ I most earnestly desire, and on which our mutual Happiness entirely depends.”

The Parliament  
prorogued.

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogu'd the Parliament to the 4th of June : They were afterwards farther prorogued to the 12th of November.



## SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the THIRD SESSION of the

### Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724.

THE Parliament met on the 12th of November, according to their last Prorogation, and the King being come to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons attending, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses as follows :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech  
at opening the  
Third Session.

“ I Am persuaded, you share with me in the Satisfaction  
“ I feel at the prosperous Situation of Affairs : Peace with  
“ all Powers Abroad ; at Home, perfect Tranquility, Plenty,  
“ and an uninterrupted Enjoyment of all Civil and Religious  
“ Rights, are most distinguishing Marks of the Favour and  
“ Protection of the Divine Providence. And these, with all  
“ their happy Consequences, will, I doubt not, by the Blessing  
“ of God upon our joint Endeavours, be long continu'd  
“ to my People.

“ The same Provision by Sea and Land, for the Defence  
“ and Safety of the Nation, will continue to make us respected  
“ abroad, and consequently secure at Home. The  
“ same Attention to the Improvement of the publick Revenues,  
“ and to the Ease and Encouragement of Trade and  
“ Navigation, will establish Credit upon the strongest Basis,  
“ and raise such a Spirit of Industry, as will not only enable  
“ us gradually to discharge the National Debt ; but will  
“ likewise greatly increase the Wealth, Power, and Influence  
“ of this Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare and lay  
“ before you Estimates of the Expences for the Service of the  
“ ensuing Year ; and, as they do not exceed what has been  
“ found by Experience to be absolutely necessary for the Security  
“ of the Kingdom, I make no Question but I shall  
“ have



“ have your ready Concurrence in raising the Supplies, in  
 “ such Manner as shall be most easy to my People. Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724.

“ There is one Thing that I cannot but mention to you,  
 “ as deserving your particular Consideration. It is too ma-  
 “ nifest, that the Funds establish'd for the finishing the Works  
 “ at Greenwich Hospital, and providing for a competent  
 “ Number of Seamen there, cannot, in Time of Peace, be  
 “ sufficient to answer the Expences of this great and neces-  
 “ sary Work. It is therefore very much to be wish'd, that  
 “ some Method could be found out to make a farther Pro-  
 “ vision for a comfortable Support to our Seamen, worn out  
 “ in the Service of their Country, and labouring under old  
 “ Age and Infirmities.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ You must all be sensible how much our present Hap-  
 “ piness is owing to your Union and steady Conduct. It  
 “ is therefore wholly unnecessary to recommend to you Una-  
 “ nimity and Dispatch in all your Deliberations. The  
 “ Zeal and Abilities you have on all Occasions shewn in  
 “ supporting the Interest of your Country, even under the  
 “ greatest Difficulties, leave no Room to doubt of my  
 “ having your intire and effectual Concurrence in every  
 “ thing, that can tend to the Service of the Publick, and  
 “ to the Good of my People.”

The Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr  
 Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, Mr Edward  
 Thompson mov'd for an Address of Thanks and Congratu-  
 lation, which being unanimously resolv'd, a Committee was  
 appointed to draw it up.

Mr E. Thompson's  
 Motion for an Ad-  
 dress of Thanks,  
 which is agreed to.

Nov. 13. Mr Thompson reported the said Address, which  
 was agreed to *Nem. Con.* and on the 14th, presented to his  
 Majesty by the whole House, as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Y<sup>O</sup>UR Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the  
 Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled,  
 return your Majesty the Thanks of this House for your  
 Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne ; and as  
 your Majesty's fatherly Tenderness for your People, and  
 the unspeakable Comforts of an easy Government, demand  
 the sincerest Tribute of Duty ; your Majesty's faithful  
 Commons do now offer to your Majesty their most unfeign-  
 ed Assurances of Gratitude and Loyalty, with that be-  
 coming Zeal and Affection that is particularly requisite at  
 this Time.

The Commons Ad-  
 dress of Thanks to  
 the King.

“ We beg Leave to congratulate with your Majesty on the  
 “ prosperous Situation of Affairs at Home and Abroad ; a  
 “ Subject

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724.

Subject not only of Content, but of Joy: And we should be wanting to ourselves, and insensible of our own Prosperity, if we did not feel the same Satisfaction in reaping the Fruits of your Majesty's great Wisdom, that your Majesty hath in employing it to direct and guide us to our own Happiness.

Peace with all Powers Abroad, Plenty and Tranquility at Home, with a full and quiet Enjoyment of every Thing that is dear and valuable to us, are peculiar Marks of your Majesty's Government; which that they may be for ever remembered, this House will use their utmost Endeavours, by the Divine Assistance, to transmit the happy Consequences of these Blessings to the latest Posterity, as Monuments to Futurity of the Glories of your Majesty's Reign.

To support the Interest and Credit of our Country, is to pay the most acceptable Obedience to your Majesty, and therefore this House will proceed with all Cheerfulness and Dispatch in raising such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Honour and Safety of the Nation: We will labour to discharge gradually the National Debt, by the Improvement of the Publick Revenues; to increase our Wealth, by the Advancement of our Trade; and to establish our Strength, by the Encouragement of our Navigation; and are ready heartily to assist your Majesty in every thing that shall tend to the Security and Grandeur of your Majesty and your Kingdoms.

To this Address his Majesty return'd the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Answer.

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your loyal Address; I never made any Doubt, but that whenever the Honour and Interest of the Kingdom call'd upon you, I should meet with the same Return of Duty and Fidelity, and the same Affection and Zeal for my Service, as I have hitherto experienc'd on all Occasions.

Debate concerning  
the Number of  
Land-Forces.

36 H. Pelham.

Nov. 23. In a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd farther of the Supply. The several Estimates of the Charge of Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces; of the Forces in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital, for the Year 1725, and of extraordinary Expences not provided for by Parliament, having been refer'd to the Committee, Mr H. Pelham open'd the Debate on those several Heads, shew'd the Necessity of keeping up the same Number of Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces, and mov'd for making the same

same Provision for them for the Year 1725, as was made for this Year. Mr Pelham's Motion was supported by Mr Treby, Sir Edmund Bacon, General Wade, and Mr Yonge; but was opposed by Mr Plummer, Mr Freeman, Sir William Barker, Lord Morpeth, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Cornwall, Mr Saell, Mr Hungerford, and Mr Shippen, which occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted till Four in the Afternoon. Those who oppos'd Mr Pelham's Motion, were not all of the same Opinion, as to the Number of Troops, some being for reducing the Army to seven or eight Thousand Men, as was done after the Conclusion of the Treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht, and others insisting only on the Disbanding of the 4000 Men rais'd upon Occasion of the late Conspiracy.

Mr Snell, Member for Gloucester, to shew the Danger of a Standing Army in a free Country, brought two Instances; the one of an Insult given by Dragoons encamp'd in the West, to some Country-Men that were merry-making; the other, of an Officer quarter'd at Gloucester, who, upon a Re-joicing-Day, would not permit the City Drums to beat, pretending, that none but the King's Drums had a Right to beat in the Garrison.' To the first of these Complaints Mr Treby answer'd, ' That by several Affidavits taken before the Magistrates in the Neighbourhood, it appear'd that a rude Mob of discontented People had given the first Insult and Provocation to the King's Troops, by calling them *Round-heads*, and other abusive Names, and singing or playing the Tune of, *The King shall enjoy his own again*, &c. To the other, it was said, That the Officer, who was guilty of that Piece of Indiscretion, was so far from being countenanc'd, that on the contrary, upon the first Notice given of it to the Secretary of War, he was order'd to be dismiss'd from his Majesty's Service; which Punishment he would have undergone, had not the Magistrates of Gloucester been satisfy'd with his Submission, and interceded for him.' Mr Hungerford endeavour'd to shew the Danger of regular Troops to a free Nation, and what little Occasion there was for them at this happy juncture, and concluded, ' He could not imagine, what Use an Army could be put to, unless it were to extinguish the Flame that had been kindled in Ireland by the new Brass Half-pence, [meaning the base Half-pence coin'd by Mr Wood for the Use of Ireland,] and to force that People to swallow them.' But the most material Objections were urg'd by Mr Shippen, who upon this Occasion spoke as follows:

Mr Speaker,

' I Have spoke so often against maintaining an extraordinary Number of Land-Forces in Time of Peace, that I should now choose to be silent, if I had not the first Day of the Ses-

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724.

Mr Treby.  
Sir Ed. Bacon.  
Gen. Wade.  
Mr Yonge.

Mr Plummer.  
Mr Freeman.  
Sir W. Barker.  
Lord Morpeth.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Mr Cornwall.  
Mr Snell.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr Shippen.

Mr Snell.

Mr Treby.

Mr Hungerford.

Mr Shippen.

son

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724.

tion enter'd my Claim to dispute the Continuance of the Four thousand Augmentation Troops, and if I did not think it my Duty to oppose every Proposition, which seems to carry the least appearance of Danger to our Constitution.

' I ask Pardon, especially of the Honourable Gentleman who moved it, if I take the present Question to be of this Nature. Nor can I be persuaded, that the frequent Imposition of unnecessary Taxes, or the Repetition of any Grievance, ought to beget an Insensibility, or a slavish Acquiescence in it. On the contrary, I think it ought to awaken and double our Attention, lest it should in time plead a Prescriptive Right, and gradually grow into an Establishment.

' If I may be permitted to consider the King's Speech, as the Composition of his Ministers, which tho' I know by Experience to be a more dangerous, [*See p. 160*] is yet a more Parliamentary Way, than to consider it as an Edict from the Throne, I will observe, that it does not ask the Opinion and Advice of the Commons, how far they will use their great, essential and undisputed Right of raising Money; but it positively prescribes the exact Provision we are to make, both by Sea and Land, for the Service of the ensuing Year; and, whether that be not a new Method of speaking to Parliaments, is with all Deference submitted to the Wisdom of this House, which is the best Judge of its own Privileges and Power.

' Surely, Sir, it is very melancholy to hear one Session after another, that, tho' we are in a State of Tranquility, as the Language is, yet we can neither be secure at home, nor respected abroad, without continuing above Eighteen thousand Land Forces in Pay.

' This Way of Reasoning entirely misrepresents our Circumstances and Condition. For it would suggest, that we cannot enjoy the Blessings of a good Reign, without enduring at the same time the Hardships of a bad one, which is a Contradiction in it self, and inconsistent with the Notions we, as Englishmen, must ever entertain of our legal Liberties, in Maintenance of which our Predecessors in Parliament though fit to alter the Lineal Succession of our Royal Family. This Way of Reasoning farther supposes, that the mutual Confidence betwixt his Majesty and his People is destroyed, that there is a Distrust on one hand and a Disaffection on the other, for which there is not the least Ground or Pretence. For his Majesty, by his Residence amongst us this last Summer, has not only given us the clearest Proof of his preferring the Welfare and Happiness of these Kingdoms to that of his own Foreign Dominions; but has for ever secured the Love of his Subjects here by his most gracious Affability and personal Condescensions to them. He has for ever secured that Tranquility at home, on which he is pleased with so much Satisfaction

faction to congratulate his Parliament. Nor can this Tranquility be affected by the Clamours in Ireland against a late Patent, [*meaning Mr Wood's Patent for Coining, which was afterwards recalled*] for there is a large Army in that Kingdom sufficient to curb tumultuous Spirits, and to awe Patronizing Malecontents, should any such be found. Nay, if more Forces are judged necessary, either for the Honour or Safety of the Government there, that Kingdom is able and willing to maintain more on its own Establishment; and therefore all Arguments drawn from thence relating to the present Question must be inconclusive. The House may perhaps think fit, at a proper Season, to listen so far to the Complaints of our Fellow-Subjects in another Kingdom, as to call for this obnoxious Patent, and to examine into the Grounds of it. For the Misgovernment of Ireland has been frequently under the Examination of the House of Commons here, and such Examinations have formerly proved fatal to as great Ministers as England ever bred; which may be Matter of Reflection to their Successors, and to those it may concern; but can never be any Inducement to an English Parliament to pay one Soldier more, than is absolutely necessary for our own Use.

Now all Rebellions, all Conspiracies, seem to be totally extinguished, not more by the late seasonable Exertion of Parliamentary Justice, than by the wise and prudent Conduct of those in the Administration. They have so carefully reviewed and modelled the Forces this Summer in every Part of the Nation, that, we are to hope, there are not left even so many, as three or four Serjeants and Corporals, who shall have Fool-hardiness enough to undertake again to draw the whole Army into wild and chimerical Attempts. They have freed the Church from all Apprehensions of Danger, by promoting only the most orthodox and learned Part of the Clergy to the Episcopal Dignity, and other Ecclesiastical Preferments. They have preserved the State, by advancing only Men of distinguished Ability and Experience to all great Offices and Civil Employments. They have, which is above all, reconciled their own Animosities, and have no other Contentions now, but who shall best serve his Majesty and the Publick, without any Views of accumulating immense Wealth to themselves, or of aggrandizing their own private Families. Such an Administration can never need the Assistance and Protection of above Eighteen thousand disciplined Troops. Such an Administration should not suffer the Army to run away with the Reputation of their good and great Works, or to assume the Glory of raising our Credit, enlarging our Trade, and establishing our present Prosperity.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724.

‘ Nor are our Foreign Affairs in a less flourishing Condition, than those at Home; so far as I am capable of judging on the common Appearance of Things, without being in the Secrets of the Cabinet.

‘ We can have no Apprehensions from, our nearest Neighbour, France. For that Kingdom is engaged to us by many strict Treaties, and I have heard the French *Bona Fides*, of late Years, as much asserted and extolled in this House, as I have formerly heard it ridiculed and exploded. Besides, we have a vigilant Minister at Paris, who by his own Skill and Penetration in Politicks, as well as by good Advice and Assistance from hence, is not only promoting the British Interests there, but influencing and directing the French Councils.

‘ Nor can we have any Pretence to keep up those Forces on account of Danger from Spain. For, if that Monarchy should be indiscreet enough to retain the least harsh Remembrance of any pretended ill Usage from Great Britain: If it should resent our glorious and seasonable Conquest over their Fleet in the Mediterranean, [See p. 185] for which we struck a Medal with pompous Inscriptions: If it should insist on the Restitution of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, which, in my humble Opinion, can never be surrender’d without the highest Infamy, as well as Injury, to England. I say, if any thing of this kind should remain in the Breast of the Court of Spain, notwithstanding our Treaties and daily Negotiations there, it is our Comfort, that we need fear no Invasion from their Armada; that the Mutability of their Counsels, their Pretensions in Italy, their Distance from Great Britain, render it impracticable for them, to annoy or distress us. And if King Philip’s Resignation of that Crown was a good Argument the last Year, for continuing the Four thousand Augmentation Troops, then his Resumption of it now must be a good one for disbanding them this Year.

‘ The Emperor’s personal Obligations to Great Britain are such, that it is impossible for him to entertain any ill Intentions against us, either on account of the Ostend-East-India Company, or of his Majesty’s glorious Endeavours to remove the Religious Grievances in Germany, and to promote the Protestant Interest there, of which he is the great Guardian.

‘ The Dutch are our old natural Allies, and always ready to assist us. Nor is it their Fault, that we have sometimes disputed amongst our selves concerning the Expence of transporting their auxilial Forces. They are bound to us, by antient Ties of Gratitude, for their original Preservation, and by, what is yet a stronger Cement, their own present Interest and Safety.

‘ As to the two Northern Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, They have in their Turns received our Protection, and tast-



ed of our Bounty. We all remember the famous *Era*, when Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, as well as many smaller Supplies since, were raised on that Account. [See p. 125] Besides, we are to hope our Expeditions into the Baltick, under the Conduct of a brave Officer [*Sir John Norris*] here present, have been as effectual as they have been expensive, and that our Fleet has not only awed them into a Reconciliation betwixt themselves, but into an absolute Submission to Great Britain.

‘ The Czar is stretching his Conquests into remote Parts of the World, and if what we hear of a late Treaty be true, that it is made entirely in favour of Great Britain, without any regard to Foreign Principalities, we can apprehend nothing from our new Ally, who is otherwise so fully employed. For, however extensive our mediating Care may be, I presume we are not engaged with him to oppose the intended Succession of the Crown of Poland, or to settle the Balance of Empire in Persia.

‘ If such then is our prosperous Situation at Home and Abroad, Why should we be denied the promised happy Consequences of it? Why should we be afraid of reducing our Land Forces? Why should we not at least strike off the Four thousand Augmentation Troops, in Compassion to a Nation loaded, and almost sunk with Debt? For should a Storm arise after this Calm, should any new Events produce a Rupture in Europe, it will be time enough, if we are either prompted by our own heroick Disposition, or bound by any inviolable Treaties, to enter into the Quarrels of the Continent, I say, it will be time enough, when the War shall be actually declared, to lend our Assistance to those, whom we voluntarily espouse, or to perform our Engagements to our respective Allies, if they shall not be found romantick and impracticable. We have the Opinion of a most eminent Author in Civil Learning, ‘ That it is more grievous to any Nation to bear the least extraordinary Taxes ‘ in Times of Peace, than to endure the greatest Impositions ‘ in Times of War. Because a War may prove advantageous, may terminate in Conquest and glorious Acquisitions. But a Continuance of extraordinary Taxes, without ‘ it, must inevitably end in Poverty and Ruin.’

‘ Now I can never be so unjust to his Majesty’s most mild and gracious Government, as to ascribe our present Tranquility to the Continuance of an extraordinary Number of Troops, any more, than I can believe, it would cease at the Reduction of Part of them. This would be a dangerous, as well as an absurd Doctrine, with relation to us at Home. For should it be admitted, that above Eighteen thousand Land-Forces have not only procured our present

Anno 11. Geo. 1.

1724.

Tranquility, but that they are absolutely necessary to the Security of the Kingdom ; then it will follow, that the same Number will always be absolutely necessary ; that a military Power is the most pacifick Form of Government ; and that an Army will be a better Preserver of Peace and Plenty, a better Guardian of our Civil and Religious Rights, than the Law of the Land. This Doctrine too, considered with regard to the Respect and Influence we may have Abroad, is as absurd and ill grounded : For that Respect and Influence can never proceed from the Number of Land-Forces, we may think fit to burthen our selves with in Time of Peace : But it must proceed from the Advantages of our Natural Situation, from our Naval Strength, from our extended Commerce, from our vast Riches, which have enabled us to carry on long and expensive Wars ; to maintain, when our Allies failed in their Quota's, three great Armies at once in three distant Nations ; and these Advantages will ever enable us to hold the Balance of Power in Europe, unless worn out with unnecessary and insupportable Taxes.

‘ But, if not so much as the Four thousand Augmentation Troops are to be parted with, if they are to be continued till the Pretences of all the Princes in Europe shall be adjusted, till the different Interests of different Nations shall be reconciled, till the Claim of Bremen and Verden shall be fully settled and acquiesced in, till the long expected Form of a Congress shall be completed, I freely own, I am not without my Apprehensions, that our immense National Debt, instead of being annually reduced, will be daily increased ; that our present Grievances, for Grievances we have in the midst of all our Tranquility, instead of being speedily removed, will become perpetual, and we may dream of Blessings we shall never enjoy.

‘ On the whole, I am against continuing the Number of Forces proposed, and for disbanding at least the Four thousand Augmentation Troops.’

Mr Yonge.

Mr Shippen having done Speaking, Mr. Yonge rose up and said, ‘ That he was oblig'd to the Gentlemen that spoke on the other Side, for furnishing him with Reasons for keeping up the present Number of Troops : That the prosperous Situation of Affairs, the Peace with all Powers Abroad, and the perfect Tranquility at Home, being in a great Measure, owing to the good Posture we were in both by Sea and Land, which made us respected Abroad, and secure at Home, it were Imprudence not to continue those Forces on the same Foot. That the Parliament had indeed oblig'd King William, of glorious Memory, to reduce his Army to seven thousand Men. But what was the Consequence of it ? Why, truly,

truelly, the French King was thereby encourag'd to acknowledge and proclaim the Pretender, as King of England, and to seize on the Monarchy of Spain, which was the Occasion of a long, bloody, and expensive War. That as to the Reduction of the Army after the Peace of Utrecht, it was well known, that it was principally owing to those who were for having an Army of another Stamp. That this Reduction would have prov'd fatal to the Protestant Succession, had some People had Time to ripen their Designs. That at least it encourag'd a great Rebellion soon after his Majesty's happy, and almost miraculous, Accession to the Crown: And as the Spirit and Discontents which rais'd that Rebellion, were not yet wholly extinguish'd and subdu'd, they would soon see Insurrections at Home, and the Peace of Europe disturb'd Abroad, if they parted with the Army.' After this the Question being put upon Mr Pelham's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 206 Voices against 69; and resolv'd, I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1725, be, including 1815 Invalids, 18,264 Men; Commission and Non-Commission Officers included. II. That the Sum of 654,488 l. 17 s. 8 d. be granted for the Charge of the said 18,264 effective Men, for the Year 1725.

ANNO 11. Geo. I.  
1724-25.

January 23. A Petition of Edward Earl of Oxford, and of Henry Lord Morpeth, two of the Guardians of the Person and Estates of Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Montagu, a Lunatick, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That very great Sums of Money of the said Lunatick's Estate have, pursuant to Orders of the Court of Chancery, been brought before Mr Hiccocks, late one of the Masters of the said Court, and Mr Thomas Bennet his Successor, now one of the Masters of the said Court, in order to be placed out at Interest for the Benefit of the said Lunatick, upon Securities to be approved by the said Masters respectively: That upon examining into the Accounts of the Masters in Chancery, relating to the Suitors Monies brought before them, considerable Deficiencies appear; and that the said Mr Thomas Bennet has not deposited, pursuant to Orders of the said Court, several Mortgages for large Sums of Money, belonging to the Estates of the said Lunatick; neither hath he deposited nor secured, pursuant to Orders of the said Court, 9000 l. and upwards, of his Balance of Cash; and praying such Relief as the House shall think fit.

A Petition of the Earl of Oxford and Lord Morpeth, complaining of the Deficiencies of the Accounts of the Masters in Chancery.

This Petition coming unexpectedly into the House, whilst the Accounts of the Masters in Chancery were put in a Course of Examination before the Lords Commissioners of  
the

Anno 14. Geo. I.  
1724 25.

A Motion relating  
to the Masters in  
Chancery.

The Debate there-  
on.

the Great Seal, the said Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table: But a Motion being made, That the proper Officer, or Officers, of the Court of Chancery, do lay before this House Copies of the Orders made by the Court, relating to the Accounts, and the Effects belonging to the Suitors, in the Hands of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, dated the 17th and 21st of December last, with Copies of the Reports therein mentioned; and also the Accounts of the said Masters relating thereto, with their several Explanations of the said Accounts; a great Debate arose thereupon, in which some severe Animadversions were made on the Conduct of the Earl of Macclesfield, late Lord Chancellor. Then Mr Henry Pelham mov'd, 'That the Debate be adjourn'd to the 9th of February, which was carried by a great Majority.'

February 9. Mr Methuen acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty to the House, sign'd by his Majesty; and that he was commanded by his Majesty to lay before the House Copies of several Reports and other Papers relating to the Masters in Chancery; and he delivered his Majesty's Message to Mr Speaker, and the said Copies and other Reports, at the Table. His Majesty's Message was read by Mr Speaker, as follows, viz.

#### GEORGE R.

King's Message re-  
lating to the Sui-  
tors in Chancery,  
and the Accounts  
of the Masters.

"HIS Majesty having Reason to apprehend, that the Suitors of the Court of Chancery were in Danger of losing a considerable Sum of Money from the Insufficiency of some of the Masters, thought himself obliged, in Justice and Compassion to the said Suitors, to take the most speedy and proper Method the Law would allow, for inquiring into the State of the Masters Accounts, and securing their Effects for the Benefit of the Suitors: And his Majesty having had several Reports laid before him in pursuance of the Directions he had given, has ordered the said Reports to be communicated, to this House, that this House may have as full and as perfect a View of this important Affair, as the Shortness of the Time, and the Circumstances and Nature of the Proceedings would admit of."

Then the said Reports, together with some of the Papers refer'd to therein, were read, and order'd to be taken into farther Consideration on the 12th Instant.

The House con-  
sider the King's  
Message and the  
Papers refer'd  
to therein.

Feb. 12. The House took into Consideration the several Reports and Papers referred to in his Majesty's Message of the 9th Instant. After the reading Part of the said Papers, Sir George Oxenden, Bart. rose up, and said, 'That it mani-



manifestly appear'd by these Reports, which after the strictest Inquiry, and upon the maturest Deliberation, had been drawn up by Persons of the greatest Weight and Authority, for their Abilities, Experience, High Stations, and Integrity; That enormous Abuses had crept into the High Court of Chancery, chiefly occasion'd by the Magistrate, who was at the Head of that Court, and whose Duty consequently it was, to prevent the same. That the Crimes and Misdemeanors of the late Lord Chancellor were many, and of various Natures, but might be reduc'd to these three Heads.

I. That he had taken into his own Hands the Estates and Effects of many Widows, Orphans, and Lunaticks, and either had dispos'd of Part of them arbitrarily to his own Profit, or conniv'd at the Officers under him making Advantage of the same. II. That he had rais'd to an exorbitant Price the Offices and Places of the Masters of Chancery, and in order to enable them to pay to him those high Prices and Gratuities for their Admission, had trusted in their Hands large Sums of Money belonging to Suitors in Chancery. III. That in several Cases he had made divers irregular Orders. So that in his Opinion, that first Magistrate in the Kingdom was fallen from the Height of the Dignities and Honours, to which he had been rais'd by the King's royal Bounty and Favour, to the Depth of Infamy and Disgrace. And therefore he mov'd, That Thomas Earl of Macclesfield be impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

This Motion was seconded by Mr Strickland, and Mr Doddington, who said, ' The Misdemeanors of the late Lord Chancellor were of the greatest and most dangerous Consequence, since most of the Estates in England, once in thirty Years, pass through the Court of Chancery.' Mr William Pulteney, who stood up next, said, ' That it was far from his Thoughts to endeavour to abate the just Repentment which the Gentlemen who spoke last, shew'd against the great Abuses that had been committed in the Court of Chancery: But that in his Opinion, they went a little too fast in so weighty and important an Affair, by which Means they might lose the very End they aim'd at, viz. the effectual punishing the Person by whose Neglect, at least, those Abuses had been committed; That whatever Deference they ought to pay on this Occasion, to the Capacity, Experience, Integrity, and Authority of the Persons who had drawn up the Reports that had been laid before them, yet it little became the Dignity, and was even derogatory to the Prerogative of that House, which is the grand Inquest of the Nation, to found an Impeachment upon those Reports, without a previous Inquiry, and Examination into the Proofs that were to support it; and therefore mov'd, that this Affair might be referred to the Con-

sideration

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724-25.

After the Consideration whereof, Sir G. Oxenden moves for impeaching Thomas Earl of Macclesfield of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Debate thereon.

Mr Strickland.  
Mr Doddington.

Mr W. Pulteney.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1744-25.

Sir W. Wyndham.

Sir Wilf. Lawfon.  
Sir T. Pengelly.  
Mr Yonge.  
Sir Clem. Wearg.

The House resolve  
to impeach the  
Earl of Maccles-  
field of High  
Crimes and Mis-  
demeanours, and a  
Committee appoin-  
ted to draw up Ar-  
ticles accordingly.

A Bill order'd to  
indemnify Masters  
of Chancery, on  
Discovery of what  
Sums they paid for  
their Places,

Which is read  
twice, and order'd  
to be engros'd,

consideration of a select Committee.' He was back'd by Sir William Wyndham, who urg'd, ' That by proceeding by way of Impeachment upon Reports laid before them from above, the Commons would make a dangerous Precedent, and seem to give up the most valuable of their Privileges, viz. the Inquest after State Criminals.' Sir Wilfred Lawfon, and Sir Thomas Pengelly supported Mr Pulteney's Motion. But Mr Yonge\*, and Sir Clement Wearg † answer'd those Objections, whereupon the previous Question was put, Whether the Question be now put upon Sir George Oxenden's Motion? Which after some Debate was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 273 Voices against 164. Then the main Question being put, it was resolv'd by the same Majority, That Thomas Earl of Macclesfield be impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and it was order'd, that Sir George Oxenden do go up to the Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of the House of Commons, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach Thomas Earl of Macclesfield of High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and acquaint them, that this House would, in due Time, exhibit particular Articles against him, and make good the same. Then a Committee was appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield; to which Committee the several Reports referr'd to in his Majesty's Message, were referr'd. After this, upon a Motion made by Mr West, and seconded by Mr Edward Thompson, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *To indemnify the Masters of Chancery from the Penalties of the Act of the 5th and 6th Years of King Edward VI, against buying and selling of Offices, upon their discovering what Consideration, Price, or Gratuity they paid, or agreed to pay, for the Purchase of, or for their Admission to, their Offices.*

February 13. Sir George Oxenden reported, That he had been at the Bar of the House of Lords, and in the Name of this House, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, had impeached Thomas Earl of Macclesfield of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and acquainted the Lords, That the Commons would, in due Time, exhibit particular Articles against him, and make good the same. After this, Mr West presented to the House, a Bill, *For indemnifying the Masters in Chancery from the Penalties of the Act of the 5th and 6th Years of King Edward the VI, against buying and selling of Offices, upon their discovering what Consideration, Price, or Gratuity they paid, or agreed to pay, for the Purchase of, or for their Admission to, their respective Offices.* Which Bill

was

\* One of the Lords of the Treasury.  
† Appointed Solicitor General, Feb. 22, 1723-24, in the Room of Sir Philip Yorke, made Attorney General.



was immediately read the first, and second Time, and without going through a Committee, order'd to be engrossed.

*Feb.* 15. The said engrossed Bill was read the third Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords.

*Feb.* 24. Sir George Oxenden acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment against the Earl of Macclesfield, to move the House, That such Persons as the Committee should find it necessary to examine, be examined in the most solemn Manner; which was order'd accordingly.

*March* 17. A Bill, *For better effecting the pious Intention of building fifty New Churches, &c.* pursuant to a Message from the King, *Feb.* 10. recommending such a Bill to the Consideration of the House, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, who were order'd to receive a Clause, to confirm Ministers and Curates in the Enjoyment of such poor Livings as are, or shall hereafter be, augmented by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy; Hereupon a Motion was made by Mr Arthur Onslow, and the Question put, 'That the said Committee have Power to receive another Clause or Clauses, to disable or render incapable any Bodies Politick or Corporate, Brotherhoods or Societies, to purchase or take any Right of Advowson, Patronage, Presentation, Nomination, Collation, or Donation of, in, or to any Benefice with Cure of Souls; or of, in, or to any Donative, or any other Ecclesiastical Preferment whatsoever.' He was seconded by Serjeant Miller, and back'd by Mr Sandys, and some other Members, but being oppos'd by Mr Yonge, Mr Oglethorpe, Mr Hungerford, and Mr R. Walpole, the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put, it was carried in the Negative, by 144 Voices against 74. The Design of this Motion was to restrain the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from purchasing new Advowsons and Presentations of Benefices.

*March* 18. Sir George Oxenden, from the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, acquainted the House, that they had drawn up several Articles accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he farther acquainted the House, that they had other Matters depending before them, relating to their Inquiry: and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Articles in at the Table, where they were read by the Clerk. These Articles were one and twenty in Number, and the two first relating to Offences said to be committed before the Act of Indemnity pass'd in the Year 1721, Mr Conduit, Member for Whitchurch, mov'd, that the said Articles be recommitted:

*VOL. I.*

U u

Hereupon

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724-25.

And pass'd the House.

A Bill relating to the Building 50 new Churches being read a second Time, Mr Onslow moves for a Clause to disable any Body Politick or Corporate from buying any Advowsons of Livings.

Debate thereon.

Serj. Miller.

Mr Sandys.

Mr Yonge.  
Mr Oglethorpe.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Sir George Oxenden reports the Articles from the Committee of Impeachment against the Earl of Macclesfield.

Debate thereon.

Mr Conduit.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1724-25.

Mr Plomer.

Sir Phil. Yorke.

Sir Tho. Pengelly.

Mr Yonge.

Mr West.

Sir G. Heathcote.

Sir Clem. Wearg.

The said Articles  
order'd to be en-  
grofs'd,

And carried up to  
the Lords by Sir  
George Oxenden.

Hereupon Mr Walter Plomer, one of the Committee that had drawn up the Articles, said, ' That the Crimes, for which the Earl of Macclesfield was impeached, being complicated, and having a Relation to, and Dependence upon, one another, they could not mention one without the other.'

He was answer'd by Sir Philip Yorke \*, who spoke for the Motion for recommitting the Articles. To this, Sir Thomas Pengelly †, reply'd, ' That in the Case before them, they ought to distinguish between an Act of Oblivion, and an Act of Indemnity : That the first is begun in either House of Parliament, and being the Act of the three Estates, or of the whole Legislature, clears and purges Offenders of all Crimes therein specified : But that it is otherwise with an Act of Indemnity, which flows from the meer Grace and Clemency of the Sovereign, is sent down to the Parliament, who are at Liberty either to accept or refuse it, but not to alter any Thing ; and regards only Crimes committed against the King, his Predecessors, and Successors ; which was not the Case of the Earl of Macclesfield, who stood impeach'd for Crimes and Misdemeanors committed in a high Office and Trust, against his Fellow-Subjects.' This was answer'd by Mr Yonge, to whom Mr West reply'd ; and to the latter Sir Gilbert Heathcote. But Sir Clement Wearg having strenuously supported Sir Thomas Pengelly's Argument, the opposite Side drop'd the Motion without dividing. Then the Report being read, Paragraph by Paragraph, the several Articles were agreed to by the House, and order'd to be engrossed. It was also order'd, that a Clause be prepared, saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any farther Articles against the said Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, and that he might be put to answer the said Crimes and Misdemeanors.

March 19. Sir George Oxenden presented to the House a Clause saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit farther Articles against the Earl of Macclesfield, which was agreed to, and order'd to be engross'd with the Articles of Impeachment against the said Earl.

March 20. The engrossed Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanors against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield were read, and order'd to be carried to the Lords by Sir George Oxenden ; who being return'd reported, that he had been at the Bar of the House of Lords, and left with the Lords the said Articles of Impeachment.

April 8. Mr R. Walpole acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty to this House, sign'd by his Majesty,

\* Appointed Attorney General, Jan. 31, 1723-24, in the Room of Sir Robert Raymond, made a Judge of the King's Bench.

† King's Serjeant at Law.

Majesty, and he deliver'd the same to Mr Speaker, who read the same to the House, as follows, viz.

Ann<sup>y</sup> 11. Geo. 1.  
1725.

GEORGE R.

"THE Necessities of his Majesty's Government having render'd it impracticable for his Majesty to make any considerable Retrenchments in the Expences of his Civil List; and having engag'd his Majesty in some extraordinary Expences, which, he is perswaded, his loyal Commons will believe have been employ'd, not only for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, but for the Interest and Prosperity of his People; His Majesty hopes, from the known Zeal and Affection of this Parliament to His Person and Government, that he may be enabled to make use of the Funds, lately settled for the Payment of the Civil List Annuities, and for re-placing the same to his Majesty, in the most advantageous Manner, and upon the Credit thereof to raise a Sum of Money sufficient to redeem those Annuities, and to discharge the present Debts contracted in his Civil Government."

King's Message  
relating to the  
Civil List Debts.

Hereupon it was resolv'd to take his Majesty's most gracious Message into Consideration, the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House; and, in the mean Time, Mr Scrope, by his Majesty's Command, presented to the House, An Account of the Debts upon the Civil List, at Michaelmas 1724, and also, An Account of the Payments into the Exchequer upon the Deductions of Six-Pence in the Pound, [See p. 259.] for the Year ending at Lady-day, 1725. And the said Accounts being read, were severally ordered to be referred to the Consideration of the said Committee.

Which is refer'd  
to a Committee of  
the whole House.

After the Reading of these Papers, Mr Pulteney took Notice, 'That it was not long since [*viz.* July, 1721.] a Fund was given to discharge the Debts of the Civil List; and therefore it was Matter of Surprize, that so many new ones had been contracted in so short a Time; that if Things were carried on at this Rate, there would be no End of it; that it was incumbent upon them to inquire into the Causes of this growing Evil; and therefore mov'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would graciously be pleas'd to give Directions, that the proper Officer or Officers of the Exchequer, Excise, Customs, and Post-Office, do lay before the House an Account of all Monies which have been issued and paid out of the said Offices to any Person or Persons on Account, for the Privy-Purse, Secret-Service, Pensions, Bounties; or any Sum or Sums of Money to any Person or Persons whatsoever without Account, from March 25th, 1721, to March 25th, 1725.' And being back'd by several Members, the said Address was voted accordingly.

Mr Pulteney's Motion for an Address for an Account of Pensions, &c. paid from the 25th of March, 1721, to the 25th of March, 1725.

Which is agreed to.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1725.

The Earl of Mac-  
clesfield's Answer  
to the Articles of  
Impeachment re-  
ferred to the  
Committee.

Debate on the  
King's Message  
relating to the  
Civil List Debts.

Mr Pulteney.

Mr Yonge.  
Mr H. Pelham.  
Mr R. Walpole.  
Mr Pulteney.

The same Day the Earl of Macclesfield having given into the House of Lords his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the Commons; their Lordships sent, the next Day, a Copy to the House of Commons, who referred the Consideration thereof to the Committee appointed to draw up the said Articles of Impeachment.

*April. 9.* A Motion being made for the Speaker to leave the Chair, that the House might go into a Grand Committee, to consider of his Majesty's most Gracious Message about the Debts of the Civil List, Mr Pulteney represented, ' That the House having order'd an Address to be presented to his Majesty, for several Papers relating to the Civil List and other Expences, they ought, in his Opinion, to put off the Consideration of his Majesty's Message, till those Papers were laid before the House; it being natural to inquire into the Causes of a Disease, before one applies Remedies to it.' Mr Yonge, Mr H. Pelham \*, and Mr R. Walpole, having oppos'd it, Mr Pulteney said, ' He wonder'd how so great a Debt [*viz.* 508,367 l. 19 s. 4 d.] could be contracted in three Years Time, but was not surprized some Persons were so eager to have those Deficiencies made good, since they and their Friends had so great a Share in it. And desired to know whether this was all that was due, or whether they were to expect another Reckoning?' To this no direct Answer was given; but in general, it was said, ' That there was, indeed, a heavy Debt on the Civil List, and a great many Pensions; but that most of these had been granted in King William's and Queen Anne's Reigns, some by King Charles the Second, and very few by his present Majesty. That since the Civil List was first settled for his Majesty, an Expence of about 90,000 l. *per Annum* had happen'd, which could not then be foreseen, and therefore was left unprovided for: That upon Examination of the Account given in of the Civil List Debts, it would appear, that most of those Expences were either for the necessary Support of the Dignity of the Crown and Government, or for the Publick Good: That there was, indeed, a Pension of 5000 l. of another Nature, *viz.* upon Account of the Cofferer's Place, but which could not well be avoided; for both the Lord Godolphin, who was in that Office, and his Father, had so well deserv'd of the Government, that they could not handsomely remove him without a Gratuity; and therefore they gave his Lordship a Pension of 5000 l. to make Room for the worthy Gentleman, [*meaning Mr W. Pulteney*] who now enjoys † that Post.' Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee,

\* One of the Lords of the Treasury.

† Remov'd from his Place of Cofferer of the Household at the latter End of this Session.

mittee, took his Majesty's Message into Consideration, and a Motion was made, 'That for the Redeeming the Annuities of 25,000 l. *per Annum*, charged on the Civil List Revenues, by an Act of Parliament of the Seventh Year of his Majesty, and for discharging the Debts and Arrears due from his Majesty to his Servants, Tradesmen, and others, his Majesty be enabled to raise any Sum, not exceeding one Million, by Exchequer-Bills, Loans, or otherwise, on the Credit of the Deductions of Six-pence *per Pound*, directed by the said Act of the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign, and of the said Civil List Revenues, at an Interest or Rate not exceeding 3 l. *per Cent. per Annum*, till Repayment of the Principal.' This Motion occasion'd a farther Debate; but the Question being put, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative, by 239 Votes against 119. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon.

*April 10.* It was resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Account of the gross and clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue of the Civil List Funds, from Christmas 1699, to Lady-day 1715. Which Address was readily complied with.

*April 20.* The Lord Finch \*, Knight of the Shire for Rutland, having offered a Petition of Henry St. John, late Viscount Bolingbroke, to be presented to the House: Mr R. Walpole acquainted the House, that he had received his Majesty's Commands to acquaint the House, That the Petitioner had, seven Years since, made his humble Application and Submission to his Majesty, with Assurances of Duty, Allegiance, and Fidelity, which his Majesty so far accepted, as to give him Encouragement to hope for some future Marks of his Majesty's Grace and Goodness; and that his Majesty is satisfied that the Petitioner's Behaviour has been such, as convinces his Majesty that he is an Object of his Majesty's Mercy; and his Majesty consents that this Petition be presented to the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up and read, setting forth, That the Petitioner is truly concerned for his Offence, in not having surrendered himself, pursuant to the Directions of an Act of the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, whereby the Petitioner was attainted of High Treason, and forfeited all his Real and Personal Estate, [See p. 39.] and by Reason thereof hath suffered very great Losses: That upon the Petitioner's Marriage in 1700, Sir Walter St. John,

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1725.

Motion for raising a Million for redeeming the Annuities of 25,000 l. *per Annum*, charg'd on the Civil List; and for paying the King's Debts.

Address for an Account of the Produce of the Civil List from 1699, to 1715.

Lord Finch offers to the House a Petition of Henry late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

Bar.

\* Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince. Appointed Comptroller of the Household at the End of this Session.



Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1725.



Bart. and the Lord Viscount St. John, the Petitioner's Grandfather and Father, together with the Petitioner, made a Settlement of their Family-Estates in the Counties of Wilts, Surrey, and Middlesex, all which Premises, except a very small Part thereof, are now in the Possession of the Petitioner's Father, and the Petitioner cannot become intitled thereto for his Life, until after his Father's Decease: That the Petitioner hath, in most humble and dutiful Manner, made his Submission to his Majesty, and given his Majesty the strongest Assurances of his inviolable Fidelity, and of his Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and for the Support of the present happy Establishment, which his Majesty hath been most graciously pleased to accept; and praying, that Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for enabling the Petitioner, and the Heirs Male of his Body, notwithstanding his said Attainder, to take and enjoy the said settled Estate, according to the Limitations of the said Settlement, or other Assurances therein mentioned; and for enabling the Petitioner to hold and enjoy any Personal Estate or Effects whereof he now is, or hereafter shall be possessed, and to invest the same in the Purchase of any Real or Personal Estate within this Kingdom.

And moves for a Bill to be brought in according to the Prayers of the said Petition.

Debate thereon.  
Mr R. Walpole.

Sir P. Yorke.  
Sir Clem. Wearg.  
Mr Methuen.

After the Reading of this Petition, the Lord Finch mov'd, that a Bill be brought in, according to the Prayer of the late Viscount Bolingbroke's Petition. This Motion was seconded by Mr R. Walpole, who, having repeated Part of what he had before laid before the House, by the King's Command, in the Petitioner's Behalf, added, 'That he was fully satisfied, that he had sufficiently attoned for his past Offences, and therefore deserv'd the Favour of that House so far, as to enable him to enjoy the Family Inheritance that was settled upon him; which, according to the Opinion of the best Lawyers, he could not do by Virtue of his Majesty's most Gracious Pardon, without an Act of Parliament.' This was confirm'd by Sir Philip Yorke and Sir Clement Wearg. Then Mr Methuen † stood up, and strenuously opposed the Lord Finch's Motion; he said, 'That as he had the Honour to be one of the King's immediate Servants, it might, perhaps, by some be thought unbecoming his Station, to appear against a Petition, to the presenting of which his Majesty, in his Royal Clemency and Goodness, had graciously been pleased to give his Consent: But that being at Liberty to follow the Dictates of his Conscience in this Matter, he would freely declare his Opinion, that the Publick Crimes for which this Petitioner stood attainted, were so heinous, so flagrant, and of

† *Comptroller of the Household. Made Treasurer of the Household at the latter End of this Session.*



of so deep a Dye, as not to admit of any Expiation or Attonement; and whatever he might have done to deserve his Majesty's Private Grace and Pardon, yet he thought him altogether unworthy of any National Favour.' Hereupon Mr Methuen instanc'd the late Lord Bolingbroke's scandalous and villainous Conduct, while he had a Share in the Administration of Affairs in the last Reign. How he was the principal Adviser of, and Actor in, the wicked Measures that were then pursued; his clandestine Negotiation of Peace without the Privy of the Queen's Allies, contrary to the express Tenor of the Grand Alliance; his insolent Behaviour towards all the Confederates in general, and the Dutch in particular; his sacrificing the Interest of the whole Confederacy, and the Honour of his own Country, particularly in the base abandoning of the poor and brave Catalans: A Transaction with which he had an Opportunity to be intimately acquainted, as having had the Honour, at that Juncture, to serve the Nation as the Queen's Minister in Portugal; and to sum up all his Crimes in one, his traiterous Design of defeating the Protestant Succession, the Foundation of both our present and future Happiness; and of advancing a Popish Pretender to the Throne, which would have involv'd his Native Country in endless Misery. Mr Arthur Onslow, Lord William Paulet\*, Sir Thomas Pengelly, and Mr Gybbon† supported Mr Methuen; Serjeant Miller hereupon said, 'That he was against the Motion for three Reasons, I. Because he thought it against the Interest of the King. II. Against the Interest of his Country. III. Against the Interest of the present Ministry. That he loved the King better than he loved himself; and hated his Enemies more than he did. That he loved his Country as he loved himself; and as he thought its Interest inseparable from the King's, so he would not have any publick Favour shewn to one, who had acted in so notorious a Manner against both. And as for the present Ministers, he was so well satisfied with their just, prudent, and successful Management, that he would not see them expos'd to the Cabals and Intrigues of their inveterate, though seemingly reconciled Enemies.' On the other Hand Sir Thomas Hanmer and Dr Friend spoke for the Motion, and took that Occasion to extol his Majesty's Royal Clemency; and then the Question being put, on the Lord Finch's Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative by 231 Votes against 113, and his Lordship and Mr R. Walpole were ordered to bring in a Bill according to the Prayer of the late Lord Bolingbroke's Petition.

Anno. 11. Geo. 1.

1726.

Mr Arthur Onslow.  
 Ld Will. Paulet.  
 Sir Tho. Pengelly.  
 Mr Gybbon.  
 Serjeant Miller.

Sir Tho. Hanmer.  
 Dr. Friend.

A Bill order'd to  
 be brought in ac-  
 cordingly.

April

\* One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

† One of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

Anno 11. Geo. 1.  
1725.

Sir George Oxenden reports the Committee's Replication to the Earl of Macclesfield's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment,

Which is order'd to be engros'd,

And sent to the Lords.

The Bill in Favour of Lord Bolingbroke, read the first Time,

And a second Time, and committed.

Lord W. Paulet moves for a Clause to disable Henry late Lord Bolingbroke from Sitting in Parliament, or holding any Place.

Debate thereon.

*April 23.* Sir George Oxenden reported from the Committee, to whom it was referred to consider of the Answer of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him, ' That the said Earl had industriously avoided giving a direct Answer to several Matters positively alledg'd against him, and had endeavour'd to disguise the Crimes laid to his Charge ; and that many Parts of the said Earl's Answer are contradictory and inconsistent ; and the Committee did humbly submit to the Judgment of the House their Opinion, that for avoiding any Imputation of Delay in the Commons, in a Case of so great Moment, a Replication be forthwith sent up to the Lords, maintaining the Charge of the Commons ; and that the Committee had prepared a Replication accordingly, which he read in his Place ; and the said Replication being read a second Time, it was resolv'd to be the Replication of the Commons to the Answer of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield ; and order'd that the said Replication be engross'd.

*April 24.* The Commons read the engross'd Replication to the Answer of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, which was order'd to be sent to the Lords.

*April 27.* Lord Finch presented to the House a Bill, *For enabling Henry St John, late Viscount Bolingbroke, to take and enjoy several Manors, Lands, &c.* which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

*April 30.* The late Lord Bolingbroke's Bill was read a second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House, who were order'd to receive a Clause or Clauses, ' For preserving the Inheritance of all the Family Estate in the said Bill mentioned, to the Issue Male of the Lord Viscount St John, on Failure of Issue Male of the said Henry St John, late Viscount Bolingbroke, with Proviso to the said late Viscount Bolingbroke to charge the said Estate with a Sum of Money, and to make Leases in like Manner, as he was enabled to do by the Marriage Settlement in the said Bill mentioned, and to make a Jointure, and Provision for younger Children.'

*May 3.* The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into a Grand Committee upon the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke's Bill, the Lord William Paulet mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause to disable the said Henry St John, late Viscount Bolingbroke, to be a Member of either House of Parliament, or to have or enjoy any Office or Place of Profit or Trust under his Majesty. This Motion was back'd by several Members, but was oppos'd by Mr Robert Walpole, and the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative by 154 Voices against 84. After this the Com-

mons

mons in a Committee of the whole House, went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments thereto, which being the next Day reported by the Lord Finch, were, with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to, and the Bill so amended, order'd to be engross'd.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1725.

May 5. The engross'd Bill, *For enabling Henry St. John, late Viscount Bolingbroke, and the Heirs Male of his Body, notwithstanding his Attainder, to take and enjoy several Manors, Lands, and Hereditaments, &c.* was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Lord Bolingbroke's  
Bill pass'd and  
sent up to the  
Lords.

May 6. The Commons order'd, That the Committee appointed to manage the Evidence against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, be at Liberty to proceed in such Manner as they shall think most important for the speediest expediting of the said Trial. Then upon a Message from the Lords, importing, That their Lordships were ready to proceed on the Trial of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, the Names of the Managers were called over by the Clerk, viz. Sir George Oxenden, Bart. \* Sir Clement Wearg, Sir Thomas Pengelly, Sir William Strickland, Bart. † Mr Doddington, Lord Morpeth, Mr Arthur Onslow, Mr Palmer, Mr Walter Plomer, Sir John Rushout, Bart. Mr Edward Thompson ††, Mr Philips Gybbon, Mr Hedges, Mr Sandys, Mr West \*\*, Mr Snell, Mr Lutwyche, Hon. Mr Thomas Gower, and Mr. Cary ††. Accordingly the said Managers went up to the Bar of the House of Lords, to proceed on the Trial, which held till the 26th of this Month, and being printed by Authority, may be found at large in the 6th Volume of the *STATE TRIALS*.

Names of the Ma-  
nagers at the Earl  
of Macclesfield's  
Trial.

May 27. The Lords sent a Message to the Commons, acquainting them, that their Lordships were ready to give Judgment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, if the Commons, with their Speaker, would come and demand the same. Hereupon a Motion was made, and the Question proposed, That this House will demand Judgment of the Lords against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield; which occasioned a warm Debate, that lasted till Five in the Afternoon, when the previous Question being put, That the Question be now put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 136 Voices against 65; and then the main Question being put, it was resolv'd, That this House will demand Judgment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield. This done, the Com-

The Lords send a  
Message to the  
House, that they  
were ready to give  
Judgment against  
the Earl of Mac-  
clesfield.

Debate thereon.

VOL. I.

XX

mons

\* Appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

† Made one of the Lords of the Treasury.

†† Appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

\*\* Made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

†† Appointed Warden of the Mint.

All these Preferments conferr'd at the latter End of this Session.

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1725.

Which his Majesty consents to.

Part thereof, as the same shall be paid into the Exchequer, be issued and paid into the Court of Chancery, to be applied towards making good any of the Losses of the Suitors occasioned by the Deficiencies of the Masters of the said Court, as that Court shall think fit to direct.' And it was order'd, that the said Address be presented to his Majesty by such Members of the House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. About half an Hour after, Mr Robert Walpole reported to the House, That the said Address had been presented to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, That he would give the necessary Orders according to the Desire of the House.

The same Day the King being come to the House of Lords, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Bill in Favour of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, and to several other Bills.

After which the Lord King, Speaker of the House of Lords, read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, as follows :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech  
at concluding the  
Third Session.

" I Am come to put an End to this Session of Parliament, which, though it has been extended to an unexpected Length, has been so well employed for the Service and Interest of the Publick, that I assure myself it will be to the general Satisfaction of the Nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" The prudent Use you have made of the present flourishing State of Credit, by a certain Reduction of more than three Millions seven hundred Thousand Pounds, to an Interest of Four *per Cent.* and by a wise Provision for the Redemption thereof by Parliament, without farther Notice, on Payment of such Sums as the Circumstances of the Government will from Time to Time admit, has secured a considerable Addition to the Sinking Fund, not subject to the Hazard of future Events.

" You have not only raised the Supply for the Service of the current Year, at the lowest Rate of Interest that has been ever known, but without laying any new Burthen on my People, you have enabled me to discharge the Debts of my Civil Government: Debts contracted by necessary and unavoidable Expences, and in Support of such Measures of Government as have greatly increased the Happiness of my People: You have thereby shewn your just Regard to my Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown.

My



My Lords and Gentlemen,

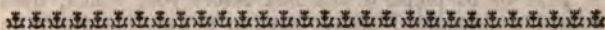
“ As all our publick Blessings are the happy Effects of the  
“ general Tranquility we now enjoy, I cannot but express  
“ my Satisfaction in the Provision you have made, for sup-  
“ pressing and preventing Disturbances and Commotions in  
“ those Parts where the Peace of the Kingdom might have  
“ been most endanger’d.

“ Nothing more remains necessary, than to tell you, that  
“ I entirely depend on the faithful Discharge of your Du-  
“ ties in your several Stations, and on your constant Care in  
“ your respective Countries, to preserve the Peace and Quiet  
“ of the Publick; but I know not how to part with you  
“ without first returning you my very hearty Thanks for the  
“ many repeated Instances you have, in this Session, given  
“ me of your Duty and Affection; all such Returns may  
“ be expected from me, as can be made by the most indul-  
“ gent Prince to an affectionate and loyal People.”

Anno 11. Geo. I.  
1725.

Then the Lord King, by his Majesty's Command, prorogued  
the Parliament to the first of July; They were afterwards  
farther prorogued to the 20th of January.

The Parliament  
prorogued.



## SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the FOURTH SESSION of the

### Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.

THE Parliament being met at Westminster on the  
20th of January, pursuant to their last Prorogation,  
the King went to the House of Peers with the usual  
State, and the Commons being come thither, the King,  
by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the  
following Speech to both Houses:

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I Have had such frequent Experience of the Wisdom  
“ and Zeal of this Parliament, on many important Oc-  
“ casions, that it is with Pleasure I now meet you again,  
“ and I make no Doubt but that your Endeavours for the  
“ Good and Service of your Country will be as successful  
“ as they have hitherto been.

“ The distress’d Condition of some of our Protestant Bre-  
“ thren abroad, and the Negotiations and Engagements en-  
“ tred into by some Foreign Powers, which seem to have  
“ laid the Foundation of new Troubles and Disturbances in

Europe,

The King's Speech  
at opening the  
Fourth Session.

Anno 12. Geo. 1.  
1725-26.

“ Europe, and to threaten my Subjects with the Loss of  
“ several of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade,  
“ obliged me without any Loss of Time, to concert with  
“ other Powers, such Measures, as might give a Check to the  
“ ambitious Views of those, who are endeavouring to render  
“ themselves formidable, and put a Stop to the farther Pro-  
“ gress of such dangerous Designs. For these Ends I have  
“ entred into a defensive Alliance with the most Christian  
“ King and the King of Prussia, to which several other  
“ Powers, and particularly the States-General, have been in-  
“ vited to accede, and I have not the least Reason to doubt  
“ of their Concurrence. This Treaty shall in a short Time  
“ be laid before you.

“ By these Means, and by your Support and Assistance, I  
“ trust in God, I shall be able not only to secure to my  
“ own Subjects the Enjoyment of many valuable Rights and  
“ Privileges long since acquir'd for them by the most solemn  
“ Treaties, but effectually to preserve the Peace and Balance  
“ of Europe, the only View and End of all my Endeavours.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have order'd the Estimates for the Service of this  
“ Year to be prepar'd and laid before you, which, from  
“ an Unwillingness I always have to put my Subjects to an  
“ extraordinary Expence by any unnecessary Precautions, are  
“ form'd upon the Foot of employing no greater Number  
“ of Forces, than was thought necessary the last Year; for  
“ which, if the Supplies you give shall be fully and effec-  
“ tually rais'd, I shall be enabled to have a strong Fleet at  
“ Sea early in the Spring. If the Posture of Affairs shall at  
“ any Time make it necessary to augment our Maritime  
“ Force, I confide so entirely in the Zeal and Affection of  
“ my Parliament, that I assure myself you will enable me  
“ to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen, as  
“ shall be found requisite.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is not to be doubted, but the Enemies to my Go-  
“ vernment will conceive Hopes, that some favourable Op-  
“ portunity for renewing their Attempts may offer, from  
“ the Prospect of new Troubles and Commotions: They are  
“ already very busy by their Instruments and Emissaries in  
“ those Courts, whose Measures seem most to favour their  
“ Purposes, in soliciting and promoting the Cause of the  
“ Pretender; but I persuade myself, notwithstanding the  
“ Countenance and Encouragement they may have receiv'd,  
“ or flatter themselves with, the Provision you shall make  
“ for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom will effectually  
“ secure us from any Attempts from Abroad, and render all  
“ such Projects vain and abortive.

“ When



“ When the World shall see that you will not suffer the British Crown and Nation to be menaced and insulted, those, who most envy the present Happiness and Tranquility of this Kingdom, and are endeavouring to make us subservient to their Ambition, will consider their own Interest and Circumstances, before they make any Attempt upon so brave a People, strengthened and supported by prudent and powerful Alliances, and though desirous to preserve the Peace, able and ready to defend themselves against the Efforts of all Aggressors. Such Resolutions and such Measures timely taken, I am satisfy'd, are the most effectual Means of preventing a War, and continuing to us the Blessings of Peace and Prosperity.”

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Jan. 20. The Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, Sir Robert Sutton \*, Knight of the Shire for Nottingham, mov'd, and being seconded, it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty for his gracious Speech; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution; which was accordingly the next Day reported to the House by Sir Robert Sutton, and agreed to.

Sir Robert Sutton  
moves for an Ad-  
dress of Thanks,

Jan. 22. The same was presented to his Majesty by the whole House as follows :

Which is agreed  
to, and presented.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave most unfeignedly to congratulate your Majesty's safe and happy Arrival in this Kingdom. Nothing can equal the Dread and Anxiety which filled the Breasts of your good People, whilst your Majesty's sacred Person was expos'd to the Perils of tempestuous Seas; but the universal Joy that was instantly diffus'd throughout the Kingdom, upon the welcome News of your Majesty's being safely landed on the British Shore.

The Address.

We return your Majesty our humblest Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's great Attention and Care for the Preservation of the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and the general Tranquility of Europe.

The tender Regard and Compassion, which your Majesty has express'd for the distressed Protestants abroad, will give great Satisfaction to all, whose Profession of the same Religion must inspire them with a just Resentment of the Injuries and Persecutions which they suffer for the Sake of it.

Your

\* Made a Knight of the Bath, June 17. 1725.

Ashe 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

‘ Your Majesty’s Vigilance in watching over and disconcerting the ambitious Views and Designs of those, that are endeavouring to render themselves formidable ; your Wisdom in early forming and entering into Alliances with Powers best able to withstand the common Danger, and to put a Stop to the farther Progress of the Negotiations carrying on by other Powers, and your particular Concern for the Trade and Commerce of these Nations, call upon us for all possible Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

‘ And that your Majesty’s unwearied Endeavours for the particular Interests of your own Subjects of these Kingdoms, and for preventing a War, may have their desir’d Effect, we, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Commons, promise and assure your Majesty, that we will with the greatest Cheerfulness, Unanimity and Dispatch, so effectually raise the Supplies for this Year, that your Majesty may be enabled to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, sufficient to protect and defend the Kingdom, to disappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to your Majesty’s Government, and resent any Insults and Attempts that may be vainly projected and undertaken.

‘ It is not to be wonder’d at, that in the low State to which the Affairs of the Pretender are reduced, his Emissaries and Instruments should be waiting for every Opportunity, that has the Appearance of being favourable to their languishing Cause ; and as they have been very busy in foreign Courts, the Disaffected and Discontented here have not been less industrious, by false Rumours and Suggestions to fill the Minds of the People with groundless Fears and Alarms, in order to affect the Publick Credit, and, by distressing the Government, give Encouragement to the Enemies of our Peace.

‘ But we promise ourselves that the Prudence, Temper, and Resolution of those that truly consult their own Interest, and wish well to their Country, will, on the one Hand, prevent and obviate the Mischiefs that, by too great Credulity and vain Fears, they may bring upon themselves ; and, on the other Hand, we are determin’d to convince the World, that if those who most envy our present Happiness and Tranquility, shall so far presume upon the just Sense and Value we have for these inestimable Blessings, as still to pursue their desperate Measures ; how desirous soever we may be of Peace, we will not suffer your Majesty and the British Nation to be insulted ; but that we will, to the utmost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by, and support your Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the publick Repose.’



To this Address his Majesty return'd the following Answer.

Anno 22. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Gentlemen,

" I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. I make no Doubt but you will soon be sensible of the good Effect of this seasonable Vigour and Resolution. You may be assured, that I will make no Use of the Confidence you repose in me, but for preserving to us the Blessings of Peace, and for promoting the Honour and Interest of this Kingdom."

The King's Answer  
thereto.

Jan. 22. The Commons took into Consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, and a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was referred to the Grand Committee on the 24th Instant.

A Supply voted.

Jan. 24. The Commons went into a Grand Committee, to consider of the Motion for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which was unanimously resolv'd upon.

Jan. 28. The House having resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply, and in particular of the Charge of the Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in Great-Britain for the Year 1726. Mr Henry Pelham open'd the Debate, and mov'd, That Provision be made for the same Number of Men, for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1726, as were provided for the last Year. This was oppos'd by Mr Shippen, who thereupon stood up, and spoke as follows:

Debate concerning  
the Number of  
Land-Forces for  
the Year 1726.

Mr H. Pelham.

Mr Shippen.

Mr Speaker,

" My Sentiments concerning a Standing Army in Time of Peace are well known here, and it may seem unnecessary, perhaps be thought impertinent, in me to debate anew on a worn and exhausted Topic, when other Gentlemen, who entertain the same Sentiments, are pleas'd to be silent. But surely the Question before you is not become a Motion of Course; surely as long as the Grievance is continued on one hand, so long there is a Right of Complaint on the other; and that Complaint, I should think, may without Offence be continued, till it can be proved, that the British Government is in its nature Military, or ought to be made so.

" I do not intend to trouble you with what I have formerly urg'd, or to use any Argument drawn from the Expence and Burthen, or from the Terror and Oppression, which have been brought upon this and other Nations, by raising and keeping up a greater Number of Forces, than were absolutely necessary in Time of Peace: Not but that the Gradations, by which Armies, with all their Inconveniences,

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

melancholy Consideration. For then an Army of twice Eighteen thousand Men would not be sufficient to defend that Cause, which his Majesty has hitherto asserted, with so much Glory to himself, with so much Advantage to the Protestant Part of Europe.

'Twas a notorious Saying, and the avowed Policy of one of our late famous Statesmen, who lived till after the Revolution, and was thought a secret Instrument in it, that, notwithstanding the Noise and Clamour of the People against Soldiers in Time of Peace, the easiest and best Way of governing England was by an Army; and that a Minister so guarded might prosecute his own Measures with Safety and Success, and soon make the boasting Assertors of Liberty and Property, as tame as a Flock of Turkies, and drive them which Way he pleased. This gives us a true Idea of some sorts of modern Policy, and of the Insolence of that Man in Authority, who ruined his Prince by the very Methods he would have enslaved his Fellow-Subjects; but not of the Genius of the People of England. For he found another Spirit in them; he found, they perpetually struggled with him in Defence of the Church and State, when he was endeavouring to sacrifice both, as he did his own Honour and Conscience, in order to erect an arbitrary and unlimited Dominion in these Kingdoms. Nor could they endure his Return into Power after the Revolution, tho' he was countenanced by King William himself, and tho' his meritorious Perfidy was strongly pleaded in his Favour. But they continued their Opposition to him, till they had accomplished his Disgrace; and still his Memory is as detestable, as his Administration was wicked, tho' he neither aggrandized his Family, nor augmented his Estate by the Spoils of the Publick.

'Now we are to hope the military Principles of this Statesman are dead with him, and we are sure good Ministers can never pursue the Maxims of bad ones, because the Means of their Actions must necessarily be as different, as the Ends are. 'Tis therefore unintelligible to me, how the keeping up an Army in Time of Peace, which has formerly been thought criminal Advice in Ministers, as being incompatible with our Constitution, should now be annually recommended to Parliament by our modern Patriots, as the only Method of securing us in the Possession of our Laws and Liberties. I say, this is unintelligible to me, and till the seeming Paradox can be reconciled to Reason, I must beg Leave constantly to oppose Questions of this Nature.

Mr Heytham.  
Mr Hungerford.

Mr Shippen was supported by Mr. Heytham, Mr Hungerford, and others, who insisted on the reducing the Four Thousand Men that were rais'd some Years ago, [See p. 291] upon  
an

an extraordinary Occasion, and which were now become altogether unnecessary, since on the one Hand Great Britain enjoy'd at present a happy and perfect Tranquility, which seem'd firmly secur'd by the late disarming of the Highlands of Scotland; and, on the other Hand, it having already been unanimously resolv'd, to enable his Majesty to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, this they thought sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, effectually to secure us from any Attempts from abroad, and to render all Projects of the Pretender's Instruments and Emisseries vain and abortive.' To this it was answer'd by Mr Henry Pelham \* and Hon. Mr Verney, ' That it would be highly imprudent to lessen the Number of our Land Forces, at a Time when some foreign Powers who endeavour'd to make themselves formidable, and threaten us with the Loss of our most advantageous Branches of our Trade, were augmenting theirs. That the Alliances his Majesty was lately enter'd into, to check such ambitious Views, and put a Stop to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs, might make it necessary to send some Land Forces abroad, in Support of those Alliances; and that in such a Case, the leaving the Kingdom without a sufficient Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons, would be too great a Temptation to the Enemies of the Government, who are continually watching for favourable Opportunities for renewing their Attempts, and disturbing the happy Repose we enjoy.' Sir Joseph Jekyl, having hereupon declar'd, ' That he was indeed the last Year for reducing Part of the Army; but that the Face and Posture of Affairs in Europe being since changed, he thought it now unsafe; His Opinion had so great Weight, that, without any farther Debate, it was resolv'd, I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Guernsey and Jersey, for the Year 1726, be, including 1815 Invalids, and 324 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands, 18,264 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included. II. That a Sum not exceeding 655,178 l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Charge of the said 18,226 effective Men, for the Year 1726.

Jan. 29. These Resolutions were reported to the House by Mr Farrer, and agreed to; after which it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain might be laid before the House.

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Mr H. Pelham,  
Mr Verney.

Sir J. Jekyl.

An Address for  
Copies of the  
Treaties between  
the Emperor and  
King of Spain to  
be laid before the  
House.

February

\* Secretary at War.

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Mr W. Pulteney  
moves for appoint-  
ing a Committee  
to state the pub-  
lick Debts from  
Dec. 25. 1714 to  
Dec. 25. 1725.

Debate thereon.

Mr D. Pulteney.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Sir R. Walpole.

Mr Barnard.

Sir T. Pengelly.  
Sir R. Walpole.

Mr W. Pulteney.

Sir R. Walpole.

Copies of the Han-  
over Treaty, and  
the Treaty be-  
tween the Empe-  
ror and King of  
Spain laid before  
the House.

*February 9.* Mr William Pulteney mov'd, 'That a Committee be appointed to state the publick Debts as they stood on the 25th of December, 1714, with what Debts have been incurr'd since that Time, 'till the 25th of December 1725, distinguishing how much of the said Debts have been provided for, and how much remain unprovided for by Parliament.' He was seconded by Mr Daniel Pulteney, and back'd by Sir Joseph Jekyl; Hereupon Sir Robert Walpole stood up and endeavour'd to shew, 'That such an Inquiry was unseasonable and preposterous, and that it might give a dangerous Wound to publick Credit at this critical Juncture, when Money'd-Men were already but too much alarmed by the Appearances of an approaching War; urging, That in the present Posture of Affairs, they could not better express their Love to their Country, than by making good their Promises and Assurances to his Majesty at the Beginning of this Session, and with the greatest Dispatch raising the necessary Supplies, to enable his Majesty to make good his late Engagements, for the Welfare of his Subjects, to disappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to his Government, and to resent any Insults that may be offer'd to his Crown and Dignity.' Mr Barnard, Member for the City of London, confirm'd what Sir Robert Walpole had said, as to the Danger of increasing the Alarm of Money'd-Men, which had already so much affected publick Credit, that the Stocks were within a few Weeks fallen 12 l. or 14 l. *per Cent.* But Sir Thomas Pengelly, having spoken for the Motion, Sir Robert Walpole reply'd to him. Hereupon Mr William Pulteney stood up and declar'd, 'That he made this Motion with no other View, than to give that Great Man an Opportunity to shew his Integrity to the whole World, which would finish his sublime Character:' To which Sir Robert Walpole answer'd, 'That this Compliment would have come out with a better Grace, and appear'd more sincere, when that fine Gentleman had himself a Share in the Management of the Publick Money, than now he was out of Place.' Then the Question being put upon Mr Pulteney's Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 262 Votes against 89.

The same Day Sir Robert Walpole acquainted the House, That he had received his Majesty's Commands to lay before the House the Treaty between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, made at Hanover the 3d of September 1725; and that his Majesty had likewise commanded him to lay before the House, pursuant to their Address to his Majesty, the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain. And he presented Copies of the said Treaties, with Translations of them, to the House: together with a List of  
the



the said Treaties; which List being read, it was Resolv'd to take the said Treaties into Consideration on the 16th Instant.

*Feb.* 16. The House proceeded to take into Consideration the above-recited Treaties, which, by his Majesty's Command, had been laid before the House. After the reading thereof Mr Horatio Walpole \* open'd the Debate with a Speech, wherein he laid before the House the State and Posture of Affairs in Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht to this present Time, and took Notice, 'That since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of this Realm, his constant Care and Endeavours had been to settle the Balance of Power on a solid Foundation, and to preserve and secure the Tranquility of Christendom; to protect and defend the Protestant Cause, and promote the Honour and Interest of his British Subjects. That with these great Views, his Majesty was become Mediator and Guarantee both of the Barrier Treaty concluded in 1715, and of the Convention made in 1718, for the Execution of that Treaty, between the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces. That in the Year 1716, his Majesty concluded a Defensive Alliance with the Emperor; and in 1717, another with the most Christian King and the States General; the genuine Design of both which Treaties was only to preserve the publick Repose of Christendom, establish'd by the Peace of Utrecht, and to guaranty the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line. That in order to fortify all the said Treaties, and to extinguish the War which the Spaniards had kindled in Italy, his Majesty in 1718, made a Convention with the most Christian King, for proposing Ultimate Conditions of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the then King of Sicily. That this Convention was, a few Days after, follow'd by a Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, which, by their Ministers, was concluded at London, and sign'd on the 22d of July 1718, and in which the States General were named as one of the Contracting Parties, upon a Supposition, that their High Mightinesses would come into it, from whence this Treaty was named the Quadruple Alliance. That a few Months after the King of Sicily was admitted into this Treaty, and at length the King of Spain himself was forced to accede to it, which was mainly owing to the generous Assistance his Britannick Majesty gave the Emperor in the Mediterranean. That there remaining some Points still controverted between the Emperor and King of Spain, the same were referr'd to be

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1745-26.

Debate thereon.

Mr H. Walpole.

\* His Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

Anno 12. Geo. 2.  
 1725-26.

be amicably determined in a Congress, which was afterwards open'd at Cambray, under the Mediation of his Britannick Majesty and the most Christian King. That by Reason of several Difficulties, industriously raised by the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, the great Pains taken for three Years by the Ministers Mediators, proved unsuccessful; and, at last, the Congress was suddenly dissolv'd, upon Advice that the Emperor and the King of Spain secretly had adjusted the Differences between them, and concluded a Treaty of Peace at Vienna. That this unexpected Event occasion'd no small Surmize, and raised Jealousies, which appear'd to be the better grounded, when it was known. That the said Treaty of Peace was soon follow'd by a Treaty of Commerce, the main Design of which was to support and countenance the East-India Company some Years before establish'd at Ostend, by granting to the Inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands greater Privileges, both in the East and West-Indies, than were ever granted either to the English or Dutch, which visibly tended to the entire Ruin of many valuable Branches of our Trade, and was contrary to several solemn Treaties still in Force. That thereupon his Majesty, ever watchful for the Interest of his British Subjects, had caused lively Representations to be made against the said Treaty of Commerce, both to the Emperor and King of Spain. That at the Court of Madrid these Complaints were receiv'd with Coldness, and at that of Vienna with Stiffness and Haughtiness, even to such a Degree, that the Imperial Ministers did not stick to insinuate, that if his Britannick Majesty persisted in his Resolution to take Measures in Opposition to the Treaties of Vienna, his Imperial Majesty would not only think himself disengaged from the Guarantuy of the Protestant Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain; but that the same might be attended with Consequences in relation to his Majesty's Dominions in Germany. That these insulting Menaces made no Impression on his Majesty's Firmness, nor deterr'd him from his fix'd Resolution of concerting, with other Powers, such Measures as might give a Check to the ambitious Views of those who endeavour'd to render themselves formidable: That these Measures seem'd to be the more necessary, because there were just Grounds to believe, that the unforeseen Reconciliation of the Emperor and King of Spain was owing to the constant View of the House of Austria, of rendering the Imperial Dignity Hereditary in their Family. That in order to that, it might be reasonably supposed, That the Treaties of Vienna were to be cemented by a Match between the Emperor's eldest Daughter and the Infante Don Carlos. That it was easy to foresee the Consequences of such a Marriage. For the Issue-Male that might

come from it, might, in Time, be possess'd not only of all the Hereditary Dominions belonging to the House of Austria, and of the Imperial Dignity, but also of all the Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy; which would entirely overthrow the Balance of Power, and render the Liberties of all the rest of Europe very precarious. That this Supposition would appear more than probable to any one who consider'd, that there was scarce any other Way of Accounting, either for the King of Spain's breaking through solemn Treaties with Great Britain, in favour of the Emperor's Subjects in the Netherlands; or for the Emperor's forgetting so far the Obligations he had to Great Britain and Holland, as to enter into Engagements to assist Spain, towards the Recovery of Gibraltar and Minorca, and to persist in supporting and countenancing the Ostend Company, establish'd with no other View than to deprive the Subjects of the Maritime Powers of several of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade. That in order to give a timely Check to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs, his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, had entred into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia, to which several other Powers, and particularly the States General, had been invited to accede; that the States of Holland had already done it, and it was not to be doubted, but their Example would soon be followed by the other United Provinces. That the main View of this Alliance was to maintain and preserve the publick Repose and Tranquility of Christendom, and to secure to each contracting Party the Possession of their respective Dominions and Territories, with the Rights, Immunities and Advantages, particularly those relating to Trade, which their Subjects enjoy'd, or ought, by Treaties, to enjoy. And that as his Majesty ever had a particular Concern for the Protestant Interest, so out of his royal and tender Compassion for the distressed Condition of some of our Protestant Brethren in Poland, his Majesty had not only interpos'd his good Offices, in the most pressing Manner, in their Favour, but had taken the Occasion of the Defensive Alliance made at Hanover, to engage, by a separate Article, the most Christian King and the King of Prussia, who, together with his Majesty, are Guarantees of the Treaty of Oliva, to see it maintained and observed in its full Extent, and to cause Reparation to be made for what may have been done at Thorn, contrary to the said Treaty of Oliva. Concluding, with an Encomium upon his Majesty's Wisdom, Care, Vigilance, Steadiness and Resolution in the Conduct of all these weighty and important Affairs.'

Mr Walpole having done Speaking, Mr D. Pulteney stood up, and made his Observations on most of the Points mention'd

ANNO 12. GEO. I.  
1725-26.

Mr D. Pulteney.

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Col. Bladen.

Mr Shippen.

Mr H. Pelham.

by Mr Walpole, and insinuated, 'That the Subject Matter of this Day's Debate was of a very nice Nature, and of the greatest Importance, and therefore they ought maturely to consider of it, before they came to any Resolution upon it.' Another Member having suggested, 'That it was to be supposed, that the King of Spain did not seem to grant any farther Privileges to the Emperor's Subjects in the Netherlands, than what had been granted to the English, and other most favour'd Nations;' He was answer'd by Colonel Bladen, who pointed to the very Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of Vienna, whereby it was expressly stipulated, in the Second Article, "That the Ships of War and Merchant Ships belonging to the Contracting Parties, or their Subjects, should be allowed full Liberty to frequent the Harbours, Coasts, and Provinces of each other; naming particularly the East-Indies, and without any Exception, as to the Spanish West-Indies, or any other Restraint on the Ships of War and Merchant Ships, than not to buy any Thing besides Victuals and Materials for repairing their Ships:" which implied a Permission to vend their Merchandizes for ready Money; so that it was manifest, that the Subjects of the Austrian Low-Countries were allowed more extensive Privileges than ever had been granted to any other Nation, contrary to several Treaties in Force between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain.'

Then Mr Shippen raised an Objection to the Treaty of Hanover, viz. 'That it would engage the British Nation in a War, for the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in Germany, contrary to an express Provision made for the securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties, in the Act, *For farther Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*; which, being the Basis and Foundation of the present Settlement, was become Part of our Constitution, and therefore ought to be sacred and inviolable. 'He was answer'd by Mr Henry Pelham, who urged,' That the true Meaning and Intent of that Limitation was not wholly and for ever to deprive his Majesty's foreign Dominions of any Assistance from this Nation; for if so, his Majesty in that respect would be in a worse Condition upon his Accession to the British Throne than he was before; but only to restrain the Sovereign, for the future, from engaging the Nation, at his Pleasure, in a War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of England, without the Consent of Parliament, to whom the Legislature wisely left to judge and determine, whether such a War was just and necessary or no? That for his own Part, he was fully of Opinion, That if in the present Juncture and Circumstances of Affairs, his Majesty's foreign Dominions should be attacked or insulted, this Nation ought to stand by and support his Majesty against

all his Enemies whatsoever. And therefore he moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his great Goodness in communicating the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and the Defensive Alliance between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia. To express our just Sense of his Majesty's Concern for the Balance and Peace of Europe, and the Protestant Religion; and, above all, our unfeigned Gratitude for his earnest and seasonable Care of the particular Interests of his British Subjects, by forming and entering into the said Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain; and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the British Trade, in Breach of several solemn Treaties now in Force. To acknowledge his Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever divert his Majesty from consulting and steadily pursuing the true Interest of these his Kingdoms; and to assure his Majesty, that in Justice to and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, this House will effectually stand by and support his Majesty against all Insults and Attacks, that any Prince or Power, in Repentment of the just Measures which his Majesty has so wisely taken, shall make upon any of his Majesty's Territories or Dominions, tho' not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.'

This Motion was seconded by Mr Doddington; but Dr Friend and Mr Foley raised some Objections to it. They were answer'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who was reply'd to by Sir Thomas Pengelly. After him the Lord Finch stood up, and made a short Panegyrick on his Majesty's illustrious Family; 'Which his Lordship observ'd had ever been the Bulwark of the Reformation; and took Notice of the great Sufferings of the excellent Princess Elizabeth, Daughter to King James I, Queen of Bohemia, and his Majesty's Grand-Mother, upon Account of the Protestant Religion. Concluding, that his Majesty seem'd to have been led to the British Throne by the Hands of Providence, as a Reward for the Piety of his Ancestors.' After this, Mr William Pulteney spoke against the Motion and suggested, 'That the Imperial Court's Backwardness in granting the Investiture for Bremen and Verden, might have been one of the Motives to some late Measures.' Upon this Sir Robert Walpole stood up and assur'd the House, 'That his Majesty might long ago have

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Mr H. Pelham moves for an Address of Thanks to the King, for communicating the above Treaties to the House, &c.

Debate upon that Motion.  
Mr Doddington.  
Dr Friend.  
Mr Foley.  
Sir J. Jekyll.  
Sir T. Pengelly.  
Lord Finch.

Mr W. Pulteney.

Sir R. Walpole.

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

An Address voted

And presented to  
the King.

had the same Investiture, if he would have paid the exorbitant Fees that were demanded for it.' Upon the whole Matter, the Question being put on Mr Pelham's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 285 Voices against 107. and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address according to the said Resolution. The next Day, Mr Pelham reported the said Address, which was agreed to.

Feb. 19. The House presented the said Address to his Majesty as follows.

The Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your great Goodness, in communicating to us the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and the Defensive Alliance between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia.

The Engagements which your Majesty has entred into by the said Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the chief Branches of the British Trade, and in Breach of the several solemn Treaties now in Force, call upon us to express our most unfeigned and grateful Sense of your Majesty's Concern for the Preservation of the Balance and Peace of Europe, the Protestant Religion, and the particular Interest of your British Subjects.

And when we reflect upon your Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever divert you from consulting and steadily pursuing the Good and Welfare of these your Kingdoms; we think ourselves obliged, by the strongest Ties of Duty and Affection, to assure your Majesty, that we will, in Justice to and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, stand by and support your Majesty against all Insults and Attacks, that any Prince or Power, in Resentment of the just Measures which your Majesty has so wisely taken, shall make upon any of your Majesty's Territories or Dominions, tho' not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

To



To this the King return'd the following Answer.

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

Gentlemen,

" I Return you my Thanks for this particular Mark of  
" your Duty, Affection and Confidence in me. Your Af-  
" surances not to suffer my Foreign Dominions to be expos'd  
" or insulted, on account of the Measures I have taken for  
" the Interest of these Kingdoms, will, I hope, be a Means  
" to preserve the Peace and Tranquility of Europe. I have  
" no Views of Ambition to gratify; I have no Thought  
" of aggrandizing myself, or extending any Parts of my  
" Dominions, at the Hazard and Expence of the other;  
" and as my Honour is the Common Cause and Concern of  
" my Subjects, their particular Interests shall, upon all Oc-  
" casions, be my constant Care."

The King's An-  
swer thereto.

March 2. A Petition of Richard Hampden, \* Esq; Mem-  
ber for Wendover, was presented to the House, and read,  
praying, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill, *To*  
*impower the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury*  
*to compound with the Petitioner, for the Debt due from him to*  
*the Crown.* Sir Robert Walpole having acquainted the  
House, that the Petitioner had apply'd to the King, and that  
his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House,  
that his Majesty gave his Consent, that the House might do  
therein as they thought fit; the said Petition was thereupon  
referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole  
House, on the 11th Instant.

Petition of  
R. Hampden, Esq;  
for a Bill to im-  
power the Lords  
of the Treasury  
to compound with  
him for the Debt  
he ow'd to the  
Crown; which  
is refer'd to the  
Grand Committee.

March 4. A Petition of Sir Tho. Lowther, Bart. Member  
for Lancaster, was presented to the House and read; setting  
forth, ' That the Site of the dissolv'd Monastery of Furnes  
in Lancashire and Lands thereto belonging were formerly  
the Estate of the Preston Family. That in 1674, this Estate  
was enjoyed by Sir Thomas Preston, a Papist, who, to pre-  
vent its descending to the Petitioner's Grandfather, conveyed  
the same to Trustees for superstitious Uses. That the Peti-  
tioner and his Ancestors have been at considerable Charges, in  
maintaining their own and in recovering the Crown's Title to  
the said Estate: That the Petitioner now enjoys the said  
Estate by a Lease, for 31 Years, of which 22 are yet to  
come; and praying, That as this Estate was the Family  
Estate, of which they were depriv'd for the Adherence of the  
Petitioner's Grandfather to the Protestant Religion; and in  
regard of the great Expence the Petitioner's Family have been  
at in recovering and maintaining the Right of the Crown,

Petition of Sir  
T. Lowther, for  
purchasing the Re-  
version, in Fee, of  
his Estate held by  
Grant from the  
Crown.

That

\* One of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Treasurer of the Navy in the  
last Parliament.

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725 26.

That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to grant the Inheritance of the said Estate to the Petitioner, upon his paying such Consideration as, according to the Nature of the Case, should be reasonable.' Hereupon Sir Robert Walpole having inform'd the House that his Majesty gave his Consent to the bringing in such a Bill as was desir'd by the Petition; a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

A Bill order'd accordingly.

A Petition of Sir Orlando Bridgman to the same Purpose.

*March 7.* A Petition of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. Member for Blechingly, was presented to the House and read; praying, 'That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill to enable him to purchase the Reversion in Fee of Bowood-Park in Wiltshire, which had been granted for a Term of Years to his Grandfather Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by King Charles II. on Payment of such Consideration for the same, as shall be set by his Majesty's Surveyor-General.' Sir Robert Walpole having thereupon acquainted the House, that his Majesty gave his Consent to the bringing in such a Bill, as was desir'd by the Petition, the said Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. Upon Occasion of Sir Orlando Bridgman and Sir Thomas Lowther's Petitions, Mr Hungerford represented, 'That through the Generosity and Bounty of his Majesty's Royal Predecessors, the ancient Demefne of the Crown had been so curtail'd and diminished, that little was left of it; that therefore 'twas high Time to think of some Means or other to recover, at least, so much of it as reverted to the Crown, by the Determination of former Grants; that 'twas well known how apt the best of Princes are to yield to the Importunities of Courtiers, even to the Detriment of their own Families and Successors; and therefore he mov'd, That the House would receive no more Petitions for enabling his Majesty to sell the Reversion of Lands held of the Crown. He was seconded by Mr Freeman; and nobody opposing that Motion, it pass'd into a Resolution.

A Bill order'd accordingly.

Hereupon Mr Hungerford moves for a Resolution against receiving any more Petitions for purchasing the Reversion of Crown Lands, which is agreed to.

The Commons in a grand Committee consider of Mr Hampden's Petition. Debate thereon.

Sir W. Yonge.  
Sir T. Hanmer.  
Mr Bromley.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Sir J. Eyles.

*March 11.* The Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Petition of Richard Hampden, Esq; After the Reading of which Sir William Yonge, who had brought it in, spoke in his Behalf, but was opposed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr Bromley, Mr Shippen, Mr Hungerford, and others; who made just Reflections on the Crime of mismanaging and imbezzelling publick Money. This Charge was much aggravated by what Sir John Eyles, Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company, declar'd, 'That it appear'd by the balanc'd Accounts of Mr Hawes, one of the late Directors, that Mr Hampden was so far from being a Sufferer in the South-Sea Project, that he was rather upwards of 9000 l. Gainer.' Hereupon Mr Arthur Onslow said

Ar. Onslow.

said, 'That out of Regard to his ancient Family, and, in particular, in Consideration of his Great Grandfather, [*John Hampden, Esq;*] who made a most noble and courageous Stand against Arbitrary Power in opposing Ship-Money and fell the first Victim in the glorious Cause of Liberty, he was for having something done for his Relations: ' To which Mr Shippen replied, 'That he would not enter upon the Merits of the Great Grandfather; but this he was sure of, That his Great Grandson had wasted more Ship-Money than ever himself sav'd to the Nation, or King Charles I. intended to raise.' Other Members spoke against the granting Mr Hampden's Petition, because it would be a dangerous Precedent; and 'twas to be fear'd, that several others in the like Circumstances might expect the same Favour. Upon this Sir Robert Walpole declar'd, 'That he would never give his Vote in Favour of any Body that embezzell'd publick Money: But took Notice, that they could not come to any Determination in this Affair, before they had look'd into some Papers, particularly the State of Mr Hampden's final Account.' Hereupon Mr Speaker resum'd the Chair, and then the farther Consideration of Mr Hampden's Petition was put off to the 16th Instant.

Anno 12. Geo. 1.  
1725-26.

Mr Shippen.

Sir R. Walpole.

*March 15.* A Petition of Isabella Hampden, Wife of Richard Hampden, Esq; was presented to the House and read; setting forth, 'That she brought in Marriage to her said Husband upwards of 10,500*l.* And that the Petitioner is necessarily involv'd in the Misfortune of her said Husband, though having no ways conduced thereunto, &c. therefore praying the compassionate Regard of the House to the Hardship of her Case, by securing to her, 'till she shall come to the Possession of her Joynture, such a Provision for her Support as the House shall think fit.' This Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom Mr Hampden's Petition was referr'd.

Petition of Isabella  
Wife of R. Hamp-  
den, Esq;

*March 16.* A Petition of John Hampden, Esq; was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, 'That the Petitioner is the only Brother of Richard Hampden, Esq; and the sole Male-Heir of that ancient Family; that in Case his said Brother shall not have any Children, the Fee of the Estate, being in his said Brother, may devolve to the Crown, unless the House shall otherwise direct; that there is not the least Provision made out of the Family-Estate for the Petitioner, in Case his Brother should die without Children, so that the Petitioner may probably be left Heir to that ancient Family, without the least Support; and praying the Consideration of the House, and such Relief as the House shall think fit.' This Petition was likewise referr'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee, into which the House resolv'd it-  
self,

And of Jo. Hamp-  
den, Esq; his Bro-  
ther.

Anno 12. Geo. 1.  
1725-26.



self, and took into Consideration the Petitions of Richard Hampden, Esq; his Wife, and his Brother. After a Debate, in which many severe Reflections were made upon the first, the farther Consideration of that Affair was again put off to the 23d Instant.

*March 19.* The Commons order'd the Auditor of the Imprest to lay before the House the State of the final Account of Richard Hampden, Esq; when Treasurer of the Navy; which Mr Harley \* laid before the House accordingly on the 21st of March.

Farther Debate  
on Mr Hampden's  
Petition.

Sir W. Yonge.

*March 23.* The Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the Petitions of Richard Hampden, Esq; his Wife, and his Brother, which occasion'd a very high Debate. After the reading of several Papers, Sir William Yonge took Notice, 'That Mr Hampden's Deficiency had, in some Measure, been occasion'd by a general Calamity; that he had already done all that lay in his Power to make it up; that however, since neither his Wife nor his Brother, had any ways been accessary to his Misfortunes, it were unreasonable and unjust to involve them in his Offence and its Punishment; that his real and Patrimonial Estate amounted to about 2,200*l. per Annum*, one full half of which was settled for a Joynture to his Wife, who brought him near 11,000*l.* in Marriage, besides an Annuity of 200*l. per Annum*, during her Life, for her seperate Use, all which Settlements ought to be secur'd to her; that either Mr Richard Hampden, or his Brother may have Issue Male; and in Consideration of the signal Services, at divers Times, perform'd by their illustrious Ancestors, some Provision should be made for their Posterity out of the Family Estate: And therefore he mov'd, That a Bill be brought in, *For vesting the real and Personal Estates of Richard Hampden, Esq; in Trustees for making some Provision for his Wife and Family, and for the better securing the Debt due from him to the Crown.*

Sir John Hobart.  
Mr William-Peer  
Williams.  
Mr Clayton.

This Motion was seconded by Sir John Hobart †, and back'd by Mr William-Peer Williams; but Mr Clayton represented, 'That, if this Affair went through the usual tedious Course of Extents in the Exchequer, great Part of Mr Hampden's Estate would be consum'd in Law Expences, so that the Crown would never get 200*l.* a Year out of it: And therefore he propos'd that the said Estate should be divided into two equal Parts, one of which should be allotted as a Provision for his Wife and Family; and the other Half immediately sold off, towards satisfying the Debt due from him to the Crown.' Many Members shew'd their Approbation

\* Auditor of the Imprest.

† Created Knight of the Bath, June 17, 1725.

bation of this Proposal: But the Majority were for Sir William Yonge's Motion; and the Speaker having refus'd the Chair, a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly; which afterwards pass'd into a Law.

*March 24.* Mr Methuen acquainted the Commons, That he had a Message from his Majesty to the House, sign'd by his Majesty, and he deliver'd the same to Mr Speaker, who read it, as follows:

G E O R G E R.

"HIS Majesty having nothing more at Heart, than an earnest Desire to secure to his own Subjects the full and free Enjoyment of their Trade and Navigation, and in the best Manner, to prevent and frustrate such Designs as have been form'd against the particular Interest of this Nation, and the general Peace of Europe, has found it necessary, not only to augment his Maritime Force, but to concert such other Measures, as may most effectually conduce to these desirable Ends; and as these Services will require some extraordinary Expence, his Majesty hopes he shall be enabled, by the Assistance of Parliament, to increase the Number of Seamen already voted and granted for the Service of this Year, and to enter into, and make good, such Engagements as the Circumstances and Exigency of Affairs may require."

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1725-26.

A Bill order'd to be brought in, in favour of Mr Hampden.

The King's Message for an additional Number of Seamen, &c.

After the reading of this Message, Mr Shippen took Notice, 'That this Message had all the Air of another sent to them about the Beginning of April, 1717, [See p. 115.] importing in Substance, "That his Majesty being desirous, not only to secure his Kingdom against the present Danger from Sweden, but likewise to prevent the like Apprehensions for the future, had thought it necessary early to concert Measures with other Princes and States; and as this might require some Expence, his Majesty hop'd, that the Commons, by their Assistance at this Juncture, would enable him to make good such Engagements as might ease his People of all future Charge and Apprehensions upon that Account." 'That he remember'd, so unexpected and so unprecedented a Message was receiv'd with great Surprise, and occasioned very high and long Debates in that House; that he himself represented and urg'd the Unparliamentariness of asking and granting Supplies, without an Estimate of the Expence; and had the Honour to be then supported by a great many worthy Gentlemen, and by some in particular, who seem'd now to be of another Opinion. That after much Opposition, it was at last carried, by a Majority of four Voices only, [See p. 120.] to grant his Majesty a Supply,

Debate thereon.  
Mr Shippen.

Anno 1. Geo. I.  
1726.

Mr Shippen moves  
for an Account of  
the 250,000l.  
granted against  
Sweden, Anno  
1717.

Mr Snell.

Sir W. Yonge  
moves for an Ad-  
dress to the King  
on his Message,  
with a Vote of  
Credit.

Debate thereon.

Mr H. Pelham.

Sir Wilfrid Lawton.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Snell.  
Mr W. Pulteney.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Sir Joseph Jekyll.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr D. Pulteney.  
Mr Freeman.  
Mr Sandys.  
Mr Lutwyche.  
Sir John Rushout.  
Sir R. Walpole.  
Mr E. Thompson.  
Mr Onslow.  
Lord Finch.  
Sir W. Strickland.  
Mr Doddington.  
Mr Tho. Lewis.

Which is agreed  
to.

which was afterwards fix'd at 250,000l. But that they could never know how that Money had been laid out; and therefore he mov'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of the Disposition of the 250,000l. granted to his Majesty, on the 13th of April, 1717. to enable his Majesty to concert such Measures with Foreign Princes and States, as might prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden.' This Motion was seconded by Mr Snell; but the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put upon the said Motion, it was carried in the Negative.

*March 25.* The Commons proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message of the Day before, which being read again by Mr Speaker, Sir William Yonge open'd the Debate, and having shew'd the Necessity of an extraordinary Supply, mov'd, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen already voted, and to concert such other Measures, as his Majesty shall in his great Wisdom think will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will effectually provide for, and make good, all such Expences and Engagements as shall be made for obtaining these great and desirable Ends.' This Motion was seconded by Mr Henry Pelham, but was oppos'd by Sir Wilfrid Lawton, Mr Shippen, Mr Snell, Mr William Pulteney, Sir William Wyndham, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Hungerford, Mr Daniel Pulteney, Mr Freeman, Mr Sandys, Mr Lutwyche, and Sir John Rushout. Sir William Yonge's Motion being on the other Hand supported by Sir Robert Walpole, Mr Edward Thompson, Mr Onslow, Lord Finch, Sir William Strickland, Mr Doddington, and Mr Thomas Lewis, Member for Southampton; the Question was put upon Sir William Yonge's Motion, which was carried in the Affirmative, by 270 Votes against 89, and then it was resolv'd, That the said Resolution, by way of Address, be presented to his Majesty by the whole House; which being done accordingly the next Day, his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

King's Answer of  
Thanks to the  
House for their  
Vote of Credit.

" I Return you my Thanks for this loyal and affectionate  
" Address; and you may be assur'd, I shall make no  
" other Use of the Confidence you repose in me, but for  
" preserving the general Tranquility, and in Support of the  
" Trade, Honour, and Interest of my People."

April



*April 27.* Upon a Motion made by Sir John Rushout, and seconded by Sir Thomas Coke \* and Mr Arthur Onslow, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.*

Anno 12. Geo. I.  
1726.

A Bill order'd to be brought in, to prevent Bribery in Elections.

*April 29.* The said Bill was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time the next Day; when it was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*May 7.* Sir John Rushout reported the Amendments made in the Committee of the whole House to the Bribery-Bill, which was order'd to be engross'd.

*May 9.* The said Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, where it was lost.

*May 24.* The King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several publick and private Bills.

After which, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Cannot in Justice to you put an End to this Session,  
" without returning you my hearty Thanks for the many  
" Instances you have given me of your Duty and Affection  
" to my Person and Government, and of your Zeal to maintain the Honour and true Interest of this Kingdom.  
" The Spirit and Resolution you have shewn on this important Occasion, when our most valuable Rights and Privileges have been struck at, are highly becoming the Weight and Authority of a British Parliament; and the Steps that have been taken Abroad, in Support of the Measures enter'd into against this Nation, must convince every Body of your Wisdom and Prudence in endeavouring to put an early Stop to the farther Progress of them.  
" I hope the Precautions you have enabled me to take, will be sufficient, in Conjunction with my Allies, to defeat the Designs which have been form'd against us; and that the Promoters of them, when they have fully weigh'd their own Circumstances, and better consider'd those of the several Powers united in Defence of the Tranquility and Liberties of Europe, will find it their own Interest to preserve the Peace, and think it most safe and prudent to desist from their dangerous Schemes.

The King's Speech at the Conclusion of the Fourth Session.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

" I return you my particular Thanks for the Supplies  
" which you have so chearfully and effectually rais'd; and

A a a 2

" you

\* Created a Knight of the Bath, June 17, 1725.

Anno. 12. Geo. I.  
1726.

“ you may be assured, that they shall be faithfully apply'd to the Uses for which you intended them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The constant Employment of my Thoughts, and the most earnest Wishes of my Heart, tend wholly to the securing to my Subjects their just Rights and Advantages, and to the preserving to them and to all Europe the Enjoyment of a safe and honourable Peace: And I must not conclude without giving you the strongest Assurances, that the particular Confidence you have placed in me, shall be made Use of in such Manner only, as may most effectually conduce to the attaining those good and great Purposes.”

The Parliament  
prorogued.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the Twenty first of July; they were afterwards, by several Prorogations, prorogued to the 17th of January.



## SPEECHES and DEBATES

In the FIFTH SESSION of the

*Second Parliament of King GEORGE I.*

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

ON the 17th of January the King came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity; the Commons being come thither, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech  
at Opening the  
Fifth Session.

“ I Acquainted you last Year with the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain. As that sudden and unaccountable Conjunction gave, at the first Appearance, just Grounds of Jealousy and Apprehension to the neighbouring Powers of Europe, the subsequent Proceedings and Transactions in those two Courts, and the Secret and Offensive Alliances concluded between them about the same time, have laid the Foundations of a most exorbitant and formidable Power, and are so directly levelled against the most valuable and darling Interests and Privileges of this Nation, that we must determine either tamely to submit to the peremptory and unjust Demands of the King of Spain, in giving up Gibraltar, and patiently to acquiesce in the Emperor's usurped and extended Exercise of Trade

“ and

“ and Commerce, or must resolve to be in a Condition to do  
 “ our selves Justice, and to defend our undoubted Rights a-  
 “ gainst these reciprocal Engagements enter'd into, in Defiance  
 “ and Violation of all National Faith, and the most solemn  
 “ Treaties.

“ I have likewise received Information from different  
 “ Parts, on which I can entirely depend, that the placing  
 “ the Pretender upon the Throne of this Kingdom is one of  
 “ the Articles of the secret Engagements ; and if Time  
 “ shall evince, that the giving up the Trade of this Nation  
 “ to one Power, and Gibraltar and Port-Mahon to another,  
 “ is made the Price and Reward of imposing upon this King-  
 “ dom a Popish Pretender, what an Indignation must this  
 “ raise in the Breast of every Protestant Briton !

“ Nor were these fatal Combinations confined to those  
 “ Parts of the World alone, but they extended themselves  
 “ into Russia ; and had not the Designs of that Court against  
 “ some of their Neighbours been prevented by the seasonable  
 “ Arrival of our Fleet in those Seas, a Way had been open'd  
 “ for invading these Kingdoms, and giving a powerful Assis-  
 “ tance to any Attempt to be made from other Quarters.

“ Such Circumstances would not suffer Me and my Allies,  
 “ among whom there has been and is the most perfect Harmony,  
 “ Union, and Concert, to be idle Spectators, and regardless  
 “ of our own Safety and the Common Cause of Europe ; for  
 “ which purpose his most Christian Majesty has been at a great  
 “ Expence, this last Year, in augmenting his Forces ; and  
 “ the States General, sensible of the imminent Danger, have  
 “ not only acceded to the Defensive Alliance concluded at  
 “ Hanover, but have come to strong and seasonable Resolu-  
 “ tions for an extraordinary Augmentation of their Forces  
 “ both by Sea and Land. The Accession of the Crown of  
 “ Sweden is in such a Forwardness, and the Negotiations  
 “ with the Crown of Denmark are so far advanced, that we  
 “ may reasonably depend upon the Success and good Effect  
 “ of them.

“ This short View of the present Posture of Affairs will, I  
 “ am confident, not only secure to Me the Support and  
 “ Assistance of my Parliament, in carrying on this great and ne-  
 “ cessary Work, in Conjunction with my Allies ; but justify  
 “ the Measures hitherto taken, and the Expences already  
 “ made.

“ The Confidence you repos'd in me last Year has been  
 “ made use of for the Benefit of the Publick ; and as the  
 “ chief Article of Exceeding has, by my equipping and  
 “ sending to Sea three considerable Squadrons, fallen upon  
 “ the Head of the Navy, I am perswaded the Necessity of  
 “ the Services, and the Security, Advantage, and Glory  
 “ that

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1724-27.

“ that has accrued to this Nation from those Squadrons, will  
“ sufficiently speak for themselves, as long as both Friends  
“ and Foes, with Joy, or Concern, confess they have seen  
“ and felt the Effects of the Naval Power of Great-Britain.

“ It is not to be wonder'd at, that the Princes engaged  
“ in these Enterprizes are very much disturbed to see their  
“ Projects render'd abortive: The King of Spain, impatient  
“ of the Disappointments he has met with, can no longer dis-  
“ guise that Enmity to Us, which for some time he has only  
“ waited for a favourable Opportunity to declare. He has  
“ now ordered his Minister residing here, to depart immedi-  
“ ately from this Country, leaving a Memorial, that is little  
“ short of a Declaration of War, wherein he again demands  
“ and insists upon the Restitution of Gibraltar. He does not  
“ himself deny the Offensive Alliance, nor his Engagements  
“ to support the Ostend Company: He makes my recalling  
“ those Squadrons, which his Conduct had put Me under  
“ a Necessity of sending to the West-Indies and the Coast of  
“ Spain, the Condition of any farther Correspondence between  
“ the two Crowns; and supposing the Continuance of my  
“ Fleets abroad to be actual Hostilities, threatens to repel  
“ them with Force, to the utmost of his Power.

“ But not content with these Menaces, Insults, and Infrac-  
“ tions of Treaties, his Catholick Majesty is now making  
“ Preparations to attack and besiege Gibraltar; and in order  
“ to carry on that Service, or to cover another Design, has  
“ assembled a great Body of Troops in that Neighbourhood:  
“ But the present State and Condition of that Garrison,  
“ with the Reinforcements I have ordered thither, give Me  
“ little Cause to apprehend, or my Enemies to hope for Suc-  
“ cess in that Undertaking. The certain and undoubted Intel-  
“ ligence I have, that it is now resolved to attempt an In-  
“ vasion upon these Kingdoms in Favour of the Pretender, by  
“ an Embarkation from the Coasts of Spain, gives Me Reason  
“ to believe, that tho' the Siege of Gibraltar may probably  
“ be undertaken, the publick, avowed, and immense Pre-  
“ parations made for that Purpose, are chiefly calculated to  
“ amuse the World, and to disguise the intended Invasion,  
“ which, I am surely informed, has been for some Time agreed  
“ to be the first Step and Beginning of the long premeditated  
“ Rupture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ These Considerations must awaken in you all such a Sense  
“ of our common and immediate Danger, as will, I doubt  
“ not, inspire you with a Zeal and Chearfulness in raising the  
“ Supplies necessary for the Defence of your Country, and for  
“ making good our Engagements with our Allies.

“ I



“ I receive too much Satisfaction from the Happiness of  
 “ my People, in their full Enjoyment and future Prospect of  
 “ Peace, Ease, and Prosperity, not to be sensibly affected  
 “ with these new Convulsions, and the unavoidable Necessity  
 “ I am under, of asking larger Supplies of my People, and  
 “ of desiring to be enabled to make such an Augmentation of  
 “ my Forces, by Sea and Land, as the present Exigency of  
 “ Affairs requires.

“ I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you,  
 “ and such Treaties as I have made with Foreign Princes for  
 “ the Hire of Foreign Troops; and as the Expence I was last  
 “ Year in a particular Manner intrusted to make, has a-  
 “ mounted to no considerable Sum, and the publick Utility  
 “ may again require the like Services to be performed, I  
 “ hope you will again repose the same Trust and Confidence  
 “ in Me.

“ It is with great Pleasure that I see the Time so near ap-  
 “ proaching, when such a considerable Addition will be made  
 “ to the Sinking Fund; Let all that wish well to the Peace  
 “ and Quiet of my Government, have the Satisfaction to see  
 “ that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption in  
 “ the Progress of that desirable Work of gradually discharging  
 “ the National Debt: I hope therefore you will make a Pro-  
 “ vision for the immediate Application of the Produce of the  
 “ Sinking Fund to the Uses, for which it was so wisely con-  
 “ trived, and to which it stands now appropriated.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have had no Thoughts of making any Acquisitions to  
 “ any Parts of my Dominions; my whole Care and Concern  
 “ has been to preserve and maintain the undoubted Rights  
 “ and Privileges of my People; and therefore all my Measures  
 “ have been Preventive and Defensive: But such Endeavours  
 “ being now render'd impracticable, vigorous Resolu-  
 “ tions, and a speedy Execution of them, can alone put an  
 “ effectual End to the Dangers that surround us. However  
 “ hazardous and desperate the Enterprizes formed against us  
 “ may appear to be, your being assured that they are re-  
 “ solv'd upon, will, I am perswaded, be sufficient to prevail  
 “ upon you, to put yourselves in a Condition to resist and  
 “ defeat them.

“ If preserving a due Balance of Power in Europe, if  
 “ defending the Possessions of the Crown of Great-Britain,  
 “ of infinite Advantage and Security to our Trade and Com-  
 “ merce, if supporting that Trade and Commerce against  
 “ dangerous and unlawful Encroachments, and if the present  
 “ Establishment, the Religion, Liberties, and Properties of  
 “ a Protestant People, are any longer Considerations worthy  
 “ of the Care and Attention of a British Parliament, I need  
 “ say

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

“ that has accrued to this Nation from those Squadrons, will sufficiently speak for themselves, as long as both Friends and Foes, with Joy, or Concern, confess they have seen and felt the Effects of the Naval Power of Great-Britain.

“ It is not to be wonder'd at, that the Princes engaged in these Enterprizes are very much disturbed to see their Projects render'd abortive: The King of Spain, impatient of the Disappointments he has met with, can no longer disguise that Enmity to Us, which for some time he has only waited for a favourable Opportunity to declare. He has now ordered his Minister residing here, to depart immediately from this Country, leaving a Memorial, that is little short of a Declaration of War, wherein he again demands and insists upon the Restitution of Gibraltar. He does not himself deny the Offensive Alliance, nor his Engagements to support the Ostend Company: He makes my recalling those Squadrons, which his Conduct had put Me under a Necessity of sending to the West-Indies and the Coast of Spain, the Condition of any farther Correspondence between the two Crowns; and supposing the Continuance of my Fleets abroad to be actual Hostilities, threatens to repel them with Force, to the utmost of his Power.

“ But not content with these Menaces, Insults, and Infractions of Treaties, his Catholick Majesty is now making Preparations to attack and besiege Gibraltar; and in order to carry on that Service, or to cover another Design, has assembled a great Body of Troops in that Neighbourhood: But the present State and Condition of that Garrison, with the Reinforcements I have ordered thither, give Me little Cause to apprehend, or my Enemies to hope for Success in that Undertaking. The certain and undoubted Intelligence I have, that it is now resolv'd to attempt an Invasion upon these Kingdoms in Favour of the Pretender, by an Embarkation from the Coasts of Spain, gives Me Reason to believe, that tho' the Siege of Gibraltar may probably be undertaken, the publick, avowed, and immense Preparations made for that Purpose, are chiefly calculated to amuse the World, and to disguise the intended Invasion, which, I am surely informed, has been for some Time agreed to be the first Step and Beginning of the long premeditated Rupture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ These Considerations must awaken in you all such a Sense of our common and immediate Danger, as will, I doubt not, inspire you with a Zeal and Chearfulness in raising the Supplies necessary for the Defence of your Country, and for making good our Engagements with our Allies.



“ I receive too much Satisfaction from the Happiness of  
 “ my People, in their full Enjoyment and future Prospect of  
 “ Peace, Ease, and Prosperity, not to be sensibly affected  
 “ with these new Convulsions, and the unavoidable Necessity  
 “ I am under, of asking larger Supplies of my People, and  
 “ of desiring to be enabled to make such an Augmentation of  
 “ my Forces, by Sea and Land, as the present Exigency of  
 “ Affairs requires.

“ I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you,  
 “ and such Treaties as I have made with Foreign Princes for  
 “ the Hire of Foreign Troops ; and as the Expence I was last  
 “ Year in a particular Manner intrusted to make, has a-  
 “ mounted to no considerable Sum, and the publick Utility  
 “ may again require the like Services to be performed, I  
 “ hope you will again repose the same Trust and Confidence  
 “ in Me.

“ It is with great Pleasure that I see the Time so near ap-  
 “ proaching, when such a considerable Addition will be made  
 “ to the Sinking Fund ; Let all that wish well to the Peace  
 “ and Quiet of my Government, have the Satisfaction to see  
 “ that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption in  
 “ the Progress of that desirable Work of gradually discharging  
 “ the National Debt : I hope therefore you will make a Pro-  
 “ vision for the immediate Application of the Produce of the  
 “ Sinking Fund to the Uses, for which it was so wisely con-  
 “ trived, and to which it stands now appropriated.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I have had no Thoughts of making any Acquisitions to  
 “ any Parts of my Dominions ; my whole Care and Concern  
 “ has been to preserve and maintain the undoubted Rights  
 “ and Privileges of my People ; and therefore all my Measures  
 “ have been Preventive and Defensive : But such Endea-  
 “ vours being now render'd impracticable, vigorous Resolu-  
 “ tions, and a speedy Execution of them, can alone put an  
 “ effectual End to the Dangers that surround us. However  
 “ hazardous and desperate the Enterprizes formed against us  
 “ may appear to be, your being assured that they are re-  
 “ solv'd upon, will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to prevail  
 “ upon you, to put yourselves in a Condition to resist and  
 “ defeat them.

“ If preserving a due Balance of Power in Europe, if  
 “ defending the Possessions of the Crown of Great-Britain,  
 “ of infinite Advantage and Security to our Trade and Com-  
 “ merce, if supporting that Trade and Commerce against  
 “ dangerous and unlawful Encroachments, and if the present  
 “ Establishment, the Religion, Liberties, and Properties of  
 “ a Protestant People, are any longer Considerations worthy  
 “ of the Care and Attention of a British Parliament, I need  
 “ say

ANNO 13. Geo. I.  
1725-27.

“ say no more to incite my loyal and faithful Houses of Par-  
liament to exert themselves in the Defence of all that is  
“ dear and valuable to them.”

Mr Onflow moves  
for an Address of  
Thanks.

The Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, Mr Onflow mov'd, \* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; To acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness, in acquainting his Parliament with the several Proceedings and Alliances entred into between the Emperor and the King of Spain, giving such just Cause of Jealousy to the neighbouring Princes and States, so formidable and destructive of the true Balance of Power in Europe, and striking at the Foundation of the most valuable Privileges and Interests of the Subjects of his Majesty, and those of his Allies; To declare the Resentment of the Commons of Great-Britain, at the unjust Demand of the King of Spain for the Restitution of Gibraltar, and the unwarrantable Usurpation of the Emperor, in erecting and carrying on the Ostend Trade, and their mutual Obligations to support each other in these unjustifiable Attempts and Undertakings: But above all, to express our highest Indignation at the Resolutions and Engagements entred into, for attempting to place the Pretender on the Throne of these Kingdoms; To return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his great Care in strengthening his Alliances, and for employing his Royal Fleet so usefully for the Security, Advantage, and Glory of this Nation. And, as this House cannot but look upon the Measures and Resolutions, taken in Opposition to and in Defiance of most solemn Treaties, as tending to an immediate Rupture, humbly to desire his Majesty, that he will forthwith give the necessary Orders for putting this Kingdom in a Posture of Defence; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will not only chearfully and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the present Exigency of Affairs, but will stand by and support his Majesty in making good his Engagements with his Allies; in preserving the Balance of Power in Europe; in defending the Possessions of the Crown of Great-Britain; in supporting the Trade of this Nation against all unjustifiable Encroachments; and in defeating and confounding all Attempts that shall be made in Favour of the Pretender, and to the Destruction of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties; and that this House will apply the Produce of the Sinking Fund to its proper Uses; and repose such a Trust and Confidence in his Majesty, as the publick Utility shall require, and his Majesty shall find reasonable and necessary, for carrying on the great Work in which his Majesty is engaged

engaged, for the Interest and Security of his People, and the common Cause of Europe.\*

This Motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr John Finch \*, Member for Higham-Ferrers ; but was strenuously opposed by Mr Shippen, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Hungerford, Mr William Pulteney, and Sir Thomas Hanmer ; who were answer'd by Mr Doddington, Mr Horatio Walpole, and Sir Robert Walpole. Mr Shippen urg'd, ' That the Matter of Peace and War is of the greatest Weight that can fall under the Consideration of that Assembly ; That as his Majesty's Speech contain'd many Points of the highest Moment and Importance, so no doubt his Majesty, in his great Wisdom and Goodness towards his People, expected, on this Occasion, not only the Support, but likewise the Advice of that House : That, in order thereto, they ought maturely to deliberate on those several Heads, which could not be done before several Papers were communicated to them, that seem'd absolutely necessary to state some Facts relating to those weighty Matters ; That the Motion, as it was drawn up, imply'd an Approbation of Measures taken to prevent Dangers ; which seem'd preposterous before they knew either what those Measures were, or whether those Dangers were real ; That therefore they ought, for the present, to content themselves with returning his Majesty the most humble Thanks of the House for his most gracious Speech, with Assurances of supporting his Majesty in all just and necessary Measures ; and appoint a Day for taking the said Speech into Consideration.'

Sir William Wyndham took Notice of the Unsteadiness of our Counsels, and observ'd, ' That of late Years our Measures had been in a perpetual Fluctuation ; that Penelope-like, we were continually weaving and unravelling the same Web ; one time raising up the Emperor to depress France, and now we were for depressing the Emperor, which could not be done without aggrandizing France, which, in the End, may make the latter too powerful : So that at this rate, under Pretence of holding the Balance of Europe, we should be engaged in continual Wars.'

Mr Hungerford said, ' That the Dangers with which we were threaten'd, were not, in his Opinion, so great, as they were by some People represented to be : That the Czarina's and the King of Spain's Design of invading us with five or six Men of War seem'd altogether romantick, since such a Project, may, at any time, be defeated by our ordinary Guard-Ships, much more when we had such strong Fleets at Sea : That therefore the Fears of the Pretender

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Anno 1726-27

Debate then  
Hon. Mr J.

Mr Shippen.  
Sir W. Wyn  
Mr Hungerf  
Mr W. Pult  
Sir Tho. Han  
Mr Doddin  
Mr H. Walp  
Sir R. Walp  
Mr Shippen.

Sir W. Wyn.

Mr Hungerf

\* One of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law.

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

were groundless and chimerical, and he could not tell how they could bring him over, unless they borrowed Captain Gulliver's floating Island. As to the Ostend Company, he owned it to be a National Concern, and a very just Motive to a War with the Emperor; but that it had been an easy Matter to nip that Project in the Bud: For, if he was rightly inform'd, ten thousand Pounds would have prevail'd with the Marquess de Prie to drop it, whereas now, when that Company has had time to get Footing both in Europe and in India, it may prove a difficult Matter to suppress it. That as to Gibraltar, the Demand of which was alledg'd as a Proof of an offensive Alliance between the Emperor and Spain, he had in his Pocket the Purport of the Secret Article relating to that Affair, which was only, That in case the King of Spain could produce a positive Promise from Great-Britain to restore Gibraltar, his Imperial Majesty would engage to become a Mediator and Guarantee for the Performance of such a Promise. That, upon the whole Matter, he hoped Things were not yet brought to so desperate an Issue, but that some Means of Accommodation might be found out, without running into an expensive War, and augmenting our Forces, which, he was afraid, would prove an Aggravation of Misfortunes.

Sir Tho. Hanmer.

Sir Thomas Hanmer declar'd, ' That if the Dangers they were threaten'd with, were so real, and so imminent as some People pretended, he would be one of the foremost in the most speedy and most vigorous Resolutions. But that he thought those Dangers yet extream distant, to say no more — That, indeed, some Foreign Princes may make a political Use of the Pretender, as a State Bug-bear to frighten and alarm us, and thereby endeavour to make us subservient to their ambitious Designs; but that, in his Opinion, his Interest was never so low, nor his Party so inconsiderable and so despicable, as at present, and, therefore in this Day's Debate he ought to be left intirely out of the Question. That he was apprehensive the Acquisition of some Dominions Abroad had sown the Seeds, and were the true Causes of the Divisions and Distractions, which now threaten the general Tranquility of Europe, by drawing us into unaccountable Compliances for the Emperor, on the one Hand, and into a Promise, at least a Conditional one, for the Restitution of Gibraltar on the other Hand: Both which had brought us at last into the present Difficulties.

Mr Doddington.

In Answer to these Objections, Mr Doddington took Notice, ' That the Eyes of all Christendom were, at this critical Juncture, fix'd upon the British Parliament, whose Resolutions had ever a great and just Weight and Influence in all the Affairs of Europe: And the Season of the Year  
being

of Treaties, accompanied with a Scheme of Greatness that lays the Foundation of a most exorbitant Power, which, if not timely opposed, and withstood with Vigour and Resolution, may become formidable to all Europe, and enable the Aggressors, without Controul, to maintain their unwarrantable Attempts.

Nor can we at all doubt of the Spirit and Design of this new Friendship and Alliance, when we see it cemented by mutual Obligations for supporting one of the Contracting Powers in the unjustifiable and usurped Exercise of the Offend Trade, at the same Time that a peremptory Demand is made and insisted upon by the other, for the Restitution of Gibraltar, a Place of such Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom.

But the Consideration that creates the highest Resentment in your faithful Commons is, to see that whenever the Ambition of Foreign Princes leads them to aspire and grasp at exorbitant Power, or to acquire and possess themselves of any valuable Rights and Privileges belonging to the Subjects of your Majesty and your Allies, all Guarantees, and the most solemn Engagements of Faith and Gratitude to your Majesty, purchased by the Blood and Treasures of this Nation, are cancelled and forgot; and it is vainly imagined that your Majesty must either tamely submit to, and patiently acquiesce under, the greatest Indignities and Injuries to your Crown and People, or be insulted with Menaces and Projects in favour of a Popish Pretender.

But your Majesty's loyal, faithful, and affectionate Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, sensible of the inestimable Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's most gracious and happy Government, have too great a Regard to the Honour and Dignity of your Crown, and too much Abhorrence and Detestation of an abjured Pretender, to suffer these vain Terrors to have any ill Effect upon their Minds or Deliberations.

It is with Indignation that we see this injurious Treatment and these provoking Insults; and it is with an unshaken Fidelity and Resolution, that we are determined, with our Lives and Fortunes, to stand by and support your Majesty against all your Enemies.

We must, at the same time, with all Gratitude, acknowledge your Majesty's Wisdom and Vigilance, in strengthening your self with the Alliance of Powers united in Interest, and best able to withstand the impending Danger, and to support the Common Cause of Europe.

We see, with the greatest Satisfaction, the Naval Power of Great-Britain appearing in distant Regions, in its proper Lustre, so usefully and wisely employed to carry Safety  
and

Anne 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

‘ and Protection to your own Subjects and to your Allies, and  
‘ to curb and restrain the boasted Projects of the Disturbers  
‘ of the Peace of Europe.

‘ And as we cannot but look upon the Measures and Re-  
‘ solutions concerted and taken in Opposition to, and in De-  
‘ fiance of the most solemn Treaties, as tending to an imme-  
‘ diate Rupture, We humbly beseech your Majesty, that  
‘ you will be pleased forthwith to give the necessary Orders  
‘ for putting this Kingdom into a Posture of Defence ; and  
‘ we assure your Majesty, That we will not only cheerfully  
‘ and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the present  
‘ Exigency of Affairs, but will support your Majesty in mak-  
‘ ing good your Engagements with your Allies, in preserv-  
‘ ing the Balance of Power in Europe, in defending the pre-  
‘ sent Possessions of the Crown of Great-Britain, in support-  
‘ ing the Trade of this Nation against all unjustifiable and  
‘ pernicious Incroachments, and in defeating and confounding  
‘ all Attempts that shall be made in Favour of the Pretender,  
‘ and for the Destruction of our Religion, Liberties, and  
‘ Properties.

‘ And that all, who wish well to the Peace and Quiet of  
‘ your Majesty’s Government, may have the Satisfaction to  
‘ see, that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption  
‘ in the Progress of that desirable Work of gradually dis-  
‘ charging the National Debt, we will consider of the most  
‘ proper Methods for immediately applying the Produce of  
‘ the Sinking Fund, to the Uses for which it was so wisely  
‘ contrived, and to which it stands now appropriated ; and  
‘ will repose such a Trust and Confidence in your Majesty as  
‘ the publick Utility shall require, and as your Majesty shall  
‘ find reasonable and necessary for carrying on the great  
‘ Work in which your Majesty is engaged, for the Interest  
‘ and Security of your People, and the common Cause of  
‘ Europe.’

To this Address the King return’d the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

The King’s An-  
swer thereto.

“ I Return you my Thanks for this very Dutiful and Loyal  
“ Address : The just Sense you have express’d of the pre-  
“ sent Posture of Affairs in Europe, and the hearty Assurances  
“ you have given me of your Support in defending my Pos-  
“ sessions and the Rights and Privileges of my People, as  
“ they are Evidences of your known Zeal and Affection to  
“ my Person and Government, I am persuaded they will con-  
“ firm the Spirit and Vigour of my Allies, and convince my  
“ Enemies how vain and ill-grounded all their Expectations  
“ are, of being able to succeed in any Attempts to disturb the  
“ Peace



“ Peace of Europe, and in offering Injuries and Insults to  
“ this Nation.

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1725-27.

*January 20.* In a Committee of the whole House his Majesty's Speech was taken into Consideration, and a Motion that a Supply be granted to his Majesty was unanimously agreed to.

*Jan. 21.* Mr Farrer, from the Committee of the whole House, reported the preceding Day's Resolution for a Supply, which was agreed to *Nem. Con.* and it was resolv'd, to address his Majesty for the usual Estimates for the Year 1727.

A Supply voted.

*Jan. 23.* The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for the Accession of the States General to the Treaty of Hanover, together with the separate Articles, if there were any; as also for the Copies of such Memorials, and Letters with the Answers thereto, as passed between his Majesty's Ministers, and the Courts of Vienna and Spain, since the Communication of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, to his Majesty, by the Emperor's Minister: But a Motion being made by Sir William Wyndham, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, for a Copy of the Memorial presented to the King of Sweden, by Mr Poyntz, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, relating to the Accession of the Crown of Sweden to the Treaty of Hanover, dated at Stockholm the 4th of June, 1726: As also another Motion being made by Mr Pulteney, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, for the Secret Offensive Alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain, both these Questions were carried in the Negative, without Dividing.

Address to the King for Copies of some Letters, Memorials, &c. resolv'd on.

Motion for several others rejected.

*Jan. 25.* The Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply, particularly with Relation to the Land Forces; and Mr Henry Pelham, having shewn the Necessity of an Augmentation of about eight Thousand Men, Dragoons and Foot, the same was warmly oppos'd by Mr Shippen, Dr Friend, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Hungerford, and others; who were answer'd by Mr Henry Pelham, Col. Bladen, Sir William Yonge, and General Wade; so that it was, at last, resolv'd by 250 Voices against 85, I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces for the Year 1727 be, including 1850 Invalids, and 555 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands, 26,383 Men; II. That the Sum of 885,494 l. 9 s and 4 d. be granted for defraying the Charge thereof. These Resolutions, being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House.

Debate concerning the Number of Land Forces.  
Mr H. Pelham.

Mr Shippen.  
Dr Friend.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Mr H. Pelham.  
Col. Bladen.  
Sir W. Yonge.  
Gen. Wade.

*Jan. 27.* Copies and Translations of several Memorials, Letters, &c. relating to the Courts of Vienna and Spain, were laid before the House, and order'd to lie on the Table;

after

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

Sir R. Walpole's Motion for a Land-Tax of 4s. in the Pound, which, after some Debate, is agreed to.

Mr Sandys's Motion for a Copy of the Letter, on which the K. of Spain founds his Demand of the Restitution of Gibraltar.

Debate thereon.

Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr. Hungerford.  
Mr W. Pulteney.

Mr H. Pelham.  
Mr T. Broderick.  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Sir R. Walpole.

Address for Papers relating to the Imperial Ostend-Company.

Lord Morpeth's Motion relating to the Fleet sent into Wallick last

thereon.

after which, in a Grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and Sir Robert Walpole having shew'd the Necessity of laying four Shillings in the Pound on Land, the same was oppos'd by some Members, who alledged, 'That it were more eligible to apply the Produce of the Sinking Fund towards the present Necessities; but the Question being put upon Sir Robert Walpole's Motion, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative, by 190 Voices against 81, which Resolution, being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House.

*February 6.* Mr Sandys moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to communicate to this House, Copies of the Declaration, Letter, or Engagement, which in the Marquis de Pozobueno's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle of the 21st of December last, is asserted to be a positive Promise, upon which the King of Spain founds his peremptory Demand for the Restitution of Gibraltar, which had been so solemnly yielded to the Crown of Great-Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, and was afterwards confirm'd and granted to Great-Britain by the King of Spain's Accession to the Quadruple Alliance.' This Motion was seconded, and strenuously supported by Sir William Wyndham, Mr Hungerford, and also by Mr William Pulteney, who took Notice of a Letter, written in 1721, to one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries at Cambray, wherein a Promise for the Restitution of Gibraltar was expressly mention'd: 'But they were oppos'd by Mr Henry Pelham, Mr Thomas Broderick, Mr H. Walpole, and Sir Robert Walpole. The latter did not disown, 'That such a Promise might indeed have been made in a former Administration; but this he was sure of, that if there was such a Promise, it was upon certain Conditions, which, not having been perform'd within the limited Time, was thereby become invalid; and as for the Declaration or Letter, the Communication of which was insisted on, the same was altogether impracticable and unprecedented; the private Letters of Princes being almost as sacred as their very Persons.' Then the previous Question being put, whether the Question upon Mr Sandys's Motion should be put? It was carried in the Negative, by 204 Voices against 97. The Reader will find a Copy of this Letter in the *APPENDIX*.

*Feb. 7.* The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for Copies of such Memorials and Representations, as have been made to the Court of Vienna, concerning the Charter granted to the Ostend Company, with the Answers thereto: After which, the Lord Morpeth mov'd, 'That another Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to direct Copies to be laid before this House, of all such

such Memorials, or Representations to his Majesty, from the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, as did induce him to send the Squadron of Ships the last Year into the Baltick, at so great an Expence to this Kingdom.' He was seconded by Sir William Wyndham; but opposed by Sir William Yonge, and the Hon. Mr Verney. Hereupon Mr Walpole endeavoured to justify all the Steps that had been taken by Great-Britain, since his Majesty's happy Accession, particularly from the Opening of the Congress of Cambray to this present Time, to preserve the Balance of Power, the Peace of Europe, and the Tranquility of the North; and with this last View to prevent the Czarina's Designs against Sweden and Denmark, in favour of the Duke of Holstein. Mr William Pulteney answer'd him, and was replied to by Mr Broderick; and the Question being put upon the Lord Morpeth's Motion, it passed in the Negative, by 196 Voices against 79.

*Feb. 13.* Upon the Order of the Day, for the House to go into a Grand Committee to consider of the Supply, several Papers were referr'd to the said Committee, viz. The Copy and Translation of the Convention between Great-Britain, the States-General, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, February 13th, 1701-2, also the Estimate of the Charge of 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, from the 1st of April, to the 24th of December 1727. Then a Motion was made by the Court-Party, and the Question put, 'That the Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1726, has been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads, until the first Day of February 1726-27, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied, with the Deficiency thereupon, be referr'd to the said Committee:' But there being in that Account an Article of the Sum of 125,000*l.* charged, in general Terms, as issued out for other Engagements and Expences over and above such as are therein particularly specified, Mr Shippen, Mr Onslow, and Mr William Pulteney strenuously insisted, 'That before the said Account of the Deficiency of the last Year's Grants was referr'd to the Grand Committee, which Reference, according to the Usage of Parliaments, tacitly implies an Acquiescence in the Disposal of the Money therein mentioned, the House should be acquainted with a particular Disposition of so considerable a Sum as that of 125,000*l.* This was as strongly opposed by Sir William Strickland, Mr Horatio Walpole, and Sir Robert Walpole, so that the previous Question being put, That the Question be put upon the Motion before-mention'd, the same occasion'd a Debate that lasted till six in the Evening, when the said previous Question being call'd for, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative, by 178 Voices against 78; and the main Question being put, it

Anno 13. Geo. 2.  
1726-27.

Sir W. Wyndham  
Sir W. Yonge.  
Hon. Mr Verney.  
Mr H. Walpole.

Motion relating  
to the Sum of  
125,000*l.* charg'd  
for Extraordinaries  
in the Account of  
the Deficiencies  
of last Year's  
Grants.  
Debate thereon.

Mr Shippen.  
Mr Onslow.  
Mr W. Pulteney,

Sir W. Strickland,  
Mr H. Walpole.  
Sir R. Walpole.

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

was ordered, That the said Account be referr'd to the said Committee. This done, the House went into a Grand Committee on the Supply, and resolv'd to grant the Sum of 160,306l. 17s. 5d. to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1726.

An Address for an  
Account of the  
said Sum.

*Feb. 14.* The above-mentioned Resolution being like to meet with great Opposition, by reason of the 125,000l. above-mention'd, it was moved, and resolv'd, without dividing, to address his Majesty for a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of 125,000l. which, in an Account laid before the House, shewing how the Money given for the Year 1726, has been disposed of, is charged to have been issued for other Engagements and Expences, over and above such as are therein particularly specified, for the securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe; and also of the Times when the said Sum of 125,000l. was issued and distributed. After this, Mr Farrer reported the Resolution on the Supply above-mentioned, which was agreed to.

Petition from the  
Commissioners of  
Hawkers to enable  
them to compound  
for a Debt  
to the Crown.

*Feb. 15.* A Petition of George Townsend and others, late Commissioners for Licencing Hawkens, &c. was presented to the House, and read, praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill to enable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioners for a Debt due to the Crown, occasioned by the Default of Thomas Tomkins, late Cashier of the said Office, who hath withdrawn himself beyond the Seas, or that they may have such other Relief as to the House shall seem meet. Sir Robert Walpole having acquainted the House, That his Majesty gave his Consent, that such a Bill might be brought into the House, as was desir'd by the Petitioners, the said Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House.

Sir Paul Methuen  
reports the King's  
Answer to the  
above Address.

*Feb. 21.* Sir Paul Methuen reported to the House, That their Address of the 14th Instant, viz. ' That his Majesty would be ' graciously pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before ' this House a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of 125,000l. which, in an Account laid ' before this House, shewing how the Money given for the ' Year 1726 has been disposed of, is charged to have been ' issued for other Engagements and Expences, over and above ' such as are therein particularly specified, for the securing ' the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of ' Europe, and of the Time or Times when the said Sum of ' 125,000l. was issued and distributed,' had been presented to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House: " That the Sum of Money mentioned in this Address has been issued and disbursed, pursuant to the Power given to his Majesty by Parliament, for necessary Services and Engagements of the utmost Importance "

"tance to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Tranquility of Europe, and which require the greatest Secrecy; and therefore a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of it cannot possibly be given, without a manifest Prejudice to the Publick."

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

Hereupon Mr William Pulteney endeavour'd to shew the Insufficiency of that Answer, alledging, That he had an entire Confidence in his Majesty's great Wisdom, paternal Care, and Royal Word; but that, when in the last Session the House came to a Resolution, 'effectually to provide for and 'make good all such Expences and Engagements as should 'be made, for the Security of the Trade and Navigation 'of this Kingdom, and for the Preservation of the Peace of 'Europe;' [See p. 370.] the Commons did not thereby divest themselves of their undoubted Right of being acquainted with the Disposition of publick Money; that if they gave up so essential a Right, that House would become altogether useless, or serve only blindly to approve of, and register the Acts and Deeds of the Ministers. That he did not, in the least, doubt the issuing and Disbursement of the 125,000l. in Question, for necessary Services: But that if they were satisfied with such a general Account, the same might, in future Reigns, prove a very dangerous Precedent, and serve to cover Imbezzelements of the publick Treasure; therefore he moved, 'That a farther humble Address be made to his Majesty, humbly representing the indisputable Right of this House, to have particular and distinct Accounts laid before them of the Disposition of all Money granted by this House, for the Service of the Publick; and that this House did most earnestly beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order such an Account of the 125,000l. said to have been expended for securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, to be forthwith laid before the House.'

Upon which Mr Pulteney moves for a second Address upon that Head.

This Motion was seconded by Mr Shippen, but was opposed by Mr Doddington, Mr Lewis, [of Southampton] and Sir William Yonge; upon which there was a high and warm Debate, from one till six in the Afternoon. The Courtiers represented, 'That the Sum in Question was inconsiderable, and that it was impossible effectually to carry on important Negotiations, without expending a great deal of Money in Secret Service.' And Mr St. John Broderick mention'd, in particular, a Case in Queen Anne's Reign, when the Commons acquiesced in such a general Answer, for a more considerable Sum. The Precedent by him quoted was read by the Clerk, as follows, viz.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Doddington.  
Mr Lewis.  
Sir W. Yonge.

Mr St. J. Broderick.

'On the 16th of January 1710-11, Mr Secretary St John\* acquainted the Commons, that their Addreses of

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'the

\* Late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.



Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

Sir W. Yonge.

The above Peti-  
tion rejected.

Lord Fitzwilliams  
takes Notice of an  
abusive Memorial  
being presented to  
the King, by the  
Emperor's Mini-  
ster; and moves  
for the same to be  
laid before the  
House;

Which is agreed  
to.

on the Neglect of the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose Office and Duty it was, to have call'd the Petitioners to Account.' Hereupon Sir William Yonge endeavour'd to excuse the present Administration, the Failure of the Cashier of the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars, which had occasion'd the Deficiency in Question, having happen'd before their Time; and the Multiplicity of arduous, important and intricate Affairs that fell out since, having so taken up the Attention of the Managers of the Treasury, that it was no Wonder if so inconsiderable a Branch of the Revenue had escaped their Notice.' And then mov'd, 'That the Petition of the late Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars be rejected; which was carried without dividing. Nevertheless, some Gentlemen of the Country Party, came on again to the Charge, and inveigh'd against the Audaciousness of some Persons, who, by their corrupt Management, thought themselves so powerful and secure, as to dare to screen the greatest Offenders.' To which an eminent Member replied, 'That he could not help reflecting on the Envy and Rancour of some Men, who made it their constant Business to thwart and revile those who had the Honour to have a Share in the Administration, and who, not satisfy'd with shewing their Malignity within those Walls, shot likewise their Poison in the Dark, and scatter'd it under Allegories in vile Libels.' To prevent farther Altercation the Courtiers call'd for the Order of the Day, and the Question being put thereon, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 248 Voices against 124.

March 8. Lord Fitzwilliams, Member for Peterborough, took Notice, 'That on the 2d Instant Monsieur de Palm, the Emperor's Resident, in an Audience he had of the King, deliver'd into the Hands of his Majesty, a Memorial in Latin, couch'd in a very indecent and injurious Stile, altogether unusual, and very unbecoming the Majesty of Crown'd Heads; and to add to the Indignity, that the said Memorial was, the next Day, publicly dispers'd, and that printed Copies of Translations of it, one in English, the other in French, had been sent to several Members of both Houses of Parliament, Aldermen of London, and other Persons, together with a Translation in the same Languages, of a Letter from the Count de Sinzendorf, to M. de Palm, wherein that Resident was order'd, 'To present the said Memorial, first to the King of Great Britain, and afterwards to publish it to the whole Nation.' His Lordship added, 'That this Appeal from a Foreign Power to the People of Great Britain, against their lawful Sovereign, was so unprecedented, and so great an Insult upon the Crown of Great Britain, and on his Majesty's sacred Person, that he thought the House ought to resent it in the most lively Manner; and thereupon

be



he mov'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Directions, that the said Memorial, presented to his Majesty by Monsieur de Palm the Imperial Resident, might be laid before the House; and being seconded by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the said Address was order'd to be presented.

Anno 17. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

*March 10.* Sir Paul Methuen, by his Majesty's Command, laid a Copy of Monsieur de Palm's Memorial before the House, together with the Translation of it; whereupon it was resolv'd to take the same into Consideration on the 13th.

Sir Paul Methuen  
lays before the  
House a Copy of  
the said Memorial.

*March 13.* The Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Memorial presented to his Majesty by Monsieur de Palm; and the Translation of the said Memorial being read, Complaint was made to the House, that the Substance of the said Memorial had been printed and publish'd in a Paper intitled, *Translation of a Memorial, &c.* whereupon the said Paper was brought up to the Table and read; after which the Lord Fitzwilliams, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr Onslow, Sir William Yonge, Mr Doddington, and Sir William Strickland; also Sir William Wyndham, Mr William Pulteney, Mr Sandys, Mr Shippen, Mr Hungerford, and Sir John St Aubin, spoke on this Occasion, and agreed in expressing the highest Indignation and Resentment at the Affront offer'd to his Majesty, by the Memorial deliver'd by Monsieur de Palm; and, in a particular Manner, at his Audaciousness in printing and dispersing it throughout the Kingdom; and very severe Reflections were made on the ill Returns from his Imperial Majesty to the great Obligations he had to Great Britain. They only differ'd, as to the Manner of Wording their Censure upon so extravagant an Insult upon his Majesty; but at last it was mov'd, and resolv'd, *Nem. Con.* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, ' To express the highest Resentment of this House at the Affront and Indignity offer'd to his most sacred Majesty, by the Memorial delivered by Monsieur de Palm the Emperor's Resident, and at his Insolence in printing and dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom; To declare their utmost Abhorrence of this audacious Manner of appealing to the People, against his Majesty; and their Detestation of the presumptuous and vain Attempt of endeavouring to insill, into the Minds of any of his Majesty's faithful Subjects, the least Distrust or Diffidence in his most sacred Royal Word; To return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his Care and Vigilance, in discovering the secret and pernicious Designs of his Enemies, and his Goodness in communicating to his Parliament the Dangers that threatened this Kingdom; And to assure his Majesty, that this House will stand by and support his Majesty against all his open and secret Enemies, both at Home and

Debate thereon.

Ld Fitzwilliams.  
Sir R. Walpole.  
Mr Onslow.  
Sir W. Yonge.  
Mr Doddington.  
Sir W. Strickland.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr W. Pulteney.  
Mr Sandys.  
Mr Shippen.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Sir John St. Aubin.

An Address re-  
solv'd, on that  
Occasion.

Abroad;

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1726-27.

The Commons at  
a Conference de-  
sire the Concur-  
rence of the Lords  
to the said Address.

Which being a-  
greed to, is pre-  
sented.

The Joint Address  
of both Houses to  
the King on occa-  
sion of the Em-  
peror's Memorial.

Abroad ; and effectually defeat the Expectations of all such as may have, in any Manner, countenanced, encouraged, or abetted the Disturbers of the publick Tranquility in this extravagant Insult upon his Majesty, or flattered them with Hopes, that an obstinate Perseverance in their destructive Measures, could stagger the Firmness of the British Nation, in Vindication of his Majesty's Honour, and the Defence of their Rights and Privileges.' And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution.

*March 14.* The Lord Hervey was sent from the Commons, to desire a Conference with their Lordships upon a Matter of the highest Importance to the Honour and Dignity of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain. This Conference being readily agreed to by the Lords, and the Managers of both Houses met in the Painted Chamber, those of the Commons desired the Concurrence of the Lords to the Address relating to Monsieur de Palm's Memorial, which had been drawn up by their Committee, reported by the Lord Fitzwilliams, and agreed to ; and the Managers for the Commons left the said Address with the Lords, with other Papers relating thereto.

*March 15.* At a second Conference, the Managers for the Lords declared to those of the Commons, that their Lordships had agreed to the said Address ; which the next Day was by both Houses presented to the King, as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, think it our indispensable Duty to express the highest Resentment at the Affront and Indignity offered to your most Sacred Majesty, by the Memorial deliver'd by Monsieur de Palm, the Emperor's Resident ; and at his Insolence in printing and dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom.

This audacious Manner of appealing to the People against your Majesty, under the Pretext of applying to you for Redress and Reparation of supposed Injuries, and turning a Memorial, presented to your Majesty, into a seditious Libel, is a Proceeding that creates in us the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.

The Endeavouring to instill, into the Minds of any of your faithful Subjects, the least Distrust or Diffidence in your Majesty's most Sacred Royal Word, or to make a Distinction between your Majesty and your People, is an Attempt as vain as presumptuous ; for, by your Goodness, the Interest of your Majesty and your People is but One, and as inseparable ; as their Duty, Affection and Confidence in your Majesty are most justly and deservedly unalterable ;

alterable ; and if Time has not effaced the Memory of the glorious Exploits and important Succours, confessed to have been received from Great-Britain ; Gratitude, Affection and Esteem for this Nation will be best manifested, by doing Honour to the King, whom the People honour, and Justice to the People, whose Rights and Privileges the best of Kings is now defending against the Invasions and Incroachments made upon them.

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1727.

We return your Majesty our sincerest Thanks for your Care and Vigilance, in discovering the secret and pernicious Designs of your and our Enemies, and for your Goodness, in communicating to your Parliament the Dangers that threatened this Kingdom.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That no Amusements, by artful or evasive Denials, shall lead us into a false Security, or divert us from exerting our selves in Vindication of your Majesty's Honour, or from defending and supporting your Majesty against all your open and secret Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And if any among your own Subjects have been so wicked as to countenance, encourage and abet the Disturbers of the publick Tranquility, in this extravagant Insult upon your Majesty, or flattered them with Hopes, that an obstinate Perseverance in their destructive Measures could stagger the Firmness of the British Nation ; We are resolved effectually to defeat all such groundless Expectations, and to convince the World, that the Intrigues of a Few cannot, in any Degree, abate or slacken that Vigour and Resolution, with which a true Love and Concern for our Country, a just Sense of its Interests, and an unshaken Loyalty to your Majesty have inspired us.

To this Address his Majesty return'd the following Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR unanimous Concurrence, in this dutiful and affectionate Address, gives me the greatest Satisfaction. The just Concern you express for my Honour and the Dignity of the Crown is very becoming a British Parliament. And this fresh Proof of your Confidence in me will convince the World, that all Attempts to divide our Hearts and Interests will be vain and ineffectual."

His Majesty's Answer thereto.

April 12. After the Reading of the Order of the Day, for the House, to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider farther of the Malt-Bill, Mr Scrope mov'd, ' That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause of Appropriation, with a Power to his Majesty to apply such

Mr Scrope's Motion for a Vote of Credit.

Anno 13. Geo. 1.  
1727.

Debate thereon.  
Mr Farrer.

Sir E. Bacon.  
Lord Gage.  
Sir W. Yonge.  
Sir P. Yorke.  
Mr Talbot.  
Mr Doddington.

Mr How.  
Mr Winnington.  
Mr Hopkins.  
Mr St. J. Broderick.  
Sir W. Lawton.  
Lord Morpeth.  
Mr T. Broderick.  
Mr Gore.  
Mr Wortley Montague.  
Mr Lutwyche.  
Sir W. Barker.  
Mr Danvers.  
Mr D. Pulteney.  
Mr Shippen.  
Sir W. Wyndham.  
Mr Palmer.  
Mr Sandys.

Sums of Money as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such Expences and Engagements, as have at any Time been, or shall before or until the 25th of December 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such Measures as he, in his great Wisdom, thinks will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the Peace of Europe.' He was seconded by Mr Farrer, and back'd by Sir Edmund Bacon, Lord Gage, Sir William Yonge, Sir Philip Yorke, Mr Talbot \*, and Mr Doddington, who alledg'd, in Support of the Motion, ' That his Majesty was so unwilling to put his Subjects to any extraordinary Expences, that he had demanded no more Supplies this Session, than what he thought absolutely necessary for the Service of the Year: But that, in the present Posture of Affairs, some unforeseen Accidents might require a farther Expence, for which no Estimate could now be made, because some Treaties, which his Majesty thought fit to enter into, were not yet finish'd; therefore they ought to enable his Majesty to answer such Contingencies; That the House had several Times repos'd the same Confidence in his Majesty, which had never been abused; and what was now ask'd was only for a short Time. They were oppos'd by Mr How, Mr Winnington, Mr Hopkins, Mr St John Broderick, Sir Wilfrid Lawton, Lord Morpeth, Mr Thomas Broderick, Mr Gore, Mr Wortley Montague, Mr Lutwyche, Sir William Barker, Mr Danvers, Mr Daniel Pulteney, Mr Shippen, Sir William Wyndham, Mr Palmer, and Mr Sandys, who urg'd, ' That it was unparliamentary to ask or grant Supplies without an Estimate of the Expence; That the Clause moved for was inconsistent with that Part of the Bill which forbids the issuing of the Supplies thereby granted, to any other Purposes than those specified; and render'd ineffectual that Appropriation of the publick Money, which the Wisdom of all Parliaments had thought a necessary Security against the Misapplication of it, which was the more to be feared, because no Provision was made to oblige any Person to account for any Money that should be disposed of, by Virtue of the Power in this Clause. That vast Sums had already been granted, which appeared sufficient to answer any Occasions, as far as their present Views could reach; and if any unexpected Emergency should demand a farther Supply, it might be provided for, in the usual Manner, when Necessity required: That this might be done with less Inconvenience, and with less Danger of Misapplication, than by such a Delegation of almost a Dictatorial Authority to the Ministers. That this Parliament had already

already given so many Instances of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty, that there could be no room to doubt of their Readiness to make good whatever his Majesty should expend, in concerting such Measures as, in his great Wisdom, he should think most conducive to the Advantage and Interest of his People. That such an unlimited and absolute Power ought never to be given in a free Government, but upon Occasions of evident Necessity, when the very Being of the Government is in imminent Danger. That the reposing a Confidence in the Crown, in the Disposition of such immense Sums of Money, as by the Advice of unthrifty Ministers may be expended, might be attended with great Prejudice to the Properties of the Subject, and great Danger to our most excellent Constitution, which cannot be preserved, but by a strict Adherence to those essential Parliamentary Forms of granting Supplies only upon Estimates, and of appropriating the same to Services and Occasions publickly avow'd and judg'd necessary. That the departing from these excellent Methods would, by Degrees, render Parliaments altogether useless. That the Precedents alledged to justify this Clause were far from being full to the Point, and satisfactory; and if they were, ought not to be follow'd, lest Clauses of the same Nature might become so frequent, as in time to lodge in the Crown, and in the Ministers, an absolute and uncontrollable Power of raising Money upon the People, which by our wise Constitution is, and with Safety can only be, lodg'd in the whole Legislature.' Mr Hungerford observ'd, in particular, 'That they had already given four Shillings in the Pound upon Land, which he could not but think a very heavy and extraordinary Tax, especially considering they were more than once told by a great Man, that in his Opinion we should have no War: But if now they pass'd this Clause, it would be tacking a Tail to a Whale, which might sweep away the other sixteen.' The Debate being ended about eight in the Evening, and the Question put upon Mr Scrope's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by 225 Voices against 109; and the House having resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, the Clause above mention'd was added to the Malt-Bill.

Anno 13. Geo. 1.  
1727.

Mr Hungerford.

April 26. The House went into a Grand Committee to consider farther of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and Sir \* William Yonge mov'd, 'That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 370,000 l. be raised by Loans, or by Exchequer-Bills, to be charged on the Surpluses arisen, or to arise, from and after Michaelmas

Sir W. Yonge  
moves for 370,000 l.  
to be granted out  
of the Coal-Duty  
towards the Sup-  
ply.

D d d 2

1726,

\* One of the Lords of the Treasury.

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1727.

Debate thereon.

Mr Doddington.  
Sir C. T. Clutterbuck.  
Mr H. Pelham.  
Mr Talbot.  
Mr Onslow.  
Sir Philip Yorke.

Mr Shippen.  
Mr How.  
Mr Hungerford.  
Sir J. J. Kvil.  
Mr Barnard.  
Mr Bootle.  
Mr Worrey Montague.  
Sir W. Strickland.  
Mr Palmer.  
Mr Hutcheson.  
Mr W. Pulteney.  
Sir W. Wyndham.

A Bill order'd to  
be brought in ac-  
cording to Sir W.  
Yonge's Motion;

Which passes the  
House.

1726, for the Duties on Coals and Culm, granted by an Act of the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, from the 29th of September 1725, to Lady-Day 1751, and by a subsequent Act of the Sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, made perpetual, and which are reserved for the Disposition of Parliament.' This Motion was seconded by Mr † Doddington, and back'd by Sir † Charles Turner, Mr H. Pelham, Mr Talbot, Mr Onslow, and Sir Philip Yorke; but was strenuously opposed by Mr Shippen, Mr How, Mr Hungerford, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr Barnard, Mr Bootle, Mr Wortley Montague, Sir William Strickland, Mr Palmer, Mr Hutcheson, Mr William Pulteney, and Sir William Wyndham. The Objections offered against the Motion, were, 'That, by several Votes and Acts of Parliaments, all the Exceedings or Surpluses of publick Funds were to be applied towards the lessening of the publick Debts, or to the Increase of the Sinking Fund; and that this Disposition could not be altered without wounding publick Credit, which was already extreme low, since the taking off any Part of the Mortgage could not but lessen the Security of the Debt. That it was somewhat strange, such a Motion should be made by those very Persons who had the Honour of being in the Administration, who could not have forgot what his Majesty had so strongly recommended from the Throne, at the Opening of this Session,' "That the Produce of the Sinking Fund "might be immediately applied to the Uses for which it was "so wisely contrived, and to which it now stands appropriated." 'And that this Motion was still the more surprizing, after the large Vote of Credit the House had so lately come to.' To all this the Court-Party answer'd, 'That the Surpluses on Coals could not be deemed a Part of the Sinking Fund, since they had never been appropriated, but were reserved for the Disposition of Parliament.' And the Question being, at last, put upon Sir William Yonge's Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, by 209 Voices against 82.

*April 27.* Mr Farrer reported the said Resolution, which being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon, which the next Day was read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

*May 4.* The said Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, and afterwards pass'd into an Act.

*May 15.* The King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills; after which, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, as follows:

My

†† *Lords of the Treasury.*



Anno 13. Geo. 2.  
1727.

King's Speech at  
concluding the  
Fifth Session.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I Acquainted you, at the Opening of this Session, with  
“ the Dangers which threatened this Kingdom, and the  
“ Peace and Liberties of Europe. I am now to return you  
“ my Thanks for the Zeal and Dispatch with which you  
“ have proceeded upon the several Points I then recom-  
“ mended to your Care ; for the Confidence you have reposed  
“ in me ; and for the Assurances you have given me of your  
“ Support and Assistance in Vindication of my Honour, and  
“ in the Maintenance and Defence of the undoubted Rights  
“ and Privileges of this Nation, so openly and notoriously  
“ invaded and attacked.

“ The Siege of Gibraltar proves, beyond all Dispute, the  
“ End and Design of the Engagements entered into by the  
“ Emperor and the King of Spain ; but the Preparations I  
“ had made for the Defence of that Place, and the Bra-  
“ very of my Troops, will, I doubt not, convince them  
“ of the Rashness and Folly of that Undertaking. How-  
“ ever, the Love of Peace has hitherto prevailed upon me,  
“ even under this high Provocation, to suspend, in some  
“ Measure, my Resentments ; and instead of having imme-  
“ diate Recourse to Arms, and demanding of my Allies  
“ that Assistance which they are engaged and ready to give  
“ me, I have concurred with the most Christian King and  
“ the States General, in making such Overtures of Accom-  
“ modation, as must convince all the World of the Upright-  
“ ness of our Intentions, and of our sincere Disposition to  
“ Peace ; and demonstrate to whose Ambition and Thirst of  
“ Power the Calamities of a War are to be imputed, if  
“ these just and reasonable Propositions are rejected. In  
“ the mean Time, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you,  
“ that the Crown of Sweden has acceded to the Treaty of  
“ Hanover, and that the Convention between me, his most  
“ Christian Majesty, and the King of Denmark, is actually  
“ signed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ The Vigour and Chearfulness you have shewn, in raising  
“ so effectually, and upon such easy Terms, the necessary  
“ Supplies for the Service of the current Year, are not only  
“ Instances of your Zeal and Affection to me, but demon-  
“ strate the established Credit, Power, and Strength of this  
“ Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It would have been a great Satisfaction to me, if before  
“ your Separation I had been able to speak to you more po-  
“ sitively, and with greater Certainty, upon the present  
“ Posture and State of Affairs : But as you have now  
“ dispatch'd

Anno 13. Geo. I.  
1727.

“ dispatch'd the Publick Business, and as the Season of the  
“ Year requires your going into your respective Countries,  
“ I choose rather to put an End to this Session, than to  
“ keep you any longer together unnecessarily. The Provi-  
“ sions you have made, and the perfect Union and Harmo-  
“ ny between me and my Allies, will, I hope, enable me, by  
“ the Divine Assistance, either to withstand and defeat the  
“ Designs of our Enemies, if their Conduct shall bring upon  
“ us the Necessity of a War ; or to improve the Blessings of  
“ Peace, if Peace can, with Justice, Honour, and Security,  
“ be obtained.”

The Parliament  
prorogued.

The Death of  
King George I.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 27th of June : On the 3d of the same Month, his Majesty set out to visit his German Dominions ; and on the 14th, an Express arriv'd at St. James's, with Advice, that his Majesty was taken ill suddenly on the Road, and died at Osnabrug on the 11th, in the 68th Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Reign : He was succeeded in the Throne by his only Son and Heir, his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

### *The End of the FIRST VOLUME.*





# INDEX

OF THE

NAMES of the several SPEAKERS  
in the *First Volume*.

## A.



Aslabie John, 30, 33, 40, 41, 69, 112, 114,  
117, 130, 133, 134, 137, 155, 173, 174,  
175, 184, 191, 202, 212, 213, 234, 236.  
Aldworth Charles, \_\_\_\_\_ 5.  
Antis John, \_\_\_\_\_ 42.  
Archer Andrew, \_\_\_\_\_ 69.

## B.

Bacon Sir Edmund, \_\_\_\_\_ 327, 394.  
Baillie George, \_\_\_\_\_ 31, 129.  
Barker Sir William, \_\_\_\_\_ 327, 394.  
Barnard John, \_\_\_\_\_ 291, 358, 396.  
Barrington John-Shute, \_\_\_\_\_ 123, 193, 254.  
Bladen Martin, 133, 155, 174, 175, 184, 187, 292,  
362, 383.  
Blundel Sir Montague, \_\_\_\_\_ 192.  
Bootle Thomas, \_\_\_\_\_ 396.  
Boscawen Hugh, 23, 28, 32, 33, 36, 59, 101, 105, 117,  
130, 134, 139, 175, 184, 189, 192.  
Broderick Lord Viscount, \_\_\_\_\_ 176, 291, 307.  
Broderick St. John, \_\_\_\_\_ 322, 387, 394.  
Broderick Thomas, 191, 234, 235, 243, 251, 270, 297,  
299, 303, 307, 321, 384, 394.  
Bromley William, 1, 4, 13, 21, 33, 69, 90, 125, 128,  
141, 155, 220, 225, 287, 291, 292, 299, 301, 302, 322,  
366.  
Brownlow Sir John; see Tyrconnel Lord Viscount.  
Bunbury Sir Henry, \_\_\_\_\_ 175.  
Butler James, \_\_\_\_\_ 253.

## C.

Cadogan Charles, \_\_\_\_\_ 31, 33.  
Caesar Charles, \_\_\_\_\_ 13, 21, 286.  
Vol. I. Campbell

# I N D E X.

|                            |                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Campbell Sir James,        | 34.                                                                                                                         |
| Campbell Daniel,           | 143.                                                                                                                        |
| Campion Henry,             | 5, 9.                                                                                                                       |
| Carey Walter,              | 345.                                                                                                                        |
| Carpenter Lord,            | 173, 226.                                                                                                                   |
| Carter Laurence,           | 189, 243, 192, 247.                                                                                                         |
| Cartwright Henry,          | 192.                                                                                                                        |
| Castlecomer Lord Viscount, | 147, 192.                                                                                                                   |
| Caswall Sir George,        | 119, 174, 237.                                                                                                              |
| Cavendish Lord James,      | 247.                                                                                                                        |
| Chetwynd John,             | 192, 307.                                                                                                                   |
| Chetwynd Walter,           | 69, 307.                                                                                                                    |
| Chiswell Richard,          | 269.                                                                                                                        |
| Clayton William,           | 229, 232, 259, 307, 368.                                                                                                    |
| Coke Sir Thomas,           | 371.                                                                                                                        |
| Compton Spencer,           | 17, 119, 120, 260, 279, 345.                                                                                                |
| Conduit John,              | 337, 388.                                                                                                                   |
| Coningsby Lord Viscount,   | 26, 33, 37, 42, 69.                                                                                                         |
| Conyers John,              | 4.                                                                                                                          |
| Cope Sir John,             | 105, 275, 301.                                                                                                              |
| Cornwall Velters,          | 327.                                                                                                                        |
| Coventry William,          | 155.                                                                                                                        |
| Cowper Spencer,            | 161, 184, 227, 287.                                                                                                         |
| Craggs James,              | 69, 117, 119, 137, 144, 154, 172, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 184, 185, 187, 191, 192, 195, 202, 210, 221, 223, 227, 228, 229. |
| Crofs Sir Thomas,          | 69, 173, 185, 257.                                                                                                          |
| Crowley John,              | 291.                                                                                                                        |

## D.

|                      |                                                                  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dalrymple Sir David, | 31, 87, 155, 184.                                                |
| Danvers Joseph,      | 394.                                                             |
| Davers Sir Robert,   | 111.                                                             |
| Docminique Paul,     | 249, 250, 322.                                                   |
| Doddington George,   | 286, 291, 321, 335, 345, 363, 370, 377, 378, 387, 391, 394, 396. |

## E.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Edgecombe Richard,       | 292.                     |
| Erle Lieutenant-General, | 136, 155.                |
| Erle Giles,              | 69, 101, 251, 256.       |
| Eversfield Charles,      | 291.                     |
| Eyles Sir John,          | 248, 256, 296, 297, 366. |

## F.

|                        |                                                    |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Farrer William,        | 111, 120, 176, 224, 226, 357, 394.                 |
| Finch Honourable John, | 377.                                               |
| Finch Lord,            | 9, 38, 59, 191, 121, 380, 382, 341, 344, 363, 370. |

Fitz-

## I N D E X.

Fitz-Williams Lord, ————— 390, 391.  
 Foley Thomas, ————— 27, 33, 363.  
 Freeman Ralph, 36, 101, 111, 174, 176, 155, 184, 190,  
 196, 251, 267, 268, 297, 327, 366, 370.  
 Friend Dr. John, ————— 295, 302, 343, 363, 383.

### G.

Gage Lord Viscount, ————— 295, 296, 315, 316, 394.  
 Gore William, ————— 394.  
 Gower Honourable Thomas, ————— 345.  
 Gould Sir Nathaniel, 118, 125, 249, 257, 269, 297, 298.  
 Graham Honourable James, ————— 192.  
 Grimston William, ————— 117.  
 Guernsey Lord, — 21, 36, 68, 69, 105, 117, 130, 193.  
 Guise Sir John, ————— 322.  
 Gybbon Philips, ————— 343, 345.

### H.

Hampden Richard, 23, 29, 32, 36, 59, 69, 79, 101,  
 105, 120, 137, 145, 155, 184, 192, 202, 210, 365, 377.  
 Hanmer Sir Thomas, 21, 69, 125, 167, 173, 190, 192,  
 291, 322, 343, 366, 377, 378, 388.  
 Heathcote Sir Gilbert, 14, 117, 118, 177, 184, 192,  
 269, 338.  
 Harley Edward, ————— 18, 27, 33, 177.  
 Heath Thomas, ————— 232.  
 Hedges John, ————— 345.  
 Hertford Earl of, ————— 9, 59, 200, 287.  
 Herne Joseph, 117, 120, 125, 128, 184, 201, 202, 211,  
 259.  
 Heysham Robert, — 69, 179, 184, 250, 268, 270, 356.  
 Hinchinbroke Lord Viscount, 11, 184, 188, 223, 228,  
 248, 249.  
 Hobart Sir John, ————— 368.  
 Hopkins John, ————— 132, 394.  
 Hopton Richard, ————— 192.  
 Hotham Sir Charles, ————— 161, 175, 202, 251.  
 Howe John, ————— 394, 396.  
 Hungerford John, 13, 22, 26, 29, 31, 33, 69, 101, 109,  
 111, 113, 116, 117, 120, 125, 130, 131, 134, 138, 139,  
 141, 146, 147, 177, 184, 201, 202, 212, 214, 225, 232,  
 246, 247, 249, 250, 259, 287, 295, 296, 297, 298, 301,  
 306, 322, 327, 337, 356, 366, 370, 377, 383, 384, 391,  
 395, 396.  
 Hutcheson Archibald, 28, 69, 117, 120, 131, 161, 174,  
 175, 176, 177, 226, 229, 237, 240, 256, 271, 278, 285,  
 287, 291, 292, 297, 301, 316, 322, 396.

Jefferie,

# I N D E X.

## J.

Jefferies Edward-Winnington, 69, 162, 192, 227, 247, 268, 285, 287, 297, 300, 302.

Jekyll Sir Joseph, 27, 29, 33, 69, 130, 134, 138, 142, 155, 161, 172, 173, 177, 184, 191, 192, 214, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 232, 240, 244, 247, 249, 250, 251, 253, 255, 258, 259, 267, 287, 296, 297, 300, 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 316, 322, 327, 357, 358, 363, 370, 396.

Jeffop William, ————— 248, 257.

## K.

Kettleby Abel, ————— 308.

## L.

Lawson Gilfrid, ————— 117, 125, 224, 225, 308.

Lawson Sir Wilfrid, 184, 202, 209, 270, 287, 295, 297, 307, 322, 336, 370, 394.

Lechmere Nicholas, 22, 30, 50, 59, 68, 69, 100, 112, 113, 126, 130, 137, 138, 142, 145, 160, 173, 174, 178, 184, 191, 192, 202, 211, 228, 240, 241, 242, 244, 250, 251, 253, 255, 256.

Lewis Thomas, ————— 370, 387.

Lowndes William, 131, 175, 250, 251, 256, 258, 259, 296.

Lowther Sir William, ————— 192.

Lowther James, ————— 32.

Lumley Lord, ————— 5.

Lumley Gen. Henry, ————— 28, 111, 177.

Lutwyche Thomas, 192, 296, 301, 309, 315, 345, 370,

394.  
Lyddal Thomas, ————— 29, 68, 70.

## M.

Methuen Paul, 135, 190, 202, 211, 238, 239, 245, 292, 297, 334, 342, 369, 386, 389, 391.

Miller Edmund, ————— 307, 322, 337, 343.

Milner James, ————— 222, 224, 232, 247, 257.

Molesworth Lord Viscount, 69, 119, 177, 185, 214, 220, 223, 227, 228, 232, 238, 240, 247, 248, 250, 253, 254, 257.

Molineux Samuel, ————— 69.

Mordaunt Lieutenant-General Harry, ————— 119.

Moreton Matthew-Ducie, ————— 202, 209.

Moore Arthur, ————— 250, 256, 258, 265.

Morpeth Lord Viscount, 278, 291, 322, 327, 332, 345, 384, 394.  
Neville



# I N D E X.

## N.

Nevile Grey, \_\_\_\_\_ 69, 221, 223, 243, 250.  
 Northey Sir Edward, \_\_\_\_\_ 30, 119.

## O.

Oglethorpe James, \_\_\_\_\_ 308, 337.  
 Onslow Sir Richard, \_\_\_\_\_ 1.  
 Onslow Thomas, \_\_\_\_\_ 4, 29, 109.  
 Onslow Arthur, 293, 295, 300, 337, 343, 345, 366,  
 370, 371, 376, 385, 388, 391, 396.  
 Oughton Sir Adolphus, \_\_\_\_\_ 250.  
 Oxenden Sir George, \_\_\_\_\_ 265, 334, 337, 344, 345.

## P.

Packington Sir John, \_\_\_\_\_ 202, 209.  
 Paget Lord, \_\_\_\_\_ 69.  
 Palmer Thomas, — 192, 251, 291, 306, 345, 394, 396.  
 Paulet Lord William, \_\_\_\_\_ 202, 270, 343, 344.  
 Pelham Hon. Henry, 215, 219, 259, 287, 291, 292, 302,  
 321, 326, 334, 340, 353, 357, 362, 370, 383, 384, 396.  
 Pengelly Sir Thomas, 202, 212, 227, 230, 250, 297,  
 336, 338, 343, 345, 358, 363.  
 Pitt Thomas, \_\_\_\_\_ 202, 209, 214, 221, 223, 224.  
 Plumer Walter, 202, 214, 224, 247, 267, 322, 327,  
 338, 345.  
 Pulteney Daniel, \_\_\_\_\_ 358, 361, 370, 394.  
 Pulteney William, 5, 14, 59, 111, 121, 128, 129, 133,  
 135, 137, 219, 249, 258, 259, 278, 282, 286, 287, 291,  
 297, 299, 302, 303, 322, 335, 339, 340, 358, 363, 370,  
 377, 383, 384, 385, 387, 389, 391, 396.

## R.

Raymond Sir Robert, 13, 33, 69, 95, 227, 229, 250,  
 287, 300, 303, 307.  
 Rich Sir Robert, \_\_\_\_\_ 264.  
 Rofs General Charles, 13, 14, 26, 29, 31, 36, 69, 128,  
 147, 148, 185, 231, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 278.  
 Rushout Sir John, \_\_\_\_\_ 297, 299, 307, 345, 370, 371.

## S.

Sandys Samuel, 291, 299, 301, 307, 337, 345, 370, 384,  
 391, 394.  
 Scrope John, \_\_\_\_\_ 393.  
 Shippen William, 5, 13, 23, 31, 32, 41, 62, 69, 71, 116,  
 117, 120, 125, 128, 129, 137, 141, 154, 155, 161, 185,  
 190, 192, 193, 200, 201, 219, 225, 227, 233, 241, 253,  
 258,

# I N D E X.

258, 267, 268, 286, 291, 297, 299, 301, 302, 303, 306,  
 308, 322, 327, 353, 362, 366, 367, 369, 370, 377, 383,  
 385, 387, 391, 394, 396.  
 Sloper William, 224, 225, 229, 232, 246, 247, 250, 251,  
 258, 270, 287, 296, 297, 322.  
 Smith John, 69, 111, 119, 120, 122, 124, 131, 137, 155,  
 173, 175, 184, 192, 202, 212, 225, 247, 287, 291, 302.  
 Smith Thomas, ————— 86.  
 Snell John, 31, 69, 86, 161, 184, 192, 193, 327, 345,  
 370.  
 Stanhope Philip Lord, ————— 38, 69, 259, 291.  
 Stanhope Charles, ————— 235, 236.  
 Stanhope Col. William, ————— 190.  
 Stanhope Gen. James, 14, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 33, 36,  
 39, 47, 62, 69, 101, 109, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119,  
 120, 121, 123, 127, 128, 130, 133, 137, 144.  
 St. Aubin Sir John, ————— 391.  
 Stanwix Gen. Thomas, ————— 173.  
 Steele Sir Richard, 69, 85, 101, 173, 175, 202, 224, 240,  
 249.  
 Strangeways Thomas, ————— 192, 301.  
 Strickland Sir William, 146, 147, 180, 335, 345, 370,  
 385, 388, 391, 396.  
 Sutton Sir Robert, ————— 351.

## T.

Talbot Charles, ————— 301, 302, 394, 396.  
 Tench Sir Fisher, ————— 133.  
 Thompson Edward, ————— 315, 325, 336, 345, 370.  
 Thomson Sir William, 69, 101, 119, 137, 177, 192,  
 252, 295, 306.  
 Treby George, 130, 173, 190, 216, 259, 268, 291, 321,  
 327.  
 Trefusis Samuel, ————— 244.  
 Trelawney Edward, ————— 388.  
 Trenchard John, ————— 249, 297, 298, 301, 315.  
 Trevanian John, ————— 69.  
 Tuffnell Samuel, — 101, 139, 142, 144, 146, 202, 250.  
 Turner Sir Charles, ————— 69, 396.  
 Tyrconnell Lord Viscount, 69, 101, 105, 109, 184, 214,  
 297.

## V.

Verney Hon. John, ————— 322, 357, 385.  
 Vernon Edward, ————— 291, 296.  
 Vernon Thomas, ————— 245.  
Wade

# I N D E X.

## W.

- Wade Gen. George, ————— 173, 375, 327, 383.  
 Ward John, 13, 18, 29, 31, 33, 69, 117, 192, 251, 270.  
 Ward Sir John, ————— 250.  
 Walpole Robert, 4, 11, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32,  
 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 111, 112, 113, 114, 119, 120,  
 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 133, 137, 142, 154, 155, 161,  
 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 184, 185, 187,  
 191, 192, 194, 202, 211, 213, 221, 223, 225, 226, 229,  
 232, 233, 242, 243, 244, 247, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255,  
 258, 259, 267, 268, 278, 287, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297,  
 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 316, 321, 322, 337, 338, 340,  
 342, 358, 363, 365, 366, 367, 370, 377, 379, 384, 385,  
 388, 391.  
 Walpole Horatio, 4, 117, 120, 129, 142, 155, 184, 191,  
 192, 202, 209, 223, 225, 227, 244, 247, 248, 249, 250,  
 253, 255, 259, 268, 270, 295, 297, 300, 307, 359, 377,  
 379, 384, 385.  
 Wearg Sir Clement, ————— 336, 338, 342, 345.  
 West Richard, ————— 291, 296, 315, 336, 338, 345.  
 Western Thomas, ————— 190.  
 Whitlocke Sir William, ————— 11, 13, 15, 69.  
 Williams, William Peere, ————— 368.  
 Windsor Hon. Dixie, ————— 247.  
 Winnington Thomas, ————— 394.  
 Worsley Charles, ————— 287.  
 Wortley Edward-Montague, ————— 59, 394, 396.  
 Wykes William, ————— 4, 69, 101, 202.  
 Wyndham Sir William, 5, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29,  
 31, 33, 42, 129, 154, 173, 175, 179, 185, 192, 215, 220,  
 225, 242, 251, 253, 254, 286, 301, 306, 308, 336, 370,  
 377, 383, 384, 385, 389, 391, 394, 396.

## Y.

- Yonge William, 69, 124, 147, 173, 192, 268, 270, 286,  
 287, 292, 295, 297, 300, 301, 305, 321, 327, 332, 336,  
 337, 338, 340, 366, 368, 370, 383, 385, 387, 390, 391,  
 394, 395.  
 York Philip, 214, 221, 227, 229, 270, 300, 301, 338,  
 342, 394, 396.





